Tuesday, August 10, 2010
Sravana 19, 1932 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session

(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 10, 2010/Sravana 19, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I have given the notice to suspend Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise this issue in the Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Madam, let me present this issue because this is a very serious issue. I will take only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise it in the Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise it in the Zero Hour, now let the Question Hour go on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Madam Speaker, Ms. Mamata Benerjee is the Union Minister of Railways. She has taken some more steps in the Green Hunt Operation of the government in which the Central Government has taken the decision to deal with naxalites and Maoists strictly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on, please. Such is the wish of everybody. You raise it in the Zero Hour.

....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S. R. Jeuadurai.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Yesterday also, the same issue was raised. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Let the Question Hour go on.

...*(Interruptions)**

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.02 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 221, Shri S.R. Jeyadurai.

[English]

+

*221. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several projects for the widening of the National Highways in various parts of the country including Tamil Nadu are plagued with delays;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/NHAI have reviewed the reasons for the delay in such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the targets set for the early completion of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. One hundred and thirty seven projects implemented by National Highways Authority of

*Not recorded.

India (NHA1), and fifty projects implemented by various State Public Works Departments (PWDs) and Border Roads Organization (BRO) have been delayed. State-wise details are annexed as Annexure.

(c) to (e) The delays have occurred due to various reasons such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment, forest clearances and railway approvals, poor performance of contractors, law and order problems in some States, etc. The targets for each individual projects have been reset and all the projects are targeted for completion by 31st March 2012, except for terminated contracts.

Annexure

State-wise number of National Highway (NH) widening projects which are under-implementation and delayed as on 31.7.2010

Sl.No.	State	Number			
		NHAI	PWD	BRO	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	0	0	9
2.	Assam	25	0	0	25
3.	Bihar	13	0	0	13
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	9	0	10
5.	Gujarat	1	0	0	1
6.	Haryana	3	2	0	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	0	7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	1	8
9.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	1
10.	Karnataka	7	0	0	7
11.	Kerala	3	0	0	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	0	20
13.	Maharashtra	8	2	0	10
14.	Orissa	2	6	0	8
15.	Punjab	4	3	0	7
16.	Rajasthan	2	0	0	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	12	0	0	12
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25	5	0	30
19.	Uttarakhand	0	5	0	5
20.	West Bengal	4	0	0	4
	Total	137	49	1	187

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Madam Speaker, India is ranked at 87th position in terms of quality of roads when compared with other countries in the world. It is a very saddening affair. I would like to ask this question to the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

In my constituency, Thoothukkudi to Tirunelveli road widening project on National Highway 7A for 47 kilometres was started in the year 2004. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): They only talk of showy things.

[English]

This is nothing but trying to excelin competitive politics. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Even after almost six years, this project is not completed. Tuticorin Port is an important and the biggest port of our country and because of delay in widening of Thoothukudi-Tirunelveli National Highway, traffic congestion has increased manifold. So, I would like to know when this project will be completed.

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: As far as project on NH 7A is concerned, all land acquisitions have already taken place. Only the water pipelines have to be shifted, as part of the contract. The earlier contractor was non-performing. That is thus, we have re-awarded the contract in April, 2010. The work will be completed in 24 months, in the year 2012.

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: In many places, contractors have left the work in-between, which has resulted in delay of work under the project. What action has been taken against these contractors?

[Translation]

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: Madam Speaker, in this work, since the contractor was non-performing, we have blacklisted the company and reawarded the contract in 2010. That work will be completed in 24 months. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: He raised this matter yesterday and now he is raising this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please raise it in the 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise this issue in the zero floor.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Abdul Rahman.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Thank you very much, Madam. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has executed and is executing various projects of road widening in a substantial manner. Still, there are delays in several projects all over the country due to various reasons and some constraints. ...*(Interruptions)*

The NHAI has cancelled the bidding process for Rs. 550 crore Ennore-Manali Road Improvement Project (EMRIP) stating that some of the stakeholders have failed to bring in their contribution. ...*(Interruptions)* A communication to this effect was sent to some of the stakeholders even as the Chennai Port Trust officials termed it as an arbitrary move by the NHAI as only the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) had the authority to cancel the bidding process. ...*(Interruptions)*

However, the letter did not pinpoint who failed to bring in their equity portion. ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Yes, Madam. ... *(Interruptions)* The Project covers four important roads in North Chennai, namely, Tiruvottiyur-Ponneri-Panchetti (TPP) Road, Ennore Expressway, Manali Oil Refinery Road and the northern portion of the Inner Ring Road from Madhavaram to Manali. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, he has not given the notice. It is not appropriate to disturb the House in this manner daily. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I request Shri Mundeji that he shall raise this matter in the zero hour and now let the question hour run. All right. Thank you very much.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Madam Speaker, meanwhile, the Tamil Nadu Minister for Highways, Mr. Vellakoil Saminathan, has written to the Union Minister of Road, Transport and Highways, Shri Kamal Nath, urging him to expedite the project as it was a major corridor used by hundreds of heavy vehicles daily. He has also asked the Centre to convene a meeting of all the stakeholders to sort out the issue amicably.

I would like to ask this, through you, from the hon. Minister. What is the current status of the project, and the detail of its progress? Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Hon. Minister, please.

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: The hon. Member has brought to our notice the Chennai-Ennore Port Connectivity Project. This is a project, which is being implemented in a SPY mode where there are four partners in this SPY. The scope of work has risen a lot in the SPY, and the estimated project cost that was put to bidding was Rs. 269 crore. But it has gone up substantially after increase in the scope of work. Accordingly, the equity contribution of all the SPY partners also increased.

All the SPY partners, except the Chennai Port Trust, has given their equity contribution. The Chennai Port Trust has not come up with their share of the equity. Our Ministry has been in constant touch with the Shipping Ministry and we have brought it up twice for bidding, but the equity share of the Chennai Port Trust has not come into the SPY. We are talking to the Ministry till the Port Trust comes up with the share, and as soon as the Ministry comes up with their share of equity required in implementation of this project we shall be bringing it up for bidding again.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Thank you, Madam. The problem in implementation of the National Highway Projects, especially, widening of the National Highways is basically the problem of land acquisition. I know that the hon. Minister and the Ministry is trying their best to implement the 20 kms. a day target of the UPA Government.

The Minister may say that land acquisition is the responsibility of the State Governments, but the compensation paid today for land acquisition is so meagre.

If the Government is not prepared to pay the market rate as the compensation, then the land acquisition will become difficult. Also, when the small land holders of one or two cents are evicted, they cannot find an alternative site to continue their vocation. There has to be a plan for rehabilitating them also. Will the Government give an assurance that market rate compensation will be given for the acquisition and also the rehabilitation package will be implemented wherever land acquisition is done? The development of highways is for the people, it is not anti-people. Now, unfortunately, in our State, where the density of population is the highest, land acquisition has become such a big problem that adequate compensation is not given. Will the Government assure that adequate compensation will be given for land acquisition?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, the issue of land acquisition particularly in Kerala, which is a high density State, has been the subject matter of concern. I have had a meeting with all MPs, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, of all parties on this subject. The question whether the road should be of 30 metres or 45 metres, Kerala being a high density State, is a problem. Where the question of compensation is concerned, the first issue is

whether the Right of Way will be 30 metres or 45 metres. In this, the State Government has one view and the people, through various associations and various NGOs have, on the other side, said that it should be 45 metres. But in the end, we think it is for the State to resolve on its own what kind of a highway would they like to have.

Where the question of compensation is concerned, for all roads, the compensation is given under the NHAI Act. The NHAI Act prescribes the appointment of a Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer is generally and in the State of Kerala it is, the official of the State Government. Now whatever award the Settlement Officer gives, the NHAI normally accepts the award unless it appears to be improper. So, we will look at the special situation of Kerala but in the end it is for the Settlement Officer to give an award. The Settlement Officer who is an official of the State Government, recognizes the ground realities.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Hon. Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to submit to the hon. Minister that National Highway No. 92, which connects Etawah to Gwalior and it is very important route of two states and its condition is very bad. I would like the hon. Minister to convert it into four lanning rather than two lanning.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Hon. Madam Speaker, maintenance work is going on about the matter, which has been raised by the hon. Member. So far as 2 lanning and 4 lanning is concerned, it is decided by this fact as to how much traffic is on that road and as to how many T.C..U.s pass through that road. We have limited resources and it is traffic based as to where 2 lanning, 4 lanning or 6 lanning is to be constructed out of those limited resources to achieve our this target. As I wish that in case of Madhya Pradesh there should be 6 lanning rather than 2 lanning because constructing the road of 2 lanning or 4 lanning depends on traffic. Whatever the hon. Member has said in this regard, it will be reconsidered and whatever is possible, efforts will be made to work out that.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask a Supplementary Question. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state of the country but in regard to widening the road, Uttar Pradesh is being ignored at a large scale. In case of Lucknow via Varanasi, Lucknow is the capital and Varanasi is a holy place and the road leads to the farther cities from there via Sasaram. The road leads to Lucknow and Varanasi through V.I.P. constituency. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any plan to widen the said road? Secondly, the shops built on the private land of the people, which are their bread and butter have been ruined while widening the road and we have many such cases in which people have not been given any compensation or money. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any complaints that as many people have not been compensated while widening the road. There is a heavy traffic from Varanasi to Lucknow which is a V.I.P. constituency and by when this road will be widened. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask only one question, do not ask so many questions.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: Hon. Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has talked about Sasaram from where you hail. I would like to inform the House that we really take care of hon. Madam Speaker and the work with regard to constructing six lanning road in her constituency is going to be started very soon. ...*(Interruptions)*. He started from Sasaram so did I? It will be betterif we start from hon. Madam Speaker. We want six lanning road in your constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*. From Lucknow. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: They are of whole Bihar and you will have to take care of whole Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: I submitted that we are constructing from Varanasi to Mohnia, but Shahnawaz Saheb is talking about Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*. From Lucknow to Varanasi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: ...*(Interruptions)*. This was done during the regime of Shri Vajpayee would you please take care of them?

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: Shri Vajpayee had not got the work of six-lanning road done and I do not want to discuss it. As many roads were awarded by UPA in the first year, that many roads could not be constructed by NDA over the period of five years. ...*(Interruptions)* So far as Varanasi and Lucknow are concerned, I agree with

the hon' Member that there should be better roads in Uttar Pradesh. As our hon. senior Minister has mentioned about Madhya Pradesh and similarly, we also need more roads in Uttar Pradesh and we are trying to construct more and more roads. As far as Lucknow and Varanasi are concerned, the feasibility study is going on. The proposal to make it four lanning is under consideration of our Ministry and the efforts will be madeto do it very soon. It will be definitely considered after feasibility report. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Let me know about compensation, please.

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: Regarding compensation as our hon. senior Minister told that it is a State subject under land acquisition. Be it commercial properties, private proprieties or agriculture properties, money is being paid on commercial rate by our Ministry whereas the states are asking for awarding compensation on market rates. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Tufani Saroj ji, your point is over, now you sit down, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to the answer given by the hon. Minister giving the state-wise number of National Highways widening projects which are under implementation and delays as on July 31, 2010. With regard to Jammu and Kashmir it says, "National Highway A1-7, BRO-1, Total-8". Madam, I talk in particular about the Srinagar-Jammu National Highway. Kashmir Valley being landlocked because it is surrounded by mountains, the only road connectivity Kashmir has with the rest of the country and the rest of the world is through the Srinagar-Jammu Highway. Unfortunately, after 1947 our overall road connectivity got closed down because of various reasons. So, this is the only connectivity the Valley has with the rest of the country and the rest of the world. If you are physically isolated, you feel isolated in every sense. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the Srinagar-Jammu Highway in particular, the only highway which connects Kashmir Valley with the rest of the world, is getting delayed; and will the Government take it up on priority?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir is undoubtedly a priority. Because of the nature of its terrain, the DPR and the technical aspects of it do take time. There is a road of 18 kilometres of which 9.5 or 10 kilometres is tunnels. We are giving this priority. Recently projects have been awarded in Jammu and Kashmir in particular with regard to what the hon. Member has referred to. I am sure the hon. Member is aware of it because it received wide publicity. This road is undoubtedly an important strategic road. We have awarded these contracts in the last couple of months. In fact, one of these contracts was very recently awarded. We will do everything to expedite this. But as I said, there is a very difficult terrain.

There are issues of land; there are issues of landslides; there are issues of having access to make the road. Roads in Jammu and Kashmir is different from roads in other parts of the country. But we are taking priority steps in this direction.

[Translation]

Toll Tax

*222. + DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state that:

(a) the mechanism for determining toll tax on the National Highways (NHs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHA1) have recently increased the rate of toll tax on the NHs;

(c) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the rate of increase/revision in toll tax during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the users residing in and around NHs and using NHs for local commuting are also required to pay toll tax; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) At present user fee is determined in accordance with the provisions under National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 notified on 05th December 2008. These Rules prescribe the base rates of user fee to be levied for use of a section of national highway, bridge, tunnel or bypass, alongwith exemptions and discounts available to categories specified in these Rules.

(b) to (e) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(b) and (c) For the section of National Highways, permanent bridge or temporary bridge, as the case may be, for the use of which the user fee is levied in accordance with the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 which were notified on 05.12.2008. The rates are revised annually, based on 3% annual increase plus 40% of increase in WPI over the WPI of 6th January, 2007. The details of rate of increase/revision of toll tax during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(d) and (e) National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 (NH Fee Rules, 2008) provides that no fee shall be levied for the use of the section of national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, as the case may be, by two wheelers, three wheelers, tractors and animal drawn vehicles provided that no service lane or alternate road is available. NH Fee Rules, 2Q08 also prescribe that a toll plaza shall be established beyond a distance of ten kilometers from a municipal or local town area limits, resulting in exclusion from paying user fee (toll) by the local vehicles. In case a toll plaza is established for specific reasons within the municipal or town area limits or within five kilometers from such limits, primarily for use of the residents of such municipal or town area, user can avaij discounts as prescribed in Rule 9(2) of the NH Fee Rules, 2008 as under:

Amount payable	Maximum number of one way journeys allowed	Period of validity
One and half times of the fee for one way journey	Two	Twenty four hours from the time of payment
Two-third of amount of the fee payable for fifty single journeys.	Fifty	One month from date of payment

Under NH Fee Rules, 2008, a mechanical vehicle registered for non-commercial purposes may obtain a pass, on payment of fee at the base rate for the year 2007-2008, of Rupees one hundred and fifty per calendar month, and revised annually, provided that the driver, owner or person in charge of such mechanical vehicle resides within a distance of twenty kilometers from the toll plaza, and no service road or alternative road is available for use by such driver, owner or person in charge of a mechanical vehicle. No pass shall be issued or fee collected from a driver, owner or person in charge of a mechanical vehicle that uses part of the section of a national highway and does not cross a toll plaza.

Annexure

Detail of Increased Rate of Fee for Four Lane Highways

A. For 2007-08

Sl.No.	Category of Vehicles	Base Rate (in Rs.)	% increase from previous year
1	2	3	4
1.	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.65	This is a base year. The National Highways Fee (Determination of

1	2	3	4
2.	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.05	Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 were notified on 05.12.2008. The rates are revised annually based
3.	Bus or Truck	2.20	on 3% annual increase plus 40% of increase in WPI over the WPI of
4.	Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	3.45	6th January, 2007.
5.	Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.20	
B. For 2008-09			
1.	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.68	
2.	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.10	
3.	Bus or Truck	2.30	4.76
4.	Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	3.61	
5.	Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.40	
C. For 2009-2010			
1.	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.72	5.16
2.	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.16	
3.	Bus or Truck	2.42	
4.	Heavy Construction Machinery (HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (three to six axles)	3.80	
5.	Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.63	

Increased Rate of Fee (Rupees per vehicle per trip)

For Bridge/bypass/Tunnel

A. For 2007-2008

Cost of permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel (Rupees in crore)	Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle (in Rupees)	Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus (in Rupees)	Truck or Bus (in Rupees)	HCM, EME or MAV (in Rupees)	Oversized Vehicle (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6
10 to 15	5.00	7.50	15.00	22.00	30.00
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees fifteen crore and up to Rupees one hundred crore.	1.00	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees one hundred crore and upto Rupees two hundred crore	0.75	1.15	2.25	3.40	4.50
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees two hundred crore	0.50	0.75	1.50	2.25	3.00
	This is a base year. The National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 were notified on 05.12.2008. The rates are revised annually based on 3% annual increase plus 40% of increase in WPI over the WR of 6lh January, 2007.				
	B. 2008-2009				
10 to 15	5.24	7.86	15.71	23.05	31.43
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees fifteen crore and up to Rupees one hundred crbre.	1.05	1.57	3.14	4.71	6.29
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees one hundred crore and upto Rupees two hundred crore	0.79	1.20	2.36	3.56	4.71
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees two hundred crore	0.52	0.79	1.57	2.36	3.14
% increase from previous year	4.76				

1	2	3	4	5	6
	C. 2009-2010				
10 to 15	5.51	8.26	16.52	24.24	33.05
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees fifteen crore and up to Rupees one hundred crore.	1.10	1.65	3.30	4.96	6.61
For every additional Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees one hundred crore and upto Rupees two hundred crore	0.83	1.27	2.48	3.75	4.96
For every additonal Rupees five crore or part thereof, exceeding Rupees two hundred crore	0.55	0.83	1.65	2.48	3.30
% increase from previous year			5.16		

[Translation]

DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ: Hon. Madam, Speaker, even after elapsing more than four years, four lanning road from Ghaziabad to Moradabad and Delhi Moradabad road has not been completed so far. At various places roads are broken and the public is facing movement problem due to no easy way to move ahead. The bridges are not in good condition, the entire position is bad but in spite of this the toll tax has been increased. The condition is bad there, the road has not been constructed as yet, but the toll tax has been increased and being charged as per increased rates. What kind of your mechanism is? There are toll tax shops at three places. ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask only one question.

....(Interruptions)

DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ: Toll tax is charged at three places namely-Dasna-Hapur bypass and Rajatpur. Why it is so? You have not given the complete answer of my question. I would like to know whether the Government will consider curbing the charging of toll tax so that the public may have a sigh of relief.

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: Madam Speaker, I have pointed out clearly in my response that we levy toll tax everywhere under the law for user fee related law enacted in 2008. You are talking about Joya in your area where there is a new toll plaza. That is a temporary toll plaza. The road between Garhmukteshwar to Moradabad inaugurated six months back by me has been completed. Wherever you go in the world you will find that type of road. Only that is a temporary toll plaza. 10 km. stretch of the road about which honourable Member was talking earlier has not been completed because forest clearance was not given to us. Environment clearance has not been given for this 10 k.m. stretch due to Hastinapur wildlife sanctuary. The day it is completed toll tax plaza will be at an appropriate place. Hon. Member has asked about it other toll tax plazas. These are situated on Moradabad bypass, Garhmukteshwar Moradabad stretch, Kali river bridge, Gaziabad Hapur stretch and Hapur bypass. The toll tax levied on those roads is under contract and law.

DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ: The reply of honourable minister is not completed yet. The country is going through very bad phase. Public is suffering from unemployment, hunger but toll tax is being levied for brokenand dilapidated roads. As far as I know new roads constructed between Allahabad and Varanasi have caved

in by a foot. Even then the Government is levying toll tax. Proper roads are not being constructed and the Government keeps talking about four lanes and six lanes. I demand that taking in view the situation, the increase in toll ta should be rolled back. Will the Government consider it?

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: Madam Speaker, there has been no increase in toll tax. Toll is increased under WPI every year. That is already under toll. We have not increased toll tax. Law of user fee was formulated in 2008, under which we are collecting toll tax. This government has not made any increase in toll tax. ...*(Interruptions)*

As far as the quality of roads is concerned, be it four lane or any other road, I have not received any reports of subsiding roads. If the honourable Member feels that there is shortcoming in any stretch he may write us. We will immediately look into the matter and inform him. He has spoken about Allahabad bypass. ...*(Interruptions)*. Allahabad bypass is so wonderful that you will feel as if you are abroad while traveling on it. I am ready to go on the stretch with the honourable Member. ... *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: In the case of development of roads on EOT model, private sector people put money on construction of roads and they are collecting the toll. The Minister said that they are having some formula that they devised in 2008 and based on which, the toll tax is fixed. Actually the toll tax is very high. The consumers/ customers using the roads have become more and more; even ordinary people are now having vehicles including cars. If one wants to travel from one place to another place, we come across many toll plazas. For example, you take the case of my district, Salem; if I want to go to Chennai from Salem, I have to cross seven toll plazas and I have to pay Rs. 50 at each toll plaza. Thus, I have to pay Rs.400-Rs.500 on toll, if I have to go to Chennai from Salem. It has become very costly.

Moreover, nowadays petrol cess is increased; we are paying road tax and we are paying vehicle tax. Everything has increased nowadays. Our people are also accustomed to use the roads free. But when you are putting so much toll tax, it is very difficult.

Secondly, Madam, the toll plazas are situated near the cities. For example if you take the case of Krishnagiri District, if we have to go to Collector's Office from the town, we have to cross the toll plaza. Therefore, wherever we go, we are facing a lot of local problems like this. So, the toll plazas must not be near the city-areas and also not near major offices where people are usually supposed to go. There is a lot of friction; and problems are coming up because of the toll plazas; there are fights also. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the plazas are shifted from the towns to some other place, away from the cities.

I would also request that the toll tax is reduced, to reduce the burden of the road users. Can the hon. Minister consider all these things?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, the hon. Member has expressed concerns on toll. I would like to inform the hon. Member and I would really seek the indulgence of everyone here. We have a programme to build and to upgrade our roads in our country. 'Road is a very important part of our infrastructure and this infrastructure-deficit stares us on our face.

If we talk of port connectivity; just now, during the earlier question, a Member was talking about port connectivity, about Ennore and Chennai Ports. It is again road which provides port connectivity. Again for airport, it is the road connectivity. Just today in the papers we read that the automobile sector grew by 37 per cent. So, either we build roads or we build garages. Otherwise, where will these vehicles go? To upgrade this, we have to adopt a model which funds for itself-that is the user-fee concept. The user fee will be collected over 16-25 years as the case may be. This is because there are incremental benefits coming to the people. The toll rates were fixed first in 1997; then they were fixed in 2008, which defines the categories and how much will the toll rates be. There is, sometimes, a conception, which is not correct, the fee for a car, jeep, van or a light motor vehicle is paise 65 per k.m. This is what it should be. We have laid out the plan, because the roads are expanding; what were there 5-10 years ago, is much more now.

In this context, new problems and new ideas are certainly welcomed. "We have decided that we will not have any toll plaza within 1 km. of a municipal area. What happens is that towns and municipal areas are expanding fast. Today, 10 kms. outside a municipal area there is no habitation but in three to four years time it will become a habitation area. If we look at a by-pass which

is built today, it is a good by-pass but five years later it would become a township. Between the main city and the by-pass it would become a township. So, people say that this is not a by-pass. So, these are very important and serious challenges. We are looking at these issues. If the hon. Member has a specific problem, I will be very happy to look at it.

The hon. Member has mentioned about Krishnagiri. I will be happy to inquire into this. This must have been a very old toll plaza. We must recognise that these toll plazas had been set up a long time go. Some have been set up seven years ago. There are 87 toll plazas which are for public funded roads. There are six toll plazas on OMT that means Operate, Maintain and Transfer. There are only 64 toll plazas on OMT in the country. There are seven bridges where we are putting toll. Each city and each town has a different issue of toll plazas. If the hon. Members writes to me about Krishnagiri. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: We have already written through the Collector and also through the Chairman. We have been persuading the authorities for the last so many years but they are not considering it as this is the highest collection point in South India where Bangalore route is connected. They are making heavy collections at this point and that is why they are not interested to shift that toll plaza from that place.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Through you Madam, I would request the Member to bring this to me in writing and I will be happy to have a meeting with him on this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI NINONG ERING: Madam Speaker, you must have come across reports published in newspapers recently that Chinese soldiers were plucking Kamdeo Ke Phool i.e. love flowers. You must be aware that National Highway-52 which connects North Lakhimpur to Passighat, and Tooting, has been in a dilapidated condition for last 10 years. I have particularly appealed for repair of road especially at Samajhan and have asked many questions but nothing has been done till date. I want to ask the hon. Minister as to what does he proposes to do in this regard because the will create trouble for us, if they pluck love flowers.

KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH: Madam Speaker, we will take care of love flowers but this question is not related to the subject in hand. If the hon. Member write to me or speak to me I will certainly take care of these lovely flowers.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Madam Speaker, a bridge was constructed in 1999 on national highway no. 6 in Nasirabad in my district Jalgaon, whose life term ended in March 2009, which was extended by the government for one year. Another bridge was constructed at a distance of 20 k.m. from there and toll tax collection has started for this bridge too. People have to pay toll tax at both the places at the distance of 20 k.m. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how many times the government is going to grant extension. No more extension should be given. I am asking "the hon. Minister a specific question as to whether he proposes to stop collection of toll tax at Nasirabad railway bridge or not.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam Speaker, I am not aware of particular toll plaza. I will reply to the hon. Member later.

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister is replying regarding the collection from toll plazas. May I know from the hon. Minister through you, Madam, as to whether the Ministry has ascertained the loss from some of the major toll plazas on National Highway-2 in the last financial year?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, toll plazas, as I have mentioned earlier in my reply, other than BOT toll which are being done outside the concessionaire, of course, we have received reports about leakage of toll. That is why, we have decided to bid out all these toll plazas on OMT basis. Some bids have been invited and some are going to be invited. The idea is that all these must be bid out to those who have the professional skill, expertise and the management abilities to manage these toll plazas so that these toll leakages do not take place. Undoubtedly, leakage of toll is taking place on those toll plazas which are not on BOT toll.

Support to State Extension Programmes

*223. + SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture extension programmes play a pivotal role in the dissemination of farm knowledge amongst the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms scheme is under implementation in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of districts covered in each State;

(e) the details of the allocation made under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the number of farmers benefited during the said period, gender-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Agriculture related extension activities for dissemination of information and knowledge amongst farmers include Trainings, Exposure Visits, Demonstrations, Kisan Melas, Kisan Goshties, Farmer Scientist Interactions (FSIs), Mobilization of Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs), Farm Schools and Use of Print and Electronic Media. Besides this, the infrastructure of Doordarshan and All India Radio is utilized to transmit programmes related to agriculture and allied sectors. In addition, information is disseminated through 25 Kisan Call Centres set up across the country which can be accessed by farmers from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. on all days by dialing a toll-free telephone number 1800-180-1551.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of the States/Union Territories where the Scheme 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms' is operational are given in Annexure-I.

(e) State-wise and year-wise details of allocation made during the last three years and current financial year are given at Annexure-II.

(f) Over 112 lakh farmers have benefited under the scheme during last 3 years including about 27 lakh female farmers. State-wise, year-wise and gender-wise number of farmers who have benefited during the said period is given at Annexure-III.

Annexure I

State-wise List of ATMA Districts

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Districts	No of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Chittoor, Kurnool, Prakasham, Srikakulam, Krishna, Ananthapur, Kadpa, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy Guntur, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Warangal	18
		Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godawari, West Godawari	4
2.	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Gaya, Katihar, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Patna, Rohtas, Saharsa, Saran, Vaishaii, West Champaran	15

1	2	3	4
		Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabhua), Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Nalanda, Nawada, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul	23
3.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Kabirdham, Raigarh, Surguja	4
		Bijapur, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir, Jashpur, Korba, Koria, Mahasamund, Narayanpur, Bastar, Kanker, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Dantewada	14
4.	Delhi	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	Entire Goa as one district	1
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bharuch, Dahod, Jamnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Valsad	8
		Anand, Banaskanta, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Junagadh, Mehasana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara, Tapi	18
7.	Haryana	Hissar, Karnal, Revvari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonepat, Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Panipat, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Mahendergarh at Narnaul, Mewat at Nuh, Jhajjar, Jind, Bhiwani and Palwal	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Una	7
		Chamba, Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti, Sirmour, Solan	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag, Budgam, Kargil, Kupwara, Leh,, Samba, Kathua, Poonch, Reasi, Udhampur, Ramban and Kishatwar (in Jammu Div.,) Srinagar, Ganderbal, Pulwama, Kulgam, Shopian, Baramulla and Bandipora (in Kashmir Division).	19
10.	Jharkhand	Chatra, Dumka, Garhwa, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Palamau, Saraikela, West Singhbhum, Bokaro, Deogarh, Dhanbad, East Singbhum, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Kodarma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Simdega, Ramgarh, Khunti	24
11.	Karnataka	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnagar, Chitadurga, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Haveri, Hassan, Koppal, Kolar, Kodagu (Coorg), Shimoga, Chikkaballapur, Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Ramanagaram, Mandya, Mysore, Udupi, D. Kannada, U. Kannada, Tumkur, Davanagere, Gadag, Dharwad, Bellary, Raichur and Bangalkote	29

1	2	3	4
12.	Kerala	Alappuzha, Kasargod, Idukki, Palakkad, Trivanathapuram, Wayanad	6
		Ernakulam, Kannur, Kollam, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Malappuram, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Dindori, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone (West Nimar), Morena, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Shahdol, Tikamgarh, Ujjain	15
		Ashoknagar, Anuppur, Barwani, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Harda, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandwa (East Nimar), Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsingpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Umaria, Vidisha, Alirajpur, Singrauli	35
14.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurga, Sangli, Thane, Washim, Wardha, Yavatmal, Raigarh, Beed, Dhule, Bhandara, Jalgaon, Nasik, Gondia, Nanded, Osamanabad, Parbhani, Solapur, Chandrapur, Satara, Nagpur	33
15.	Orissa	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Naupada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh	13
		Cuttack, Puri, Kalahandi, Bhadrak, Jaipur, Kendrapada, Nayagarh, Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Sonepur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Bargarh, Angul, Boudh	17
16.	Punjab	Amritsar, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Patiala, Ropar (Rup Nagar), Sangrur, Taran-Taran, Mohali	10
		Barnala, Bhatindaq, Fatehgarh Sahib, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawanshahar	10
17.	Rajasthan	Alwar, Ajmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Baran, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sriganga Nagar, Sirohi, Sikar, Swaimadhopur, Tonk	
		Barmer, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjunu, Kota, Udaipur, Pratpgarh	11

1	2	3	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Erode, Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Salem, Thoothukudi (Tuticorin), Tirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar, Trichy, Nagapattinam, Sivagangal, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramnad, Namakkal, Theni, Dindugal, Perambalur, Kanyakumari, Tiruvarur, Villupuram, Kancheepuram, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Karur.	28
19.	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi	7
		Bageshwar, Haridwar, Pethoragarh, Rudfa Paryag and Tehri	5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Auraiya, Barabanki, Bareilly, Baghpat, Basti, Baharaich, Badaun, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Ghaziabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kaushambhi, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Partapgarh, Saharanpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shravasti, Varanasi	32
		Gautambudh Nagar, Etah, Ferozabad, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Fatehpur, Sultanpur, Balrampur, Deobaria, Unnav, Sitapur, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Muradabad, Jhotibaphule Nagar, Chandosi, Gazipur, Mirzapur, Santravidas Nagar, Ajamgarh, Mail, Balia, Ambedkar Nagar, Bijnor, Lakhimpur Khiri, Buland Sahar, Rampur, Mathura, Raibarelli, Hardoi, Banda, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, Sonebhadra, Siddharth Nagar, Faizabad, Kaushi Ram Nagar	39
21.	West Bengal	Bankura, Cooch behar, Malda, Murshidabad, Midnapore (East), North 24-Parganas	6
		Darjeeling, Japaigudi, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Virbhum, Burdwan, Nadia, Hugli, Hawrah, South 24-Parganas, Purulia, West Medinipur, Siliguri	13
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Lower subansiri, Papumpare, Tirap, West Kameng	7
		Along, Anini, Anjaw, Changlang, Daporijo, Kurung Kumey, Seppa, Tawang, Yingkiong	9
23.	Assam	Bongaigaon, Cachar, Darrang, Golaghat, Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, NC Hills, Sivasagar, Tinsukia, Chirang, Udalguri	14
24.	Manipur	Imphal (E), Imphal(W), Senapati, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Churachandrapur, Chandel, Ukhrul & Tamenglong	9

1	2	3	4
25.	Mizoram	Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Lunglei Serchhip, Mamit, Lawngtlai and Saiha.	4
26.	Meghalaya		0
27.	Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung	3
		Tuensang, Mon, Phek, Zunheboto, Wokha, Longleng, Kiphire, Peren	8
28.	Sikkim	East Distt, South Dist	2
		North District, West District	2
29.	Tripura	North Tripura-Dharma Nagar, SoGthTripura-Udaipur, West Tripura and Dalahai	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Entire Andaman and Nicobar Islands as one district	1
31.	Pondicherry	Puducherry, Karaikal	2
	TOTAL		591

Note: 12 left out rural districts (Assam-2, Meghalaya-7, Lakshadweep-1, D and N-I, D and D-I).

Annexure II

State-wise and Year-wise Tentative Allocation of Funds under Extension Reforms (ATMA) Scheme during Last 3 years and Current Year

Extension Reforms Scheme

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2470.64	1025.87	989.30	1222.21
2.	Bihar	1463.00	2255.76	1246.54	2408.34
3.	Chhattisgarh	422.24	400.00	50.00	658.46
4.	Goa	18.76	0.00	0.00	49.61
5.	Gujarat	311.21	189.39	556.71	1014.75
6.	Haryana	285.84	477.00	737.64	536.69
7.	Himachal Pradesh	372.75	336.88	514.83	342.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	545.71
9.	Jharkhand	557.73	0.00	604.89	920.04
10.	Karnataka	339.00	452.00	250.00	793.76
11.	Kerala	125.00	470.00	343.27	685.52
12.	Maharashtra	1283.14	1425.07	939.17	1592.03
13.	Madhya Pradesh	612.23	2198.36	1534.48	1411.63
14.	Orissa	1233.16	1424.24	1510.57	1772.43
15.	Punjab	427.60	637.86	211.42	635.91
16.	Rajasthan	1152.97	575.00	1186.90	1068.87
17.	Tamil Nadu	679.14	1266.28	1113.24	1718.31
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2135.03	2586.00	4158.67	3698.20
19.	Uttarakhand	262.25	180.30	664.21	428.45
20.	West Bengal	635.10	1815.27	0.00	1564.97
21.	Assam	0.00	200.00	0.00	432.96
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	142.25	39.00	197.75	383.35
23.	Manipur	93.58	286.40	0.00	166.87
24.	Meghalaya	0.00	-0.00	0.00	148.83
25.	Mizoram	46.55	192.56	121.54	112.75
26.	Nagaland	0.00	270.36	378.80	234.52
27.	Tripura	94.66	286.00	178.12	180.40
28.	Sikkim	83.09	168.00	75.00	108.24
29.	Delhi	0.00	7.47	0.00	27.06
30.	Pondicherry	20.75	0.00	0.00	67.65
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.88	40.00	40.41	31.57
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.02
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	9:02
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.02
35.	MANAGE	300.00	96.00	255.75	0.00
36.	DOE	1.21	0.12	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	15580.76	19301.19	17859.21	24989.91

*As per actual releases.

**Tentative allocation for the year.

Annexure III

State-wise, Year-wise and Gender-wise number of farmers benefited under Extension Reforms Scheme

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		TOTAL	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69828	37178	221342	94863	69119	29621	360289	161662
2.	Bihar	69258	29831	225743	65299	623724	69501	918725	164631
3.	Chhattisgarh	23170	4681	7398	2935	70452	19062	101020	26678
4.	Goa	754	366	6650	1575	0	0	7404	1941
5.	Gujarat	31096	26007	18822	0	45550	22773	95468	48780
6.	Haryana	9308	1246	150667	28898	71557	7755	231532	37899
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15725	9600	32546	16218	15330	12317	63601	38135
8.	Jharkhand	4628	1004	24282	9970	27469	9166	56379	20140
9.	Karnataka	23255	11570	426780	23685	48559	21856	498594	57111
10.	Madhya Pradesh	93650	17182	518721	81379	545757	123718	1158128	222279
11.	Maharashtra	74934	29004	60067	20968	94625	40550	229626	90522
12.	Orissa	372439	353225	463094	293144	273719	47212	1109252	693581
13.	Punjab	73321	11002	177941	20376	327725	112718	578987	144096
14.	Rajasthan	211344	83660	130020	41471	134448	40613	475812	165744
15.	Tamil Nadu	47927	36845	47623	22596	86956	33438	182506	92879
16.	Uttaranchal	23498	9348	144678	30339	123937	28703	292113	68390
17.	Uttar Pradesh	223641	51880	486468	157460	671853	176895	1381962	386235
18.	West Bengal	108432	26742	149996	64461	0	0	258428	91203
19.	Assam	569	260	0	0	0	0	569	260
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	12050	5570	0	0	12050	5570
21.	Manipur	1229	617	1746	679	0	0	2975	1296
22.	Mizoram	4340	1972	5036	2506	4029	1780	13405	6258
23.	Nagaland	5621	12189	78633	28698	59341	38375	143595	79262
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Isalnds	2810	1005	3707	1145	5380	1454	11897	3604

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Sikkim	1945	829	8285	1147	1540	595	11770	2571
26	Jammu and Kashmir	sb	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
27	Kerala	1543	744	114162	37928	156083	70797	271788	109469
28	Puducherry	0	0	2037	1214	0	0	2037	1214
29	Tripura	0	0	18875	7144	19252	3273	38127	10417
30	Delhi	0	0	0	0	4	158	4	158
	Total	1494315	757987	3537369	1061668	3476409	912330	8508093	2731985

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji—Not present.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Madam Speaker, the scheme launched by the government is very important for the farmers. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the implementation of this scheme has brought about important changes in few areas only and whether it has triggered some changes in agriculture production, agriculture related technology and crop etc., If so, I would request the hon. Minister to give me the details.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Regarding this particular scheme, the latest report is that there is an improvement in per hectare yield, total production and there is reduction in the cost. So, all these three are beneficial to the farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister stated in answer to a question this year in the House that this scheme was launched in 2005 but as the various posts concerned with this scheme were lying vacant, it has not proved very beneficial. So, this scheme was implemented again in March 2010 with some improvements in this scheme. I want to know from the government whether all vacancies concerned with this scheme have been filled, if so, I would request the hon. Minister to give me the details.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Madam Speaker, it was a new scheme. After implementing it for three years the need for some improvements was felt. So, in March 2010, Union Cabinet accepted/proposal to make amendments in it, Because of it in. April 2010 this scheme was started again. Earlier, no one was made accountable for it. Persons working at state and district level had many responsibilities but no one had specific responsibility of this scheme. So, the decision of appointing experts at state level specifically for this scheme was taken to ensure better implementation of this scheme.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, agricultural extension activity is a must more particularly today as the need of increasing production of food grains is very essential. The reason being, the moment the hon. Minister announces that there is shortage of food grains in this country, the prices in the international market get doubled. So, naturally we have to increase the production and this extension activity is a must. But dissemination of information and knowledge can come only when there is research and development.

The per acre yield in China is three times more than what India is producing today. Similar is the case in the USA and other developed countries. Now the need for. research is more even for doing these extension activities. I am happy that in the process of his reply the hon. Minister has mentioned that 27 lakh women farmers have also benefited out of this. We are happy about it.

Madam, I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he will increase the number of women farmers by selecting them from the women self-help groups who are taking the land on lease, they are not the owners of the land, and give them training and, if necessary, even select women for research in this regard to increase production.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: This particular scheme has-been made applicable in 591 districts of the country. The stipulation under the scheme is that 30 per cent selection has to be made from amongst women. So, 27 lakhs have been trained, but that is not sufficient if you study the total number of women farmers in the country to the total number of farmers in the country. We have to do a lot and that is why this scheme has been started. A new revised scheme has been started from April this year. We will definitely give weightage to women and people belonging to weaker sections of society.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam whatever hon. Minister has said in his reply seems to have been done on paper only. He receives reports that this has been done but at ground level we see no existence of agricultural extension services. Nobody is there to advise the farmers about what to do and what not to do. Recently I talked about severe drought in Jharkhand and Bihar in this House. Is there anybody to suggest suitable crops to the farmers of both these states during such drought and as to what measures they should adopt. There is nobody to guide them. I live in a village too and I can make this claim with confidence that there are no agricultural extension services. There is a scheme called horticulture mission. I have been looking for an officer of this mission for two years but have not found him. I have sent many persons for him time and again but have not found him. But on papers they will show a lot of development in horticulture in the country. I want to ask clearly from the hon. Minister which I have already said in the House whether M.P.s will be associated with agriculture extension services and be given this responsibility or will they not involved in this.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: First of all, it should be noted that the total responsibility of implementation of this scheme lies with the State government. ...*(Interruptions)* According to Constitution of the country agriculture is a State subject. As far as Jharkhand government is concerned, they informed us in writing that they are implementing this scheme in 24 districts. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: All the implementation is being carried out on papers only.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The Government of Jharkhand has sent us a communication informing us that the Government of Jharkhand is implementing the scheme in 24 districts of the State. I cannot disbelieve the State Government. I have to respect the State Government.

... *(Interruptions)* But it is true that there is scope for corrective action and that was the reason why we have amended the scheme. During last March, we have amended the scheme and from April, we have started the new form of the scheme. We have provided certain staff members for the scheme and have also decided to provide some financial support to the scheme so that they will be able to implement it more efficiently. I have seen that in some of the States, the work is going on and they are implementing it. But it is true that in certain areas, enough work has not been done. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that while replying to the discussion held about impact global warming in the House he had said that it would affect North States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Jharkhand badly. The prediction of hon. Minister has proved right. Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha are in the grip of drought. The condition of these States is going from bad to worse. Here ftivers and drains have dried up. Madam, there is no drinking water in your constituency. Distress is prevailing everywhere.

The hon. Minister had assured that arrangements were being made for early variety seeds to reduce the effect of global warming. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he really means to fulfill the assurances he makes in the House. I accept that he had said that there was too much burden on him and he should be relieved of it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask relating to the question.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, the hon. Minister is the President of the Cricket Association of the entire world. I congratulate him for this. He is ruling over the world but people in States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand are in the throes of hunger. People might not even get plain rice to satisfy their hunger. What is hedoing in this regard? There used to be yield of millets like "Maduwa", maize and other coarse grains even during drought but now the condition has worsened. Seeds are protected by patent and there is no yield of whole maize, "Maduwa" and Towingi, I would like to know from the hon. Minjster as to what arrangements have been made by him for Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh? He should be kind enough to speak clearly and with sincerity.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As far as drought in Bihar is concerned, the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar apprised the hon. Prime Minister of the country about the condition of the State. He also gave the names of the districts. I myself contacted the Governor of Jharkhand. According to my information these was not sufficient rain in Jharkhand but I have not received any suggestion from the State Government. I told him to send us a report and take-stock of the situation after conducting a meeting with the district officers of the State. Hon. Governor has sent us the report. He has sent us detailed information about 8-9 districts to the Government of India. The situation calls for a meeting between the Government of India and State Government and sending a team to take stock of the situation there. ...*(Interruptions)*. As far as Bihar is concerned, the Government of Bihar asked us to send the team on Thursday that is why it has not been sent till date.

[English]

We have constituted a team and that team will go tomorrow to Bihar. They will take the assistance of authorities of Bihar. Similarly, we have requested the Jharkhand Government. We would like to depute a team and we have asked them to communicate us when we should send the team. I am expecting their reply today or tomorrow.

[Translation]

As far as the condition of other states is concerned, we have information that five districts in West Bengal are facing crisis of water. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has not given its suggestions in writing till date. ...*(Interruptions)* but we are collecting information from there also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: There was a discussion in the House last year also and the entire State was announced as drought affected state.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)**

Mining Reforms

+
*224. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are differences of opinion amongst various Central Ministries and the stakeholders over the proposed Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) law and grant of mineral concessions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted or proposes to constitute a Group of Ministers (GoM) to resolve the differences;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms of reference of the GoM; and

(e) the details of the steps/measures being taken by the Government to simplify the procedures and bring transparency in the mining sector?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers on 14th June 2010 with the specific term of reference of considering the draft Mines and, Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill 2010 and giving its recommendations in the matter.

*Not recorded.

(e) The National Mineral Policy, 2008 adopted by the Government in March, 2008, inter alia enunciates adoption of quick and transparent procedures for grant of mineral concessions. In pursuance thereof, the Ministry of Mines has C9 taken several steps in this direction, as mentioned below:

(i) A Model State Mineral Policy has been framed and circulated by the Ministry of Mines to all State Governments on 12.10.2009 with the request to finalise and adopt a Mineral Policy as per their priority and requirements, for enabling consistency in recommendation of proposals.

(ii) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Mines under the chairpersonship of Secretary (Mines) to monitor and minimize delays in grant of approvals for mineral concessions. The Committee consists of the Central Ministries/ Departments concerned and the Secretaries in charge of Mining and Geology in the States and meets six-monthly. Three meetings of the Committee have been held so far on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009 and 18.6.2010, wherein important decisions aimed at minimizing delays for processing of mineral concession applications at various levels and improving the overall mineral concession regime were taken as given below with regular follow up with the State Governments and other offices/agencies concerned:

(a) State Governments have been instructed to constitute State level Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee for:

- Effective coordination with Revenue Department for managing the land for purposes of concession.
- Ensuring clearances/NOCs/approvals are given by Forest, Environment and other departments in a streamlined way.
- Monitoring process of approval of concessions and compliance with concession conditions.
- Ensuring building up of a computerized data base, effectively integrated with other State level databases.

So far, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have already constituted their State Level Committees.

(b) Minimizing delays at various levels especially in forest clearance.

(c) Expeditious issuance of Letter of Intent (LOI) and minimizing delays in execution of lease/ licence subsequent to Central Government's prior approval.

(d) Timely decisions in accordance with the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, and submission of quarterly reports on pending mineral concession applications, lease execution and renewal applications.

(e) Time-bound action for disposal of Reconnaissance Permit (RP) cases pending with the State Governments.

(f) Application of 'special reasons' for invoking section 11 (5) of the MMDR Act, while considering a later applicant.

(g) Advising States to coordinate action on management and transportation of ore.

(iii) The Ministry of Mines has, in consultation with the State Governments, issued detailed guidelines on 24th June, 2009, 25th September, 2009, 9th February, 2010 and 3rd June, 2010 in order to bring more clarity in processing the mineral concession proposals. These guidelines are available on the Ministry's website (http:// mines.gov.in).

(iv) The Ministry of Mines is using internet services to ensure more accessibility to data and transparency in processing of mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments.

SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Hon. Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

For scheduled minerals, companies as well as individuals are just putting in applications and leaving it

for years without pursuing and submitting the required documents. This is, resulting in large areas being blocked and precious resources left unexplored. This further results in direct loss to the Government exchequer and industries suffer from lack of new materials, which in turn hampers country's development.

Now, my question to the hon. Minister, through you, is: (1) will the Government reject applications which are not complete in all respects; and (2) will the Government process only those applications which are complete in all respects, by by-passing the earlier applications which are incomplete.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: I fully agree with the hon. Member. Whatever we do, we do according to the rules. Unless the documents are complete and unless the rules are followed, we never clear these cases. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: In Andhra Pradesh, most of the districts of Telangana have rich minerals and they are reserved in the name of Scheduled Tribes. It has resulted in vast areas left unexplored. Apart from the Government, no private person or a company can get prospecting or mining licence.

So, in this regard my second supplementary question, through you, is: Will the Government allow private investments in this area by relaxing the existing rules so that we can create employment to the tribals? Is there any action plan from the Government?

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Actually, I could not follow the question. We cannot do anything which is against the law. If there is any judgement-by High Courts or the Supreme Court-against any particular case, we cannot take up that particular case. For example, in Visakhapatnam case, there is a judgement by the Supreme Court, known as "Samata Judgement", where only the tribals can be the owners of the land.

They can own land there and nobody can purchase land in that area. So, naturally, we have to follow certain rules. If he can tell me specifically whether it is the law or it is the judgement which is in force, then I can address his questions.

[Translation]

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Kindly give me time to speak about Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called his name, Mulayam Singh ji, he is asking his question. Kindly sit down. He is asking question, his name is on it. What do you want?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: His name is there, let him ask his question.

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Madam Speaker, natural resources belong to all of us and it is the gift that nature has given us in the form of minerals which belongs to us all equally. New rules are going to be formulated regarding minerals. The original question, which I asked, was whether the hon. Ministers of different departments and various states have different opinion about it. The Ministry of Steel and the Ministry of Law and Justice want that there should be a ban on the export of minerals. The Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Mines wants the export to continue, the Ministry of Finance is neutral in this regard and the hon. Minister of Railways did not attend that meeting. So, opinions differ amongst different departments. Different states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are rich in minerals. But all these states have different views.

I have a very simple question for the hon. Minister as to how many years will it take to remove all these discrepancies and formulate new rules regarding minerals.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Madam, I have already given the reply in the statement laid on the Table of the House. Actually, the Government of India has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2010. It will give its recommendations to the Government. The notification is very clear. It has been also asked in the main question whether there are certain conflicting views of the different Ministers. These are not conflicting views. The concerned Ministries may have their view-points on certain issues based on Ministry's perception. These have to be considered holistically and a view formulated based on an overall national interest. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Madam, at the most we can say that these are suggestions and not conflicting view points.

Secondly, forgetting about all the conflicting views that the Ministries have, the question arises is about the iron ore. You must have seen that and the media also has given the coverage of that. So, naturally, I would like to place it before the hon. Member. The issue has to be considered from two aspects-.the total production of iron ore and domestic demand. Madam, In the year 2009-10, only 90 million tonnes of iron ore were consumed out of 2:8 million tonnes produced whereas 128 million tonnes of iron ore were exported. Thus, there is a surplus production of iron ore.

Secondly, most of the exported iron ore is in the form of fines for which we do not have any technology in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* So, in that case what we can do about it ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the hon. Minister reply. Let him complete his reply.

[English]

Mr. Minister you may please give the answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.00 hrs.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: If we do not export the produced fines, which are generated as part of the mining process, for which there is no technology in the country, it would result in pollution and impede the mining process in the mines. Therefore, the immediate need is to develop a technology that processes the iron ore in this country rather than banning export. Sudden stoppage of production of iron ore, as a result of ban on export, would also give rise to loss of employment directly and indirectly. ...*(Interruptions)* It has already given employment to a lot of people, thousands of people in the export as well as export-related trade. ....*(Interruptions)* My Ministry, however, has kept an open mind. Whatever decision is taken, we shall abide by it. ...*(Interruptions)* But our only concern is that there must be a technology to process the iron ore fines hi this country so that it cannot create an environment hazard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the Minister is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Ultimately, what I can say is that export and import matter is within the domain of the Commerce Ministry. It is not our Ministry which can do this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

[English]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Film Industry

*225. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film industry has a huge potential for earning foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the foreign exchange earned by this sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the film industry has suffered due to unchecked piracy;

(d) if so, the details of the losses suffered by the film industry due to piracy during the said period and steps taken to prevent the same; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the promotion and expansion of the film sector?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (e) The CII-A.T. Kearney report (Nov 2007) on The New Economics of Indian Film Industry has indicated that the Indian Film Industry has a potential for earning foreign exchange. According to the report, the key drivers of overseas box office revenues for Indian films are expected

*Not recorded.

to be greater acceptability of Indian films and themes by global audience and improved distribution of Indian films on account of tie-ups with leading global distributors.

As per DGCI and S, Department of Commerce, export value of cinematograpic films falling under ITCHS 3706 during the last three years is as given below:

Year	Export Value (Rs. Crore)	Export Value (Million USD)*
2007-08	61.17	15.19
2008-09	127.97	27.82
2009-10	110.75	23.34

*(Computed using the USD rate of 40.2607 in 2007-08, 45.9903 in 2008-09 and 47.4433 in 2009-10).

No export data has yet been released for 2010-11.

The Ministry of I and B does not maintain data on the losses suffered by the film industry, on account of piracy. However, the FICCI -KPMG Media and Entertainment Industry Report 2009 has estimated that as much as Rs. 2000 crore is lost due to piracy annually in the case of films.

A Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to recommend measure, combat film, video, cable and music piracy. The Committee is holding consultations with stakeholders.

The Indian film industry is in the private sector and the role of the Government is limited to that of a facilitator and catalyst. Government has taken several steps for promotion and expansion of the film sector by declaring films as an industrial activity thereby enabling film producers to access institutional finance and allowing 100% FDI in the film sector through the automatic route.

There are plan schemes implemented by the Government for promotion of exports of Indian films abroad through participation in various international film festivals, financing production of films in various regional languages with a view to fostering excellence in Indian cinema and promoting new talent and multi-lingual diversity and by providing quality humafr resource to the film industry through Government run film institutes. Other steps taken by the Government to promote Indian film industry include institution of State Awards for giving recognition to outstanding talents in Indian cinema, organisation of International Film Festival of India (IFFI) annually and organisation of Indian Panorama for promoting cinematic, thematic and aesthetic excellence in Indian cinema.

[Translation]

Selection of Sports Persons

*226. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/National Sports Federations (NSFs) have laid down any guidelines/norms for selecting sports persons for participation in various national and international sporting competitions/events;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are reports of discrimination In the selection of sports persons participating in international and national sports competitions;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto, sports/discipline-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government/ NSfs In this regard and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to (e) The selection of sportspersons/ teams for participation in major international events is the responsibility of National Sports Federations(NSFs) concerned. However, the Government appoints eminent sportspersons as Government Observers, who maintain oversight on the functioning of the respective NSF they are assigned, and give their feedback to the Government. One of the major functions of the Government Observer is to oversee the selection of the national team, and ensure that it is based on a well defined objective criteria. Further, with a view to ensuring fair and transparent selection, the Government has issued guidelines requiring the NSFs to communicate the detailed selection criteria/ norms, schedule of trials etc. to the players, coaches, Government Observers well in advance. The National Coaches are required to evaluate the performance of

players on regular basis. The Selections are required to be done by a Selection Committee comprising President of the NSF as Chairperson, the National Coach and eminent ex-sportspersons, preferably Arjuna Awardees as members.

Any reports of discrimination in selection of sportspersons are appropriately resolved in consultation with the NSF, Sports Authority fo India and the Government Observer. The Government satisfies itself regarding proper selection of national athletes/teams before clearing their participation in international competitions.

[English]

Amendments to the Arms Act

*227. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment/conducted any study regarding the linkages between easy availability of legal/illegal weapons and rise in crime in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the relevant provisions of the Arms Act, 1959 governing verification before arms licences are issued;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be amended;

(e) whether there is any people in terrorist/naxal basis; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Section 13(2) of the Arms Act, 1959, stipulates that on receipt of an application for grant of an arms licence, the licensing authority shall call for the report of the officer in charge of the nearest police station on that application, and such officer shall send his report within the prescribed time, which the licensing authority shall consider before grant or refusal of licence. However, the proviso to Section 13(2A) of the said Act empowers the licensing authority to grant arms licence without waiting for the police report, if the same Is not received within the prescribed time. With a view to ensure that an arms licence is granted after police verification in each and every case, it Is proposed to (i) specify a period of 60 days for the purpose of police report required under Section 13(2) and (II) to delete the proviso to Section 13(2A), so that the licensing authority is obliged to take into account the report of the police authorities before grant of an arms licence, for which a Bill has been proposed to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. There is no proposal to issue arms licence to people residing in terrorist/naxal affected areas on priority basis, except in accordance with the extant legal provisions.

[Translation]

Vehicle Thefts

*228. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of thefts of vehicles are on the rise in including the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise alongwith the recovery rate achieved thereon;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to facilitate interstate investigation/tracking/recovery and prevention of vehicle thefts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per the information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 90951, 100255 and 120032 cases of motor vehicle thefts were reported in the country during 2006 to 2008 respectively.

The State/UT-wise details regarding the number of cases registered, chargesheeted, convicted and persons arrested, chargesheeted, convicted for the offence of automobile theft during 2006 to 2008 are at Statement-I. The State/UT-wise details of cases of stolen/recovered motor vehicle, their value and percentage of recovery of total cases during 2006 to 2008 are at Statement-II.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments and UT administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and Investigation of crime, including the crime of vehicle theft, and for prosecuting the criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The Government of India is, however, deeply concerned about crime, including vehicle theft, and has issued an advisory to the State Governments and UT Administrations on 16th July, 2010 which is available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs (http://mha.nic.in)

No mechanism exists to facilitate inter-state tracking/ recovery and prevention of vehicle thefts. However, EMCRB, under its Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS), maintains records of stolen and recovered motor vehicles and thus helps in prevention of sale and purchase of stolen motor vehicles. A total of 32 Motor Vehicle Verification Counters, including the one at NCRB Head Office in Delhi, are functioning across the country to provide services to the general public regarding stolen/ recovered vehicles. Access to MVCS is also available through NCR and website (http://ncrb.nic.in).

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Auto Theft during 2006-2008

		2006						2007						2008					
Sl.No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5313	2828	1014	2532	2549	1021	6183	3550	1442	4042	3560	1282	7297	4020	1215	4100	4045	1165
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	74	21	3	37	21	10	116	63	1	75	66	1	60	37	3	44	42	4
3.	Assam	1362	473	278	1027	598	337	1982	349	117	3256	880	216	2101	632	62	1874	768	116
4.	Bihar	2023	815	101	1974	1098	148	2392	771	88	2183	1504	139	2675	1040	139	2065	2109	187
5.	Chhattisgarh	1623	544	103	709	713	130	1814	572	138	806	790	199	2122	611	86	754	742	167
6.	Goa	223	56	7	106	86	7	207	41	18	94	66	20	238	51	14	88	74	19
7.	Gujarat	7188	1317	97	2396	2365	160	8022	1591	95	2303	2269	128	9947	2036	129	3253	3128	163
8.	Haryana	6300	1952	617	2600	2528	812	6499	2126	610	2683	2594	1096	7674	2146	841	3209	3159	745
9.	Himachal Pradesh	214	59	1	133	110	8	264	52	9	139	126	17	332	71	9	180	11	18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	554	150	3	208	215	3	514	141	2	247	246	5	689	87	3	157	156	4
11.	Jharkhand	1146	184	35	444	542	68	1784	302	107	492	519	120	2165	562	143	898	830	187
12.	Karnataka	5759	1505	101	1551	1477	113	5887	1965	134	1394	1324	163	6960	1908	114	1826	1751	151
13.	Kerala	2014	756	150	1121	1185	281	2113	653	172	1040	1061	439	1981	704	159	1148	1041	255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7552	1864	529	2820	2800	797	8915	2020	415	3152	3143	732	10533	3031	370	3393	3399	778
15.	Maharashtra	12741	3192	290	5579	4907	412	13895	3353	272	5768	4853	344	16900	3627	240	6286	5705	338
16.	Manipur	105	2	0	1	1	0	150	2	0	12	3	0	223	3	0	11	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	135	18	2	26	29	3	91	8	1	12	12	2	137	24	1	24	30	1
18.	Mizoram	60	37	44	38	30	33	64	52	53	65	56	54	27	27	25	37	55	55
19.	Nagaland	113	58	55	69	37	34	194	66	24	45	53	97	182	52	33	45	23	11
20.	Orissa	1571	803	31	977	962	66	1733	650	25	930	878	74	1975	669	47	1108	1094	78
21.	Punjab	1561	646	242	1101	1008	412	2084	1026	322	1472	1470	487	2182	1152	429	1515	1517	546
22.	Rajasthan	7276	1414	493	2329	2336	679	8258	1553	529	2306	2308	766	9857	1630	749	2505	2502	1083
23.	Sikkim	8	4	0	4	4	0	11	5	0	8	8	0	9	2	0	2	3	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2877	2664	1799	2677	2860	2060	2901	2577	1748	2558	2544	2046	3722	2871	1475	3362	3301	1664
25.	Tripura	31	12	5	53	33	4	55	35	6	22	22	8	43	20	4	28	17	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9621	2205	1000	3449	3346	1439	10859	2013	797	3481	3349	1444	12064	2796	1192	4078	3929	1830
27.	Uttarakhand	525	152	51	244	211	144	565	165	78	255	252	155	726	202	74	288	292	98
28.	West Bengal	2714	287	17	3399	673	46	2421	382	8	2521	785	12	2593	457	9	1986	791	16
	Total State	80683	24018	7068	37604	32722	9227	89973	26083	7211	41261	34541	10026	107414	30468	7565	44264	40647	9684
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	1	10	10	1	8	4	0	4	4	0	11	3	1	9	6	1
30.	chandigarh	529	91	80	167	129	109	853	59	83	132	59	107	1094	156	102	234	207	124
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	6	1	9	9	2	19	3	0	6	6	0	18	5	0	7	7	0
32.	Daman and Diu	33	3	0	7	5	0	28	6	3	4	6	3	31	8	0	12	12	0
33.	Delhi UT	9366	1397	494	6142	5025	498	8874	1264	502	2458	1154	562	11020	2387	429	2882	2055	747
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	320	109	55	55	58	59	498	243	97	116	119	61	443	141	56	158	145	27
	Total UT	10268	1612	631	6390	5236	669	10282	1579	852	2720	1348	733	12618	2700	588	3302	2432	899
	Total All India	90951	25630	7599	43994	37958	9896	100255	27662	7896	43981	35889	10759	120032	33168	8153	47566	43079	10583

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the infromation on pending cases from previous years

Statement-II

Statement of Cases in which property was stolen (PS), Cases in which property was recovered (PR), Value of Stolen property (in Rs. KVPS), Value of Recovered Property (in Rs./VPR) & Percentage of Cases in which Property was recovered to Cases in which Property was Stolen (PERS) under Theft of Motor Vehicles during 2006-2008

		2006					2007					2008				
Sl.No.	State	PS	PR	VPS	VPR	PERS	PS	PR	VPS	VPR	PERS	PS	PR	VPS	VPR	PERS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5400	2166	179634491	101812341	40.1	8304	2841	250073768	154205312	45.1	7848	3811	309197130	187873323	48.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	74	22	4355931	1126600	29.7	116	63	20556115	5352371	54.3	60	37	7603170	2838770	61.7
3.	Assam	1405	453	225578571	95346115	32.2	1801	597	74656820	29703705	33.1	1878	298	138240292	21191767	15.9
4.	Bihar	2023	312	70330281	19708455	15.4	2392	323	79391316	14490079	13.5	2675	391	122792972	18601605	14.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	1665	569	73321043	29010218	34.2	1933	716	84726899	37537458	37.0	2118	605	93355244	40015235	28.6
6.	Goa	227	70	30619587	8780123	38.8	220	65	19255680	5361716	29.5	243	70	28154792	9039529	28.8
7.	Gujarat	7183	1644	255344222	80495550	22.9	8019	1784	324753727	108963143	22.2	9937	2104	368483859	112149650	21.2
8.	Haryana	6588	2258	303937247	19651862	34.3	6736	2224	388888967	219309083	33.0	7893	2301	417233225	21779097	29.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	216	107	42720935	20698860	49.5	265	102	60940255	26945106	38.5	325	104	60049057	16978519	32.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	554	168	51488526	28462641	30.3	514	165	52274888	30525212	32.1	672	143	66751109	22902200	21.3
11.	Jharkhand	1138	262	43938931	9232826	23.0	1738	269	66817240	9742090	15.5	2436	325	96176913	1471026	13.3
12.	Karnataka	5601	1290	255526050	96404057	23.0	5768	1822	315988212	118815035	31.6	8842	2032	440257666	181450958	23.0
13.	Kerala	2019	545	226663010	46342980	27.0	2110	643	243881075	67237271	30.5	2001	609	198945896	58050621	30.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7651	2177	311561243	142214270	28.5	8812	2281	354524377	159359864	25.9	11029	2327	384165771	132129562	21.1
15.	Maharashtra	12735	3670	1179296814	365183414	28.8	13899	3559	1479429110	332703274	25.6	18906	3313	1063401739	277736801	19.6
16.	Manipur	115	8	4791000	362800	7.0	157	9	8508000	837000	5.7	297	9	20538780	1188000	3.0
17.	Meghalaya	135	20	19523659	1871000	14.8	93	9	1216299	1612500	9.7	132	27	36688900	5693000	20.5
18.	Mizoram	60	42	7605350	4022631	70.0	70	41	6559000	3250000	58.6	38	34	3667514	3410514	89.5
19.	Nagaland	155	75	34406200	7837400	48.4	233	35	33494000	6458000	15.0	250	17	312546635	2191665	6.8
20.	Orissa	1571	556	70167227	24699146	35.4	1733	458	68029705	17824283	26.4	1975	649	97764047	27783975	323.9
21.	Punjab	1531	559	135982742	59604889	36.5	2035	706	195764610	79547595	34.7	2080	726	224222743	99444631	34.9
22.	Rajasthan	6977	1360	553382205	247050585	19.5	7933	1593	581744071	269423348	20.1	9496	1618	571318772	321948632	17.0
23.	Sikkim	8	8	1940000	1940000	100.0	11	10	2390000	2190000	90.9	9	9	2150000	2150000	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	2988	2580	118228933	107889134	86.3	2888	2504	168438456	155591863	86.7	3728	2886	195801513	161646149	77.4
25.	Tripura	28	7	8270000	1380000	25.0	55	15	3385000	2170000	27.3	65	25	4208000	2500000	38.5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8349	2129	319011700	139536965	25.5	9485	2178	350489711	150266600	23.0	10371	2191	334391648	138604173	21.1
27.	Uttarakhand	499	131	29286200	9520200	26.3	545	138	35627500	12079000	25.3	645	156	37569550	10656000	24.2
28.	West Bengal	2714	428	2330965499	48697233	15.8	2345	446	136861843	23368438	19.0	2567	464	179933363	50694881	18.1
	Total State	79609	23616	4790207597	1895743095	29.7	88210	25596	5418576644	2044869346	29.0	106516	27281	5816110300	2145104283	25.6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	265000	265000	100.0	8	7	264000	224000	87.5	11	7	1185000	945000	63.6
30.	Chandigarh	529	175	24832700	8318500	33.1	853	222	70748500	18622000	26.0	1094	244	71158000	20122500	22.3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	8	1104300	594800	53.3	19	4	1941590	240000	21.1	19	4	6498936	199000	21.1
32.	Daman and Diu	33	7	4034770	613800	21.2	28	7	3965280	574550	25.0	32	14	5688295	2336400	43.8
33.	Delhi UT	9366	2060	751562848	49279020	22.0	8874	1782	687583842	59047187	20.1	11020	1340	777439971	46011160	12.2
34.	Lakshadweep	2	1	62000	25000	50.0	2	2	64597	64597	100.0	1	0	45000	0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	320	122	9331000	6834000	38.1	498	186	12097055	7208500	37.3	443	156	11679500	6904000	35.2
	Total UT	10271	2379	791192618	65930120	23.2	10282	2210	776664864	85980834	21.5	12620	1765	873692702	76518060	14.0
	Total All India	89880	25995	5581400215	1961673215	28.9	98492	27806	6195241508	2130850180	28.2	119136	29046	6689803002	2221622343	24.4

Source: Crime in India

[English]

Amendments to Prasar Bharati Act

*229. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will ihe Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) on Prasar Bharati (PB) inter alia recommended amendments in the Prasar Bharati Act and the setting up of a separate recruitment board and formulation of new recru.iment rules for Prasar Bharati;

(b) if so. ihe details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the foll6w-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (c) The Group of Ministers (GOM) on Prasar Bharati constituted on 10.02.2010 has recommended that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting may have a comprehensive look at the provisions of Prasar Bharati Act and recommend such amendments as are required to be made in the Act in the light of developments over the last twenty years. These proposals are to be finalized by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and thereafter placed before the GOM thereafter for consideration.

The GOM also directed Prasar Bharati to take steps to frame and notify recruitment regulations and service conditions for all categories of its employees and for setting up of Recruitment Boards as envisaged under the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 and also stipulated timelines for the same.

Prasar Bharati has informed that the Prasar Bharati Board has approved the setting up of Recruitment Boards and is in process of finalizing the Recruitment Regulation^ and Service Conditions for its employees.

Share of Agriculture in GDP

*230. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product of the country has declined and is impacting the food security in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the share of agriculture in the GDP during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the impact of global economic slowdown on the agriculture sector in the country;

(d) whether various projects/schemes launched by the Government have been able to reverse the decline in agricultural growth; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Agriculture and Allied Sector and its share in total GDP of the country during the last 3 years including the current year at 2004-05 prices is as follows:

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
GDP of Agriculture and Allied Sector (Rs. in Crore)	611409	640315	650461	651901
Per cent to total GDP	17.2	16.4	15.7	14.6

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

The GDP of Agriculture and Allied Sector at constant prices has shown a steady uptrend over the years. Foodgrain output has also been generally rising over the years. Hence, the food security of the country is not adversely affected.

(c) There has been no major impact of the global economic slowdown on the agriculture sector since India's share in World Trade is not significant.

(d) and (e) The Government is implementing a number of Schemes in coordination with State Governments. The schemes/programmes in the agricultural sector particularly National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Horticulture Mission introduced recently have resulted in higher agricultural output. Production of foodgrains has increased from 208.60 million tonnes in 2005-06 to 234.47 million tonnes in 2008-09. The evaluation studies also suggest that the schemes in agriculture sector have had positive impact on output.

[Translation]

Pending Proposals under CRF

*231. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from various State Governments under the Central Road Fund during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the proposals have been approved;

(c) if so, the details of funds sanctioned and released, State-wise;

(d) if not, the details of proposals pending for approval alongwith the reasons for pendency, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard including the time by which all the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of number of proposals received from various State Governments and approved under Central Road Fund (CRF) during each of the last three years and the current year are at Statement-I.

(c) The details of accrual and release of funds from CRF during each of the last three years and current year are at Statement-II.

(d) The proposals furnished by the respective State Governments under CRF up to the year 2009-10 have been approved subject to the sanction limit and no proposal is pending.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of proposals received from various State Governments and approved under Central Road Fund (CRF) during each of the last three years and the current year

Sl.No	State	Number of CRF estimates received				Number of CRF estimates approved			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.7.2010)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.7.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104	447	373	0	104	447	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	9	0	5	1	9	0
3.	Assam	6	8	0	0	6	8	0	0
4.	Bihar	10	2	0	0	10	2	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	15	23	0	2	10	3	0
6.	Goa	0	13	11	5	0	8	0	0
7.	Gujarat	50	79	25	0	50	79	12	0
8.	Haryana	9	10	15	0	9	10	15	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	7	4	0	4	7	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	25	8	0	7	18	8	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	7	1	0	0	7	1	0
12.	Karnataka	4	354	6	0	4	354	6	0
13.	Kerala	8	18	13	5	8	18	9	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30	40	83	0	18	11	60	0
15.	Maharashtra	45	167	195	334	45	139	46	0
16.	Manipur	1	6	14	0	1	0	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	3	3	8	0	3	0	8	0
18.	Mizoram	10	0	8	0	10	0	7	0
19.	Nagaland	2	1	3	0	2	1	0	0
20.	Orissa	14	20	10	0	14	15	3	0
21.	Punjab	7	15	15	0	7	13	11	0
22.	Rajasthan	59	48	65	0	57	44	65	0
23.	Sikkim	3	2	6	0	3	2	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	73	16	0	18	73	16	0
25.	Tripura	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22	50	65	22	16	20	18	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1	16	8	0	0	6	3	0
28.	West Bengal	3	9	11	0	0	5	5	0

Statement-II

Accrual and release of funds from CRF during each of the last three years, i.e. 2007-08, 2000-09 and 2009-10 and the current year, i.e. 2010-11 (upto 31-7-2010)

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Actual	Release	Actual	Release	Actual	Release	Actual	Release (upto 31.7.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131.07	135.61	143.63	273.63	149.91	175.05	160.08	26.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.74	18.13	18.26	25.96	31.38	18.44	33.29	0.00
3.	Assam	26.13	26.13	27.42	15.09	35.05	32.87	36.57	0.00
4.	Bihar	38.52	16.14	40.59	32.03	46.28	50.49	50.39	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.35	40.35	43.66	26.52	58.43	22.19	62.40	0.00
6.	Goa	8.18	4.17	8.93	8.99	5.87	2.82	5.82	5.87
7.	Gujarat	97.07	97.07	104.84	177.14	107.48	0.00	112.62	0.00
8.	Haryana	61.56	54.76	66.18	91.18	47.55	18.16	52.03	50.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.07	15.48	19.34	4.36	24.81	12.06	25.83	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.86	50.85	54.92	84.62	86.81	86.81	91.14	60.65
11.	Jharkhand	35.37	17.02	34.85	38.47	39.44	32.64	41.48	0.00
12.	Karnataka	97.92	102.42	103.82	148.87	105.84	120.30	111.33	75.93
13.	Kerala	48.42	29.45	48.58	43.60	36.54	49.27	37.84	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93.85	93.85	100.29	87.45	133.63	45.76	143.17	144.45
15.	Maharashtra	161.49	96.68	175.89	222.85	174.92	72.97	187.74	159.01
16.	Manipur	5.28	3.86	5.84	0.60	8.90	2.20	9.46	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	8.12	4.06	8.54	9.93	10.40	3.04	11.10	0.00
18.	Mizoram	4.74	4.74	5.14	5.67	8.20	6.73	8.73	0.00
19.	Nagaland	4.13	4.42	4.34	3.55	6.61	4.63	6.91	0.00
20.	Orissa	52.14	31.66	56.25	83.49	70.56	70.56	74.95	40.91
21.	Punjab	62.90	52.92	65.39	72.18	48.69	68.69	47.66	16.75
22.	Rajasthan	119.83	132.45	130.60	18.60	158.91	158.91	166.64	52.31
23.	Sikkim	2.13	2.07	2.15	2.54	2.99	3.41	3.27	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	106.78	68.84	110.92	142.10	93.98	54.89	102.60	0.00
25.	Tripura	3.29	0.00	3.54	3.78	4.62	5.27	4.91	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	19.07	14.02	20.96	10.54	25.74	8.01	27.11	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	143.11	159.34	145.55	234.55	140.65	161.07	148.44	0.00
28.	West Bengal	53.65	35.70	55.40	42.69	53.02	53.02	55.67	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.90	0.50	3.27	0.00	3.50	1.21	3.70	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2.28	0.00	3.51	1.17	3.75	3.19	3.98	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.10	0.00	1.64	0.00	1.75	0.32	1.86	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Daman and Diu	0.79	0.00	1.24	0.00	1.33	0.00	1.41	0.00
33.	Delhi	44.69	9.50	48.45	41.29	51.78	0.00	54.89	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.14	0.00
35.	Puducherry	3.67	0.00	7.59	6.56	8.11	0.00	8.60	0.00

[English]

Seed Production

*232. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a marked improvement in seeds production in the recent years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any agency/proposes to set up a seed control authority to regulate the quality of seeds and protect the fanner's interests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Production of certified/quality seeds has doubled from 140.50 lakh quintals in 2005-06 to 279.72 lakh quintals in 2009-10.

(c) and (d) The State Governments are empowered under the Seeds Act 1966, Seeds Rules 1968 arid Seeds (Control) Order 1983 to regulate the quality of seeds. There is no proposal to set up a Seed Control Authority.

Shortage of Sugar

*233. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of sugar has been witnessed during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the production vis-a-vis demand and price of sugar during the said period;

(c) whether sugar was imported/exported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum and price alongwith the quantity of raw sugar imported; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to ensure availability of sugar at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) There has been no shortage of sugar in the market during the last one year and its availability has remained adequate. Low sugar production in the country during the last 2008-09 sugar season (October-September) and during current 2009-10 sugar season in comparison to the estimated domestic demand put pressure on prices of sugar. The estimated sugar season-wise production vis-a-vis demand of sugar during the last sugar season and current sugar season is as below:

(Figures in Lac tons)

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10
Production of Sugar	146.8	185
Internal demand	220	220

To bridge the gap between the production and demand, the Central Government has permitted duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar which is in force upto 31.12.2010.

A statement indicating the month-wise range of ex-mill prices of sugar in major sugar producing states and retail price of sugar in the four metropolitan cities of the country during the last one year is enclosed.

(c) and (d) There has been no export or import of sugar on Government account during the last three sugar seasons and current sugar season. It is the sugar mills, Public Sector Undertakings or merchant importers/ exporters who have undertaken export or import of sugar as per their commercial prudence. As the international sugar prices of sugar have varied from time to time, it is not possible to indicate the price at which sugar was exported or imported. The quantum of export and import of sugar including raw sugar during the last three sugar seasons as well as current sugar season is as under:

Sugar season	Quantity exported (in lac tons)	Quantity imported (in lac tons)
2006-07	24.91	0.005
2007-08	58.22	0.004
2008-09	2.165	15.49*
2009-10	0.213	30.20*
	(upto March, 2010)	(upto 3rd Aug, 10)

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata.

*As per Department of Revenue.

(e) The Central Government has taken a slew of measures to augment domestic stocks of sugar so as to ensure availability of sugar at reasonable prices which, inter-alia, include permitting duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar upto 31.12.2010, imposition of stockholding and turnover limits on sugar dealers, stockholding limit on bulk consumers of sugar. The Forward Markets Commission has also suspended futures trading in sugar upto September 2010 in domestic market.

Statement

Range of Ex-Mill Non Levy prices of S-30 Grade Sugar in different Centres of the Country

(Rs. per quintal/Ex-Mill)

State	Aug 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov., 2009	Dec, 2009	Jan 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	April, 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July, 2010	Aug, 2010 (upto 3rd)
Uttar Pradesh	2540-2990	2730-3140	2730-3490	3240-3590	3165-3690	3745-4290	3390-4240	2990-3470	2765-3010	2765-3015	2540-2790	2670-2825	2665-2790
Maharashtra	2430-2975	2700-3060	2520-3270	3140-3350	3020-3365	3550-3930	3100-3845	2800-3150	2450-2995	2500-2770	2270-2610	2485-2725	2300-2400
Andhra Pradesh	2450-3000	2700-3300	2625 3150	3200-3450	2975-3600	3500-4000	3230-4000	2900-3300	2600-3000	2600-2850	2375-2750	2500-2750	2425-2550
Tamil Nadu	2450-2950	2600-3150	2600-3200	3075-3250	3000-3400	3500-4000	3325-4000	2940-3300	2650-2950	2650-2750	2480-2640	2525-2640	2500-2575
Gujarat	2440-2900	2780-3250	2560-3200	3250-3550	3080-3521	3550-4000	3150-3800	2910-3235	2580-2920	2650-2900	2350-2725	2520-2770	2420-2435
Punjab	2525-2950	2700-3200	2650-3200	3400-3550	3300-3900	3900-4400	3400-4200	3000-3550	2900-3050	2800-3025	2550-2800	2700-2800	2600-2625
Karnataka	2420-2900	2620-3125	2500-3000	3050-3400	2950-3370	3450-3850	3040-3780	2700-3100	2440-2725	2500-2750	2240-2550	2460-2700	2300-2350

Source: Daily Trading Mart Enquiry Report, Directorate of Sugar

Retail price of sugar

(Rs. Per Kg.)

State	Aug 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov., 2009	Dec, 2009	Jan 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	April, 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July, 2010	Aug, 2010 (upto 3rd)
Delhi	28.00-32.00	32.00-34.00	32.00 35.00	38.00	37.00-39.00	40.00-47.00	41.00-45.00	35.00-41.00	33.00-34.00	32.00-33.00	30.00-33.00	30.00-31.00	31.00
Mumbai	27.00-33.00	33.00-35.00	32.50 33.50	33.50-39.00	36.50-39.00	39.00-44.00	39.00-43.00	35.00-40.00	31.00-35.00	31.00-34.00	30.00-32.00	30.00-31.00	30.00
Kolkata	28.00-32.00	30.00-32.00	30.00 31.00	31.00-36.00	36.00-37.00	38.00-45.00	38.00-42.00	34.00-38.00	30.00-35.00	31.00-32.00	31.00-32.00	30.00-31.00	31.00
Chennai	25.00-31.00	30.00-33.00	30.00 31.00	33.00-34.00	34,00	34.00-42.00	40.00-42.00	33.00-38.00	31.00-33.00	30.00-31.00	29.00-30.00	29.00	29.00

(Source: Price Monitoring Cell, Department of Consumer Affairs)

Illegal Immigration

*234. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign nationals including Bangladeshis are reported to have been Illegally staying and thereby posing a threat to internal security of the country;

(b) If so, the number of such persons arrested and deported to their respective countries during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check inflow of illegal Immigrants Into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) It is true that some foreign nationals including Bangladeshi who have entered India on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. There are also reports of foreign nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents.

(b) Number of foreign nationals who were arrested under various sections of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or for violating provisions of other Immigration Control Rules and Regulations and number of those who were deported during 2006, 2007 and 2008, country-wise, are given In the Statement. Figures for 2009 and the current year have not been compiled so far.

(c) No foreigner is allowed to enter India with improper travel documents through authorized immigration check posts. Detection and deportation of foreign nationals illegally staying in the country Is a continuous process. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has also been set out and circulated to State Governments/UT Administrations In November, 2009. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal Immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly. In order to check illegal immigration and infiltration from Bangladesh, the Government has adopted a multipronged approach which Inter alia Includes the following measures:

(1) Construction of border fencing, roads and floodlighting

(2) Round the clock surveillance of the borders by Border Security Force

(3) Setting up of more Border Out Posts (BOPs) along Indo Bangladesh border

(4) Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipment including night navigation devices

Statement

Country	No. of foreigners arrested during the year			No. of foreigners deported during the year		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afghanistan	6	15	23	144	42	12
Bangladesh	10,723	12,080	6,816	13,692	12,135	12,625
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	18	0
Canada	3	8	4	1	4	15
China	14	2	4	26	29	12
Congo	0	5	3	0	0	4
Denmark	0	2	0	0	7	4
Ethiopia	3	6	0	6	3	15
France	9	10	6	8	8	18
Germany	16	10	10	11	3	15
Indonesia	0	0	0	6	22	33
Iran	4	20	14	8	24	11
Iraq	0	1	6	4	2	4
Israel	10	5	8	7	2	3
Italy	5	6	2	1	6	6
Japan	4	3	4	1	1	12
Kenya	12	13	7	10	3	8
Malaysia	2	4	7	5	3	71
Myanmar	5	13	50	673	785	540
Nepal	41	48	36	33	3	0
Netherlands	0	6	4	1	1	3
New Zealand	0	6	4	0	1	2
Nigeria	76	66	104	69	37	169
Pakistan	34	42	45	100	24	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Philippines	1	0	6	1	13	5
Russia	4	8	18	6	28	4
Singapore	0	2	1	1	0	16
South Korea	0	0	0	2	3	30
Somalia	4	1	1	4	1	11
Sri Lanka	55	46	105	20	13	145
Stateless	10	6	10	0	0	0
Sudan	2	5	3	10	11	20
Tanzania	1	2	12	1	2	5
Thailand	0	2	3	1	29	6
U.S.A	7	4	6	3	5	31
Ukraine	4	0	2	6	1	3
United Kingdom	27	26	37	4	5	19
Uzbekistan	0	8	11	3	3	4
Vietnam	0	0	1	0	3	o' 19
Yemen	1	1	3	3	21	7
Others	37	53	50	62	47	69
Total	11,120	12,535	7,426	14,933	13,348	13,995

[Translation]

Survey of Minerals

*235. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh survey has been conducted/ proposed to be conducted for exploration of various mineral resources/deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of such survey alongwith the areas where various minerals have been found, mineral-wise, State-wise and location-wise; and

(c) the estimated quantum of metal and mineral reserves/resources available in the country, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) At national level, Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out regional survey and oexploration for minerals on an annual basis and estimates mineral resources in the country. In addition, all State-level Directorates of Mining and Geology also do survey and exploration on detailed basis. However, their information is not maintained by Government of India.

(b) The investigations taken up as part of the survey for minerals by GSI, State wise and mineral wise during the last three field seasons 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-

09 and being taken up during the current field season 2009-10 are given at Statement. Reports on these investigations are available with GSI and is also being put up in GSI Portal (www.portal.qsi.gov.in).

(c) Estimates on mineral reserves and quantum of metal are compiled by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM). Based on the data obtained from various agencies engaged in detailed exploration and exploitation including State Government Agencies, IBM publishes an Indian Minerals Year Book annually and a copy is available in Parliament Library.

Statement

Geological Survey of India [GSI] has been conducting regional scale surveys for mineral resources in the country. The details of such surveys during the last three years State-wise and mineral-wise is as below

[no. of investigation in brackets]

State	Year/Mineral			
	Field Season (FS): 2006-07	FS: 2007-08	FS: 2008-09	FS: 2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Coal/Lignite(2), Gold(3), Diamond(7)	Coal/Lignite(1), Gold(3), Diamond(4)	Coal/Lignite(1), Gold(3), Diamond(4)	Iron Ore(1), Gold(2), Diamond (2), Coal(1)
Assam	-	-	-	Glass sand (1)
Bihar	Iron Ore(1)	-	Gold(1)	Gold(1)
Chhattisgarh	Coal/Lignite(5), Gold(1), Diamond(2), Iron Ore(1)	Coal/Lignite(4), Diamond(3) Ore(1)	Coal/Lignite(4), Diamond(3), Iron Phosphorite (1)	Iron Ore(1), Coal(4),
Gujarat	Basemetal(1)	-	-	Base metal and Gold(1), Phosphorite (1), Potash (1)
Haryana	Basemetal(1)	Basemetal(1)	Basemetal(2)	Copper(2)
Himachal Pradesh	-	Basemetal(2)	Basemetal(2)	Lead-zinc(2)
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	Lead-zinc(2)
Jharkhand	Coal/Lignite(4), Gold(5), Iron Ore(2), Manganese(2)	Coal/Lignite(5), Gold(4)	Coal/Lignite(1), Gold(2)	Gold(1), Gold, Nickte, Platinoid Group of Elements (PGE) and Chrome (1)

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka and Goa	Gold(6), Diamond(1), PGE(3), Iron Ore(3)	Gold(6), PGE(3), Iron Ore(1)	Gold(4)	Gotd(3), Iron Ore(1), Diamond (1)
Kerala	Gold(1I	Gold(1)	Gold(1),	PGE(1)
Madhya Pradesh	Coal/Lignite(7), Basemetal(3), Diamond(2)	Coal/Lignite(4), Basemetal(3), Diamond (3)	Coal/Lignite(5), Basemetal(3), Diamond (2)	Coal(6), PAGE(1), Phosphorite (1)
Maharashtra	Coal/Lignite(2), Basemetal(2), Gold(1), PGE(1)	Basemetal(2), PGE(1)	Basemetal(1), PGE(1)	Manganese(1), Coal(1), PGE, Nickle and Cobalt(1), Copper (1)
Manipur	-	-	-	PGE(1)
Meghalaya	Basemetal(1), PGE(1) PGE(1)	Basemetal(2), PGE(1) PGE(1)	BasemetaL(3)	Iron Ore(1) Basemetal and Rare Earth Elements(1)
Orissa	Coal/Lignite(5), Diamond(1), PGE(1), Iron Ore(3)	Coal/Lignite(4), Diamond(2), Iron Ore(1), Manganese(1)	Coal/Lignite(4), Diamond(2), Iron Ore(2), Manganese(1)	Coal(4), Manganese(2), Chromite(1), Iron Ore(1)
Rajasthan	Coal/Lignite(3), Basemetal(12), Gold(5)	Coal/Lignite(2), Basemetal(13), Gold(5), Iron Ore(1)	Coal/Lignite(1), Basemetal(8), Gold(4), Iron Ore(1)	Ferrous and associated metallic minerals(2), Gold-copper(4), Basemetal(6), Lignite(2)
Sikkim	-	-	-	Basemetal and Gold(1)
Tamil Nadu	Coal/Lignite(3), Gold(1), PGE(2), Iron Ore(1)	Coal/Lignite(1), Gold(1), PGE(2), Iron Ore(1)	Coal/Lignite(1), PGE(2), Iron Ore(1),	PGE(3), Lignite(1), Molybdenum (2)
Uttarakhahd -	-	Gold(1)	Gold(1)	Gold(1)
Uttar Pradesh	Basemetal(1), Gold(1)	PGE(1)		Tungsten (1)
West Bengal	Coal/Lignite(2), Gold(1), Iron Ore (1)	Coal/Lignite(1), Gold(2)	Coal/Lignite(3), Basemetal(1), Gold(2)	Basemetal(1), Coal(4), Apatite(1)

*Currently on-going

Demand and Supply of Pulses

*236. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the average annual increase in the demand, supply and price of pulses in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the total quantum and price of pulses imported/ exported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the impact of import of pulses on its prices in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government had assessed the average annual increase in the demand, supply and price of pulses in the country. Domestic production of pulses has been around 14-14.8 million tonnes during the last three years. The Working Group of XI th Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission has estimated that the demand for pulses was around 17 -18 MTs during the same period. The details of the average annual increase in the demand, supply and price of pulses in the country is given in Statement-I.

(c) The total quantity and value of pulses imported/ exported as per the DGCIS data is given in the table below:

Table showing quantity and value of pulses imported and quantity and value of pulses exported during the last three years.

(Qty in million tonnes)
(Value: in Crores)

Year	Total Imports^		Total Exports^	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2007-08	2.84	5374	0.16	526
2008-09	2.48	6246	0.14	540
2009-10	3.50 (prov.)	9813	0.10	407

Source: ^DGCIS.

(d) India is the largest producer of pulses in the world, but is not self-sufficient in pulses. About 12-15% of the total pulses requirements are imported. India has been a net importer of pulses due to a mismatch between domestic supply and demand for pulses. The gap between demand and supply is filled by import of variety of pulses from different countries depending upon their availability. International prices of pulses surged during the last two years consequently impacting domestic prices also. International prices of pulses over the last two years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Table showing Demand, Production, import and demand of pulses during the last three years.

(Qty in million tonnes)

Year	Demand@	% variation	Productions$	% variation	WPI of Pulses^ (Base 1993=100)	% variation
2007-08	16.77	—	14.76	—	243.2	—
2008-09	17.51	4.4	14.66	0.7	259.8	6.8
2009-10	18.29	4.5	14.59	0.5	333.8	28.5

Source:@ Estimates of the XIth Plan Working Group of Planning Commission,
$ Ministry of Agriculture.
^Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. WPI is average of Monthly Indices.

Statement-II

International Price (Rate in USD/PMT CNF Indian Ports)

ITEM NAME	VARIETY	CENTRE	PRICE AS ON 3.8.2010	1 Week ago	% Var. over 1 week	1 Month ago	% Var. over 1 month	3 Months ago	%Var. over 3 months	6 Months ago	% Var. over 6 months	1 Year ago	% Var. over 1 year	2 Years ago	% Var. over 2 years
CHANA	FAQ	AUSTRALIA	485-490	490-500	-1.41	450-460	7.25	510-515	-4.87	520-530	-7.05	470-480	2.74	NQ	-
URAD	FAQ	MYANMAR	1000-1100	1100-1135	-6.08	1100-1120	-5.41	1190-1290	-15.32	885-985	12.30	650-750	50.00	680-720	50.00
TUR	FAQ	MYANMAR	780-850	925-950	-13.11	930-950	-13.30	1200-1210	-32.37	925-940	-12.65	900-970	-12.83	680-710	17.27
MASOOR	MEDIUM	CANADA	700-760	700-760	0.00	685-820	-3.05	690-850	-5.19	830-835	-12.36	700-750	0.69	NQ	-
MOONG	FAQ	MYANMAR	1255-1360	1255-1360	0.00	1320-1330	-1.28	1420-1530	-11.32	1200-1225	7.83	750-815	67.05	675-720	87.39
YELLOW PEAS	FAQ	CANADA/ FRANCE	330-335	320-340	0.91	300-320	7.42	300-330	5.71	330-340	-0.60	305-325	5.71	525-540	-37.52

Source: NAF$D

Upgradation of State Roads

*237. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for declaring a State road as a National Highway (NH);

(b) the details of the proposals received from various States for declaration/conversion/Upgradation of State roads as NHs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, stretch-wise and length-wise;

(c) the details of State roads upgraded/converted into NHs during the said period alongwith the funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred, State-wise, stretchwise and length-wise;

(d) the details of the ongoing/pending projects in this regard and the time frame for their completion;

(e) the basis on which the Government allocates funds to the States for such works; and

(f) the target fixed for connecting State roads with NHs during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) An eleven point criteria broadly has been devised for declaring a state road/stretch as a National Highway (NH). A copy of the same is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) State-wise, stretch-wise and lengthwise details of the proposals received from various State Governments during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The details of the state roads upgraded/converted into National Highways during the said period are enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) to (f) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds. No targets have been fixed for developing of State Roads asNHs during 2010-11. The allocation of funds for development and maintenance of National highways is made in lumpsum State-wise. No separate funds are allocated for new National Highways.

Statement-I

Criteria for Declaration of National Highways

1. Roads which run through the length and breadth of the country.

2. Roads connecting adjacent countries.

3. Roads connecting the National Capital with State Capital and roads connecting mutually the State Capitals.

4. Roads connecting major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers.

5. Roads meeting very important strategic requirements.

6. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby.

7. Roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions.

8. National Highways grid of 100 Km is achieved.

9. The road must be up to the standard laid down for State Highways-both in its technical requirements as well as the land requirements.

10. The road and right of way must be free of any type of encroachment and should be the property of the State Government.

11. The right of way required for the National Highways(preferable 45m, minimum 30m) must be available for acquiring, free of encroachments and the State Government would complete acquiring formalities within six months. Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments would complete acquiring formalities within six months.

Statement-II

Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments

Sl.No.	Name of the State		Details of Roads/Stretches	Length in Kms
1	2		3	4
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Nellore-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukure-Gooty	314
		2.	Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancherial-Chanda	330
		*3.	Hyderabad-Srisailam-Domala-Atmakur-Nandyat	353.18
		4.	Gundugolnu-Nallageria-Devarapalli-Vernagiri road	83
		5.	Krishnapatnam port-Nellore-Chellakara near Chitradurg	470
		6	.Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet	395
		*7.	Kakinada-Dwarapuydi-Rajamundry-Kovvur-Jangareddy-gudem-Aswaraopeta-Khammam-Suryapeta	310
		8.	Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu-Bhoopalapatnam	400
		9.	Kurnool-Atmatur-Dornala-Thokapalli-Pericherla-Guntur	300
		10.	Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-Chincholi	240
		11.	Bellary-Adoni-Raichut-Mehboobnagar-Jadcherla	200
		12.	Kalingapatnam-Srikakulum-Raygadh to NH 201	120

1	2	3	4
		*13. Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal-Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Salgonda-Chalakurthi-Macherla-Erragondapalem-Thokapalli-Markapur-Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur-Venkatagiri-Erpedu-Reniguma	725
		14. Anakapalli-Anadapuram	50
		15. Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH219	70
		16. Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal	290
		17. Ananthapur-Uravakonda-Bellary	
		18. Puthalapattu-Naidupet road	117
		19. Kurnool-Bellary road	126
		20. Tadipatri-Raichur road via Ananthapur-Urvakonda road	146.17
		*21. Road from "Guntur-Vinukonda-Tokapalli-Nandyal Banaganapall-Owk-Thadapatri-Dharmavuram-Kodur.	530
		*22. Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu.	630
		23. Nizampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur-Vinukonda-Thokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Tadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur	625
		24. Krishnapatnamport-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukur-Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty	353
		25. Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru-Uppersileru-Donkarai-Motigudem-Lakkavaram-Chinturu	238
		26. Visakhapatnam-Pendurthi-Srugavarapukota-Anantagiri-Sunkaravarimetta-Araku-Orissa State Border.	126
		27. Nirmal-Khanapur-Luxettipeta (extension of NH222)	108
		28. Rajahmundry, Gokavaram,Rampachodavaram, Maredimilli, Chintoor, Bhadrachalam, Charla, Venkatapuram	293
		29. Golaon-Asifabad-Mancheral-Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Warangal-Mahaboobabad-Khammam-Kodad	390
		30. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Kalwakurthi-Mahaboobnagar-Raichur-Mantralayam-Adoni-Aluru	580
		Uravakonda-Anantapur	208

1	2		3	4
		31.	Tada-Srikalahasi-Renigunta-Cuddapah	356
		32.	Gudur-Rapur-Rajampet-Rayachoti-Kadiri-Hindupur-Madakasira	133
		33.	Penugonda-Madakasira-Hirayur	133
		34.	Sangareddy-Narsapur-Bhongir-Chittyala-Shadnagar-Chevella-Sangareddy	367
		35.	Pamarru-Challa Palli road	27
		36.	Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola	141
		37.	Hyderabad-Medak-Yellareddi-Banswada-Bodhan	156
		38.	Tirupathi-Naidupeta Road	59
		39.	Hyderabad-Bijapur road (via) Moinabad, Chevalla, Manneguda, Kodangal	132.26
			Sub-Total	10594.61
II	Assam	1.	Dhodar Ali	250
III	Bihar	1.	Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhwapur road	58
		2.	Road linking Beriahi-Bangaon on NH-107(Dist. Saharsa) to NH-57 near Bhaptiahi via Supaul sub-total	58
IV	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Daman to Nasik via Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar	190
		2.	Vapi-Silvassa-Talasari road	50
			Sub-Total	240
V	Gujarat	1.	Malia-Jamnagar-Okha Dwarka	340
		2.	Bhuj-Khavada-India bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border road	170
		3.	Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik Road	245
		4.	Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur Road	165
		5.	Rajkot-Morbi-Navlakhi Road	109
		6.	Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad Road	150
		7.	Rajpipla-Vapi Road	339

1	2	3	4
		8. Vasad-Padra-Karjan Road	40
		9. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8	135
		10. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman	80
		11. Bhavnagar-Karjan Road	210
		12. Porbandar-Porbandar Port Road	05.50
		13. Jamnagar-Bedi Pot Road	04.20
		14. Trapj-Alang Port Road	08.00
		15. Jkhau Port Road	13.00
		16. Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaji-Abu road	170
		17. Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unjja Road	120
		18. Ahmedbad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur Road	151
		19. Palanpur-Chandisar-Dantiwada-Gujarat Border Road	65
		20. Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar Road	200
		21. Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana	130
		22. Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro road	130
		23. Chitrod-Rapar-Dholavira Road	120
		24. Suigam-Sidhada Road	40
		25. Jamnagar-Junagadh Road	130
		26. Rajkot-Amreli Road	72
		27. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli Road	180
		28. Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepur Road	125
		29. Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara Road	90.00
		30. Himatnagar-Ider-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Gujarat Border road	130
		31. Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdan-Vichiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sami-Radhanpur Road	440
		32. Gandevi-Vansda-Waghai-Ahava-Chinchli upto Gujarat Border	120
		33. Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada Road	60

1	2	3		4
		34.	Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur Road	200
		35.	Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu Road	11.00
		36.	Vapi-Motapondha Road	09.00
		37.	Vapi-Silvasa Road	11.80
		38.	Bagodara-Dhandhuka-Bhavnagar Road	130
		39.	Vanakabara-Kotda Road joining NH-8E	30.00
		40.	Sarkhej-Sanand-Viramgam-NH No.SA near Maliya	186
		41.	Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway	165
		42.	Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No.5	506
		43.	Vadodara-Dabhol-Chhotaudepur to MP border	125
		44.	Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border	220
		45.	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Val)bhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad	200
		COASTAL ROADS:		
		46.	Narayan Sarovar-Lakhpar	37.00
		47.	Naliya-Dwarka	340
		48.	Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8	200
			Sub Total	8748
VI	Haryana	1.	Ambala Cantt.(NH I) to Saha (NH 73)	15
		2.	Saha(NH 73) to Sahabad (NH I)	16
		3.	Uklana(NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran(NH 71)	29.40
		4.	Between NH-71 and NH-71A in Rohtakcity	2.60
		5.	Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Beri-Kalanaur-Meham (between NH-8 and NH-10)	-
		6.	Rohtak-Bhiwani-Lohani-Pilani-Rajagarh (between NH-10 and NH-65)	-
		7.	Sonepat-Gohana-Jind (between NH-1 andNH-71)	-
		8.	Kaithal-Jind-Mundal (between NH 65 and NH 10)	-
		9.	Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Kosli-Mahindergar-Narnaul-Kotutli (between NH 10 and NH 8)	-

1	2		3	4
		10.	Kaithal (Titram Mor)-jind (SH-11A and 12) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-71)	-
		11.	Kaithal-Guhla-Punjab Border (SH-11) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-64 near Patiala in Punjab.	-
			Sub-Total	63.00
VII.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandi-Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road	180.00
		2.	Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghati Road	352.00
		3.	Kiratpur Sahib-NangaUUna-Maclodeganj Road	207.50
		4.	Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road	120.00
		5.	Chandigarh (PG)-Baddi-Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road	127.20
		6.	Sainj-Luri-Banjar-Aut (Bagitar) Road	97.00
		7.	Taradevi(Shimla)-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Rfimshehar-Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH NO. 6) (HP Boundary) road	106.400
		8.	Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousle-Pathankot Road	133.00
		9.	Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road	60.00
		10.	Brahampukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat-Baijnath Raod	111.80
		11.	Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog-Tattapani-Dhalli-Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal-Hatkoti Road	300.00
		12.	Kishtwar (J and K)-Tandi (H.P)	-
			Sub-Total	1793.50
VIII	Jharkhand	1.	Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj road	310
		2.	Chkradharpur-Jaraikela-Panposhroad	140.55
		3.	Dumri-Giridih-Madhupur-Sarath-Deoghar(SH-14)	153
		4.	Deoghar-Choupa More-Jarmundi-Jama-Lakrapahari (SH-15)	62
		5.	Hansdiha on SH 16-Nonihat-Lakrapahari-Dumka-Shikaripara-Surlchua-Jharkhand/West Bengal Border (part of SH-17)	95
		6.	SH-3 [Kolebira on NH 23 Kamdara-Torpa-Khunti (NH 75 Ex.)-Arki-Tamar on NH 33]	125

1	2	3	4
		7. SH-16 [Deoghar (Mohanpur)-Choupa More-Hansdiha-Godda-Mahagama-Maharma-Sahebganj on NH 80]	139
		Sub-Total	1024.55
IX.	Karnataka	1. Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura	187
		2. Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-H.P.Halli-Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi-Raichur	612
		3. NH48-Hassan-Gorur-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapatna-Gundlupt Road	249
		4. Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B.Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal,	487
		5. Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura	194
		6. Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	385
		7. Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna	679
		8. Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-Malavalli Road	140
		9. Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad	144
		10. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh	336
		11. Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore(to join NH-17)	250
		12. Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad	665
		13. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road	45
		14. Ginigere(Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala(Raichur)Road	167
		15. Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road	140
		16. S.H-24 from Hiriyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh	115
		17. Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa	248
		18. Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura, Vemgal	82

1	2		3	4
		19.	Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura	245
		20.	Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharashtra	480
		21.	Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road	95
		22.	Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur	130
		23.	Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7(Somandenapalli) upto State Border	80
		24.	Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No.64	190
		25.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road	190
		26.	Koppala-Jewargi road	216
		27.	Navalgund-Kushtagi road	97
		28.	Manadavady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem road	197
			Sub-Total	7020
X	Kerala	1.	Tirur-Kottakkal-Matappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet road	164
		2.	Thiruvananthapuram-Nedumangad-Chulllimanoor-Madathara-Kulathupua-Thenmala-Punalur-Pathanapuram-Ranni-Plachery-Manimala-Ponnkunnam-Palai-Thodupuzha-Muvatthupuzha	246
		3.	Chalakudy-Athirapally-Vazhachal-Peringalakuthu (State boundary)-Pollachi.	70
		4.	Kodungallur (NH 17-408/850) Irinjalakuda-Trichur-Vadakkanchery-Cheruthuruthy-Shornur-Pattambi-Perinthalmanna-Melattur-Pattikadu-Pandikadu-Vandoor-Vadapuram-Kaligavu-Nilambur State boundary (31.6 Kms.) Gudaloor H (22,23,28,39,73).	181
		5.	Kozhikodu-Cherupa-Oorakadavu-Areakkode-Edannan-Nilambur-Nadukani(97.7km)-Gudalloor-Ootty (60km.)	97.7
		6.	Vadakara-Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalam-Pakramthalam-Tharuvanna-Nalammile-Mananthavady-Kaattikulam-Baveli (State boundary)-Mysore.	90.95
		7.	Thalassery (NH-17)-Kuthuparamba-Mattannoor-Irutty-Kuttapuzha (State boarder) Virajpettah-Gonikoppa-Hunsur-Mysore (NH 212) within Kerala.	54
		8.	Thalassery-Kuthuparamba-Kannavam-Nedumpoll-Manathavady-Pannamaram-Sulthan Bathery	124
		Sub-Total		1027.65

1	2		3	4
XI	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Harrai-Lotia-Tamia-Junnardev-Betul-Khedi-Awaliya-Ashpur(excluding Shapur Khandwa stretch) Khandwa-Deshgaon-Bhikangaon-Khargon-Julwania	662.00
		2.	Jablapur-Khundam-Hirapur-Dindori-Amarkantak-Chhattisgarh Border	222.00
		3.	Bhandara-Tumsar(Maharashtra to Baraseoni-Balaghat-Baihar-Motinala via Mawai to Amarkantak	344.00
		4.	After modification of earlier notified NH from Damoh-Hatta-Gaisabad-Simaria-Mohindra-Pawai-Nagod-Birsinghpur-Simriya-Sirmore-Shahganj	430.00
			Sub-total	1458.00
XII	Maharashtra	1.	Coastal Road	733.87
		2.	Akola-Nanded-Dugulur-Raichur	
		3.	Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol-Wardha-Nagpur	457.00
		4.	Dhule Songir Dondaicha Shahada Molgi State Border MSH-1	190
		5.	Wapi peth Nashik Niphad Yeola Vaijapur Aurangabad Jalna Watur Mantha Jintur Aundha Vasmath Nanded Biloli State Border, MSH-2	620
		6.	Shyamlaji Waghai Vani Nashik MSH-3	77
		7.	Indor Janner Sillod Aurangabad Nagar Shirur Pune Roha Murud MSH-5	610
		8.	NH-6 Kharabi Govari Rajola Pechkhedi Pardi Umrer Wardha Arni Umarkhed Waranga Nanded Loha Ausa Solapur Sangola Kolhapur MSH-6	870
		9.	Akola Hingoli Nanded Narsi Karadkhed State border MSH-7	258
		10.	Gujarat State Border Taloda Pathrai Chendvel Nampur Manmad Rahuri Nagar Tembhurni Mangalvedha Umdi Boblad to state Border MSH-8	644
		11.	Nagpur Umrer Mul Gondpimpri Sironcha to State Border MSH-9	359
		12.	Nanded Mudkhed Bhokar Kinvat to State Border Korpana Chichpalli Mul Savali Dhannora to State Border MSH-10	419

1	2		3	4
		13.	State Border Gondia Sadak Arjuni Mor Gadchiroli Ashti MSH-11	240
		14.	Ghoti Sinnar Kopargaon Lasur Jalna Mehkar Talegaon Wardha MSH-12	522
		15.	Malkapur Buldhana Chikhali Ambad Wadigodri MSH-13	223
		16.	Bamani Ballarpur Yavatmal Chikhaldara Khandava MSH-14	429
		17.	Bankot Mandangad Bhor Lonand Natepute Pandhrpur MSH-15	317
		18.	JNPT To Gavan phata section of S.H. 54 (Km 6.400 to Km. 14.550)	8
		19.	Aamra Marg (Km 0.00 to Km 6/200)	6
			Sub-Total	6982.870
XIII	Meghalaya	1.	Nongstoin-Tura Road	218
		2.	Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapara road	224
			Sub-Total	442
XIV.	Manipur	1.	Churachandpur to Tuivai via Singhat-Singzawl road	163
XV.	Mizoram	1	Keitum to Zokhawthar via Khawbung road	179
		2	Lawngtlai-Myanmar road	-
			Sub-Total	179
XVI.	Nagaland	1.	Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland	278
		2.	Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Kohima in Nagaland	182
		3.	Tuensang in Nagaland-Naginimora-Sibsagar(Simulguri) in Assam	265
			Sub-Total	725
XVII.	Orissa	1.	Cuttack-Paradeep	82.00
		2.	Sambalpur-Rourkella road	162.50
		3.	Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road	152.18
		4.	Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri	104.00
		5.	Berhampur-Koraput road	313.60
		6.	Kaakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak road	92.50
		7.	Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road	40.49

1	2		3	4
		8.	Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera	37.00
		9.	Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road	111.00
		10.	Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang bahal road	31.00
		11.	Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road	35.60
		12.	Dhenkanal-Naranpur road	100.00
		13.	Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road	323.00
		14.	Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua-Komtelpeta-Rayagada	292.6
			Sub-Total	1877.47
XVIII	Puducherry	1.	Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore road	
		2.	Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali road	
		3.	Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarur road	
		4.	Sirkali-Sembanarkoil-Akkoor road link with Karaikal	
		5.	East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry	
XIX	Punjab	1.	SH-25 Amritsar-Raja Sansi International Airport-Dera Baba Nanak-Gurdaspur	-
		2.	SH-22 Kiratpur Sahib-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal-Una (through Himachal Pradesh) Hoshiarpur.	-
		3.	Guru Gobind Singh Marg from Takhat Sri Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) to Sachkhand Sri Hazoor Sahib (Nanded)	2480
			Sub-Total	2480
XX.	Rajasthan	1.	Mathura-Bharatpur road	40
		2.	Nasirabad-Devli road	95
		3.	Kotputli-Sikar road	125
		4.	Khairwara-Doongarpur-Baanswara-Ratlam road	210
		5.	Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Khervada road	147
		6.	Faludi-Nagore road	140
		7.	Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar	115
		8.	Sawai Madhopur-Shivpuri (MP)	44

1	2		3	4
		9.	Koshi-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	139
		10.	Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer	306
		11.	Phalodi-Balotra-Jalore-Sirohi	343
		12.	Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar	176
		13.	Kirki Chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur	146
		14.	Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	202
		15.	Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8	171
		16.	Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)	68
		17.	Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Sawai Madhopur	248
		18.	Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh	446
		19.	Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kuchaman-Nagaur-Phalodi(NH-15)	336
		20.	Mathura(NH-3)Bharatput-Banyana-Bhadoti-Sawai Madhopur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran(NH-76)	332
		21.	Bharatpur(NH-ll)-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-Neem Ka Thana-Sikar-Salasar (NH-65)	301
		22.	Fatehpur(NH-ll)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-Namol-Rewari(NH-8)	164
		23.	Pratapgarh(NH-113)-Dungarpur-Bichiwada(NH-8)	226
		24.	Jaipur(NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-Mandal-Bhilwara(NH-79)	123
		25.	Pali-Udaipur road	
		26.	Gomti Chauraha (on NH-8) to Pali city via Nodal (on NH-14)SH-16 and SH-67	45
			Sub-Total	87
XXI	Sikkim	1.	Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri	
		2.	Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chungthang	
		3.	Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang	
		4.	Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang	
		5.	Proposed Alternative Highway from Ranipool to Burtuk	23

1	2	3		4
		6.	Indira Bye Pass-West, from Tashi View Point to Hanuman Tok and onwards to Nathula	64
			Sub-total	87
XXII	Tamil Nadu	1.	Sathy-Athani-Bhavani road(State Highway No.82)	52.80
		2.	Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarairoad	99.60
		3.	Trichy-Namakkal road	77.40
		4.	Karaikudi-Dindugal road	86
		5.	Thimcharapalli-Lalgudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalya-Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri-Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram	140.00
		6.	Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai	60.00
		7.	Dindigul-Natham-Singampunari-Thirupathur Devakottai Rastha road	120.40
		8.	Cuddalore-Chittoor road	203
			Sub-Total	839.20
XXIII	Tripura**	Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar-Amarpur, Rupaichari		310
XXIV	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road	73.158
		2.	Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepurroad	161.53
		3.	Bareily-Badaaun-Bilsi-Gajrau1a-Chandpur-Bijnaurroad	262.39
		4.	Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Arnethi-Pratapgarhroad	79.00
		5.	Fatehpur-Raibareily-Jagdishpur-Faizabadroad	181.960
		6.	Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No.5	101.00
		7.	Lucknow-Banda	148.52
		8.	Pilbhit-Bareli-Badau-Kasgang-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border)	283.03
		9.	Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh road	128
		10.	Delhi-Yamnotri road	206
		11.	Fetehpur-MuzaiTarabad-Kalsia road	20.725
		12.	Sitapur-Bahraech-Balrampur-Mahrajganj-Pandarona road	449.50
			Sub-Total	2095.290

1	2		3	4
XXV	Uttarakhand	1.	Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border-Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna-Bridge-Almora-Lohaghat road)	706
		2.	Badwala to Juddo (Harbartpur-Badkot Band)	18
		3.	Buakhal-Ghurdauri-Devprayag	49
			Sub-Total	773
XXVI	West Bengal	1.	Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Purnia	102
		2.	Nandakumar-Contal-Gigha-Chandaneswar	90.700
		3.	Tulin(West Bengal-Bihar Border)-Purulia-Bankura-Bishnupur-Arambag-Nardhman-Mogra-Iswar Gupta Setu-Kalyani-Haringhata-Petrapole on NH-35(West Bengal-Bangaladesh Border)	390.90
		4.	Radhamoni (onNH 41)-Panskura-Ghatal-Rrambagh-Bardhaman-Muratipur-Phutisanko-Kulli-Moregram (on NH 34)	275
		5.	Nandakumar-Digha-Chandeneswar (SH-4)	91
		6.	Gazole-Buniadpur-Ostiram-Trimohani-Hilli	100
		7.	Nayagram (Orissa border)-Fekoghat-Dharsa-Narayanpur-Silda-Benogonia-Fulkusom-Raipur-Simlapal-Taldanga-Bankura-Durgapur (SH-9)-Panagarh Dubrajpur (SH-14)	327
			Sub-Total	1376.60
	Total			55635.165

Statement-III

Notified National Highways during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise (2007-08)

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx Length(km)
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	31D	Siliguri-Salsalabari-Fulbari-Mainaguri-Dhupguri Falakata and Sonapur	147
Kerala	47C	Kalamassery, crossing NH-17 and terminating at Vallarpadam	17

1	2	3	4
		[2008-09]	
Arunachal Pradesh	29	The highways starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunchal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanai and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttarakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttarakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	
	232A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgafh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Huliyar, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanarnalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780
		(2009-10)	
Delhi/Haryana	236	The Highway starting from Mehrauli connecting Andheria More, Chattarpur T point in the territory of Delhi and terminating at Gurgaon on NH 8 in the State of Haryana.	13.45

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	69A	The highway starting from Multai on existing NH-69 connecting Chikhli, Dunawa, Chindwara, Chaurai and terminating at Seoni on National Highway No.7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.	154.21
Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	26B	The highway starting from Narsinghpur on the existing National Highway No.26 connecting Harrari, Amarwada, Chindwara, Sausar in the State of Madhya Pradesh and terminating at Saoner on existing National Highway No.69 in the State of Maharashtra	202.593 in MP 15.17 in Maharashtra
		(2010-2011)(Till 31-07-2010)	
		NIL	

[English]

National Food Security Mission

*238. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated various activities under the National Food Security Mission in all the States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the said activities during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set any targets under the Mission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievements made during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Food Security Mission (NFSM)" was launched during Rabi 2007-08 and presently the Scheme is being implemented in mission mode in 17 selected states with three Components viz., NFSM -Rice, NFSM -Wheat and NFSM -Pulses. Major interventions of the mission include demonstration of improved production technology, promotion of quality seeds of High Yielding Varieties and hybrids, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm machinery, training, project management support etc.

The objective of the scheme is to bridge the yield gaps by active promotion of agriculture technology. For focused working, only those districts have been selected that have substantial area under rice, wheat, pulses crops, and had huge yield gaps on account of various underlining constraints.

NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 138 identified districts of 14 States. NFSM-Wheat is under implementation in 141 identified districts of 9 States. After merger of pulse component of ISOPOM with NFSM from the year 2010-11, the NFSM-Pulses is under implementation in all districts of 14 States. In addition, 10 identified districts of Assam and 15 identified districts of Jharkhand are included under NFSM-Pulses from the year 2010-11, Besides, anew initiative -Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) has been launched as a part of NFSM-Pulses from 2010-11 under which one

million ha of potential pulses area of the major pulse crops of tur, moong, urad, gram and lentil have been taken up for large scale demonstration of production and protection technology in compact blocks.

The State-wise details of the funds made available under NFSM during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-2010 and 2010-11 is given below:

Funds made available (Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (As on 2.8.10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.62	84.15	123.81	62.56
2.	Assam	11.40	27.06	36.16	27.58
3.	Bihar	36.31	81.05	44.14	16.18
4.	Chhattisgarh	14.55	71.65	21.16	3.28
5.	Gujarat	7.37	8.33	15.08	11.48
6.	Haryana	21.14	11.05	28.65	1.64
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	9.80	4.93	14,30
8.	Karnataka	7.87	30,15	47.65	50.87
9.	Kerala	0.00	1.89	2.78	2.10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.11	64.38	59.33	58.61
11.	Maharashtra	14.14	72.17	107.40	89.50
12.	Orissa	11.34	62.24	63.41	49.12
13.	Punjab	32.88	35.69	61.22	0.00
14.	Rajasthan	24.59	18.83	39.15	37.92
15.	Tamil Nadu	12.81	33.51	30.58	27.07
16.	Uttar Pradesh	83.79	155.20	226.28	12.02
17.	West Bengal	13.00	63.36	71.65	26.44
	Total	381.92	830.51	983.38	490.67

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aims to achieve an additional production of 20 million tons of food grains by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12) *i.e.* rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons.

The focused and target oriented technological interventions under NFSM have made a significant impact since inception which is reflected by the fact that during the year 2006-07, the production of rice was recorded at 93.35 million tons which increased to 96.69 million tons during 2007-08 and to 99.18 million tons during 2008-09 showingan increase of 5.83 million tons over the production of 2006-07 *i.e.* prior to inception of the scheme.

As per the 4th advance estimate of 2009-10, the production of Rice is estimated at 89.13 million tons. The reduction in production during 2009-10 is due to drought conditions that prevailed during kharif, 2009 in most parts of the country.

Similarly, the situation is promising in case of Wheat, wherein its production during 2006-07 was recorded at 75.81 million tons which increased to 78.57 million tons during 2007-08 and 80.68 million tons during 2008-09 showing an increase of 4.87 million tons over the production of 2006-07 *i.e.* prior to inception of the scheme. As per the 4th advance estimate of 2009-10, the production of wheat is estimated at 80.71 million tons *i.e.* an increase of 4.9 million tonnes over the production of 2006-07.

As regards Pulses, the production was recorded at 14.20 million tons during 2006-07 which increased to 14.76 million tons during 2007-08. Although during 2008-09, a marginally low production of pulses was recorded at 14.57 million tons yet it was higher than the production of 2006-07. As per the 4th advance estimate of 2009-10, the production of pulses is estimated at 14.59 million tons.

Anti-India Propoganda

*239. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-India propaganda/misinformation campaign telecast/broadcast from certain neighbouring countries are being received in Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir)/other border areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to counter such propaganda;

(d) whether the Government has cleared the package of Rs.100 crore for broader radio and television coverage in Jammu and Kashmir and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the said package is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (e) There are reports that anti-India propaganda is received in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from across the border.

Several programmes have been mounted by All India Radio and Doordarshan to counter such propaganda. All India Radio and Doordarshan are improving its coverage in Jammu and Kashmir and other border States by strengthening its network. Proposals for setting up of new High Power/Low Power Transmitters in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir are considered and approved by the Government as per requirement from time to time. Apart from the coverage through terrestrial network, Multi-channel Doordarshan and AIR coverage through Doordarhsn's free-to-air DTH service "DD Direct +" has also been provided that has its foot prints all over the country including the border areas in Jammu and Kashmir Doordarshan's Kashir Channel for Jammu and Kashmir region specially broadcasts nine news feature programmes.

The Government has approved a scheme amounting to Rs. 100 crore for strengthening the transmission of broadcasting signals in border areas of J and K. The details of the scheme are given below:-

(i) Setting up of HPTs (10 kW each for DDn and AIR) at three new locations, one each in three regions of Jammu and Kashmir viz. Snnagar, Leh and Jammu.

(ii) Setting up of 10 kW FM HPT at existing TV site at Naushera.

(iii) Setting up of 2 no. of 5 kW TV HPT at existing AIR site at Rajouri.

(iv) Setting up of 4 nos. of Low Power 100 watt FM Transmitter at existing sites in Leh Region.

Litigation in NH Projects

*240. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several National Highway projects could not be completed as the conti are embroiled in court cases/arbitration;

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise;

(c) the total length of National Highways affected and the time and cost overrun results thereof, State-wise and NH-wise including Orissa; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government/NHAI to settle all the cases and exped completion of all the affected NHs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) No projects are delayed due to arbitration/court cases since arbitrate proceedings are being held concurrently with the implementation of the projects.

Funds for Repairing of Damaged Roads

2531. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to large scale transportation of oil in Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur area in Tamil Nadu, the National Highways of the said area are badly damaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to allocate some funds to the Tamil Nadu Government for taking up repairing and maintenance works of such roads;

(d) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose; and

(e) the time by which the amount is likely to be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The National Highways stretch from Nagapattinam to Thiruvarur which is part of Nagapattinam -Thanjavur section of NH-67 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

(c) to (e) During 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 18.76 Crore have been allocated to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for maintenance and repair of National Highways in the State, which is released as per the demand raised by the State Government.

Transfer of Departments to Autonomous District Councils

2532. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal/ formulated any policy to transfer the department/subject relating to police, law and order and political affairs to the autonomous district councils of the North Eastern Region with Bodoland Territorial areas district of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety to the peoples of the North-Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There Is no such proposal at present.

(c) In order to deal with militancy and safety of the people of the North Eastern Region, efforts of the State Governments are being supplemented by the Central Government through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces including Army; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for local police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; provision of assistance for strengthening various aspect of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; assistance to the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc.

Condition of Harbours

2533. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided financial assistance to the Government of Kerala for construction and upgradation of fishing harbours at Thankassery, Neendakara and Paravoor;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of said harbours/fish landing centres; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has provided financial assistance to the Government of Kerala for construction of fishing harbours(FH) at Thankassery and Neendakara and fish landing centre(FLC) at South Paravoor. An amount of Rs. 990.25 lakh and 311.00 lakh respectively has been provided for construction of fishing harbours at Thankassery and Neendakara. The fish landing centre at South Paravoor has been constructed with the Central financial assistance of Rs. 12.47 lakh.

Besides, augmentation of facilities at these fishing harbours and ftsh landing centres has been proposed . The proposal for modernization of Neendakara FH at a cost of Rs. 40 lakh was approved and first instalment of Rs. 15 lakh released in December, 2003. The Government of Kerala has recently submitted proposals to the National Fisheries Development Board for modernization of Thankassery and Neendakara FHs at an estimated cost 400 lakh and 1350 lakh respectively. No proposal for upgradation and modernization of South Paravoor FLC has been submitted by the Government of Kerala.

National Agricultural Innovation Project

2534. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has awarded any projects funded by the National Agricultural Innovation Project for Research Work in the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the name of the institutes where research is going on in these projects;

(d) the details of the funds allocated for these projects, project-wise;

(e) whether any complaints regarding misuse of funds has been reported;

(f) if so, the details thereof during the last two years, institution-wise; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, 188 sub-projects under NAIP have been approved for implementation by various consortia.

(b) to (d) National Agricultural Innovation Project has sanctioned a total of 188 projects. Details are given in Statement enclosed.

(e) As per records available in ICAR no complaint regarding misuse of funds has been received so far.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl.No.	Project Name	Institute Name	State	Budget Rs. in Million
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assessment of future human capital requirements in agriculture	National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	12.35
2.	Development and maintenance of Rice Knowledge Management Portal	Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	58.7582

1	2	3	4	5
3.	e-Home Science Courseware consortium	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	29.219
4.	Handholding and Mentoring of BPD units of NARS	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	23.055
5.	Learning and capacity building	National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	552.6446
6.	Re-designing the fanner-extension-agricultural research/education continuum in India with ICT-mediated knowledge management	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	87.6446
7.	A Value Chain for Clean Meat Production from Sheep	National Research Centre on Meat (NRCM), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	58.20925
8.	A Value Chain in Natural Dye	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	34.42405
9.	A Value Chain Model for Bioethanol Production from Sweet Sorghum in Rainfed Areas Through Collective Action and Partnership	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	94.66442
10.	Creation for Demand for Millet Foods Through PCS Value-Chain	Directorate of Sorghum Research (DSR), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	58
11.	Sustainable rural livelihoods through enhanced farming system productivity and efficient support systems in rainfed areas	Central Research Institute For Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	168.6362
12.	Gene silencing -A strategy for management of White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV)	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	31.5015
13.	Research into Development of Decision Support Systems for Insect Pests of Major Rice and Cotton based Cropping Systems	Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	32.26
14.	Utilization of Weed Flora of Medicinal Value in Some Important Cropping Systems of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	25.6697
15.	A Value Chain On Novelty Pork Products Under Organized Pig Farming System	Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat	Assam	66.91498
16.	Enhancing rural livelihood security for sustainability through rice based integrated farming in disadvantageous districts of Assam	Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat	Assam	86.328

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Live with the Flood -An Approach for Sustainable Livelihood Security in District Dhemaji, Assam	Action for Food Production, New Delhi, Action for Food Production, Guwahati	Assam	29.06465
18.	Improving livelihood quality in salt-affected watersheds of Muzaffarpur and Sheohar districts of Bihar	Rajendra Agricultural University (RAU), Samastipur, Bihar	Bihar	48.427
19.	Promote sustainable livelihoods of Small and Marginal farmers with a focus on women empowerment in Nawada and Purnea District of Bihar	Bharti Samruddhi Finance Ltd. (BASIX)	Bihar	42.30075
20.	Sustainable Livelihood Improvement through Need Based Integrated Farming System Models in Disadvantaged Districts of Bihar	ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna	Bihar	71.03
21.	A Value Chain on Food Products from Small Millets of Bastar Region of Chhattisgarh	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV), Raipur	Chhattisgarh	43.371
22.	Improving rural livelihood security through sustainable integrated farming system model and allied enterprises in Bastar region of Chhattisgarh	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV), Raipur	Chhattisgarh	88.742
23.	Agro web -Digital Dissemination System for Indian Agricultural Research (ADDSIAR)	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi	Delhi	52.687
24.	Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture (CeRA)	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	Delhi	276.5237
25.	Developing a Decision Support System for Agricultural Commodity Market Outlook	National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi	Delhi	21.607
26.	Enabling Small Stakeholders to Improve their Livelihoods and Benefit from Carbon Finance	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), New Delhi	Delhi	54.452
27.	E-Publishing and Knowledge System in Agricultural Research	Directorate Of Information and Publications of Agriculture (DIPA), New Delhi	Delhi	34.609
28.	Innovations in Technology Mediated Learning: An Institutional Capacity Building in using Re-usable Learning Objects in Agro-horticulture	IGNOU, New Delhi	Delhi	27.495

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Mobilizing mass media support for sharing agro-information	Directorate of Information and Publications of Agriculture (DIPA), New Delhi	Delhi	44.035
30.	Policy and Institutional Options for Inclusive Agricultural Growth	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	Delhi	15.566
31.	Strengthening of digital library and information Management under NARS (e-GRANTH)	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	Delhi	86.1481
32.	Strengthening Statistical Computing for NARS	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), New Delhi	Delhi	138.0499
33.	Visioning, Policy Analysis and Gender (V-PAGe)	National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi	Delhi	107.2684
34.	Zonal Technology Management and BPD Unit at IARI, New Delhi	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	Delhi	50.235
35.	Developing, Commissioning, Operating and Managing an Online System For Net/ARS-Prelim Examination By ASRB,ICAR	ASRB, New Delhi	Delhi	305
36.	Implementation of Management Information System (MIS) (including Financial Management System (FMS) in ICAR	PIU, NAIP	Delhi	325.017
37.	Establishment of National Agricultural Bioinformatics Grid (NABG) in ICAR	IASRI, New Delhi	Delhi	586.586
38.	A Value Chain on Production of Food-Grade Neutraceuticals for Use as Natural Antioxidants and Food Colorants	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	Delhi	62.96962
39.	Protected Cultivation of High Value Vegetables and Cut Flowers-A Value Chain Approach	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	Delhi	60.3341
40.	Harmonizing biodiversity conservation and agricultural intensification through integration of plant, animal and fish genetic resources for livelihood security in fragile ecosystems (GEF)	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi	Delhi.	88.986
41.	Strategies to enhance adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable regions (GEF)	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	Delhi	115.8117
42.	Allele mining Expression profiling of Resistance and A virulence-genes in Rice-Blast pathosystem for Development of Race Non-specific Disease Resistance	National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology (NRCPB), New Delhi	Delhi	61.89892

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43.	Bamboo as a Green Engineering Material in Rural Housing and Agricultural Structures for Sustainable Economic growth	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, Dept. of Civil Engg	Delhi	57.3802
44.	Bioprospecting of genes and allele mining for abiotic stress tolerance	National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology (NRCPB), New Delhi	Delhi	571.3244
45.	Biosystematics of the Genera Vigna, Cucumis and Abelmoschus	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi	Delhi	42.466
46.	Development of a set of alternative ICT models based on a study and analysis of the major ICT initiatives in agriculture in India to meet the information need of the Indian farmers	Media Lab Asia, New Delhi	Delhi	27.383
47.	Development of Wireless Sensor Network for Animal Management	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi	Delhi	43.0112
48.	Genomic analysis of cotton boll and fibre development	International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi	Delhi	85.275
49.	Nature of Interactions among the Entomopathogenic Nematodes, Bacterial Symbionts and the Insect Host	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi, Nematology	Delhi	30.13346
50.	Risk Assessment and Insurance Products for Agriculture	National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi	Delhi	20.299
51.	Studies on the Ecology and Taxonomy of Whitefly, Bemisia tabaci, in India, its	Delhi University (DU), New Delhi	Delhi	37.1149
52.	Towards development of a single cell C4 photosynthetic system in rice	Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi	Delhi	45.72829
53.	Unraveling molecular processes involved in adventive polyembryony towards genetic engineering for fixation of heterosis	National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology (NRCPB), New Delhi	Delhi	66.989
54.	Development1 of biosensor and micro-techniques for analysis, of pesticide residues, aflatoxin heavy metals and bacterial contamination in milk	Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani, Goa Campus	Goa	72.98874
55.	Assessment of Impact of Climate Change on Water-Energy Nexus in Agriculture Under Canal Irrigation System	Indian Institute Of Management (HM), Ahmedabad	Gujarat	31.812
56.	Business Planning and Development (BPD) Unit at Anand Agricultural University (AAU), Anand	Anand Agricultural University (AAU), Anand	Gujarat	24.767

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57.	A Value Chain in Major Seed Spices for Domestic and Export Promotion	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University (SDAU), Sardarkrushinagar	Gujarat	53.016
58.	A Value Chain on Castor and Its Industrial Products	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University (SDAU), Sardarkrushinagar	Gujarat	38.32995
59.	A Value Chain on Utilization of Banana Pseudostem for Fibre and Other Value Added Products	Navsari Agricultural University (NAU), Navsari	Gujarat	58.156
60.	Integrated Project for Research on Development Process and Sustainability of Livelihood in Disadvantaged Districts of Gujarat State	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University (SDAU), Sardarkrushinagar	Gujarat	121.417
61.	Business Planning and Development Unit (BPD) at CCS Haryana Agricultural University (CCSHAU), Hisar	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (CCSHAU), Hisar	Haryana	24.822
62.	Decision Support System for Enhancing Productivity in Irrigated Saline Environment using Remote Sensing, Modelling and GIS	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal	Haryana	30.555
63.	Development of B.Tech (Dairy Technology) degree Programme	National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal	Haryana	29.885
64.	Krishi Prabha -Indian Agricultural Dissertations Repository	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (CCSHAU), Hisar	Haryana	12.7148
65.	A Value Chain on Composite Dairy Foods with Enhanced Health Attributes	National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal	Haryana	28.3076
66.	A Value Chain on Zona Free Cloned Embryos for Quality Animal Production from Elite Buffaloes and Pashm ina Goats	National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal	Haryana	89.65072
67.	Achieving Improved Livelihood Security Through Resource Conservation and Diversified Farming Systems approach in Mewat	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (CCSHAU), Hisar	Haryana	26.65149
68.	Analysis of mammary gland transcriptome and proteome during lactation and involution in indigenous cattle and buffalo for identification of probable mammary biomarkers	National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal	Haryana	51.311
69.	Characterisation and Differentiation of Embryonic and Spermatogonial Stem Cells in Cattle and Buffaloes	National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal	Haryana	33.442

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70.	Elucidating the physiological and genomic regulation process of follicular development, oocyte maturation and embryogenesis in buffalo	National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal	Haryana	62.3347
71.	Identification of Quantitative Trait Loci for Milk yield, Fat and protein percent in Buffaloes	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR), Karnal	Haryana	85.63
72.	Molecular basis of capacitation like changes in the assessment and prevention of cryodamage during cryopreservation of bovine spermatozoa (Buffalo and Crossbred Bulls)	National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal	Haryana	22.42026
73.	Novel Approaches for Production of Neutraceuticals from Milk and Indian Herbs for Potential Use in Functional Dairy Foods	National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal	Haryana	30.319
74.	A Value Chain on Potato and Potato Products	Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI), Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	58.19095
75.	A Value Chain on Seabuckthorn (Hippophae L.)	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (CSKHPKV), Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	40.2468
76.	Bio-pesticide Mediated Value Chain For Clean Vegetables	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (CSKHPKV), Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	52.61
77.	A Value Chain on Enhanced Productivity and Profitability of Pashmina Fiber	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAST)-K, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	94.3034
78.	A Vlfllue Chain on Kashmir Saffron	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAST-K, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	30.01235
79.	Serological Diversity and Molecular Characterization of Dichelobacter nodosus and development of vaccine against virulant footrot	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAST)-K, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	35.94569
80.	Business Planning and Development (BPD) Unit at Birsa Agricultural University (BAU), Ranch	Birsa Agricultural University (BAU), Ranchi	Jharkhand	17.551
81.	A Value Chain on Lac and Lac Based Products for Domestic and Export Markets	Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums (IINRG), Ranchi	Jharkhand	22.74123

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82.	Developing Sustainable Farming System Models for Prioritized Micro Watersheds in Rain fed Areas in Jharkhand	Birsa Agricultural University (BAU), Ranchi	Jharkhand	63.57555
83.	Integrated Fanning System (IPS) for enhancing sustainable rural livelihood security in Sahibganj and Pakur Disricts of Jharkhand	Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT), Ranchi	Jharkhand	27.96567
84.	Upscaling and Improving Livelihood of Forest based and Forest Fringe Communities through enhanced Fanning System Productivity and Efficient Support Systems in Godda District of Jharkhand	Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. (AFC)	Jharkhand	21.0825
85.	To Understand the Nature of Diversity in Lac Insects of Kerria Spp. in India and the Nature of Insect x Host Interaction	Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums (IINRG), Ranchi	Jharkhand	29.778
86.	Development of e-courses for B.F.Sc degree programe	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University (KVAFSU), Bidar	Karnataka	25-244
87.	Development of e-courses for B.Sc (Hort) degree programe	University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore	Karnataka	23.423
88.	A Value Chain on Commercialization on Maize and Maize Products	University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore	Karnataka	45.1216
89.	A Value Chain on Enhanced Productivity and Profitability of Patchouli (Pogostemon Patchouli)	Jewargi Agro Food Park Ltd., Bangalore	Karnataka	28.7106
90.	A Value Chain on Enhanced Productivity and Profitability of Pomegranate	Akshay Food Park Ltd (AFPL), Bangalore	Karnataka	42.33555
91.	A Value Chain on Enrichment and Popularization of Potential Food Grains for Neutraceutical Benefits	University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad	Karnataka	38.5984
92.	A Value Chain on Production and Value Addition in Indian Major Carps and Prawns	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University (KVAFSU), Bidar	Karnataka	32.133
93.	A Value Chain on Wild Honey Bee	University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore	Karnataka	35.19525
94.	Livelihood security of rural poor in disadvantaged Chitradurga districts of Karri ataka through Integrated Farming Systems Approach	University of Agricultural Sciences	Karnataka (UAS), Bangalore	35.10111

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95.	Nutrition, Livelihood Securit through resource and Enterprise Management in Bidar district	University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Raichur	Karnataka	45.467
96.	Bovine Mastitis: Unraveling Molecular Details of Host-Microbe Interaction and development of molecular diagnostic methods.	Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance (PDADMAS), Bangalore	Karnataka	46.20567
97.	Effect of abiotic stresses on the natural enemies of crop pests: Trichogramma, Chrysoperla, Trichoderma and Pseudomonas, and mechanism of tolerance to these stresses	National Bureau of Ariculturally Important Insects (NBAII), Hebbal, Bangalore	Karnataka	32.853
98.	Manipulation of the rumen ecosystem through modified rumen microbes encoding novel fibrolytic enzymes using nucleic acid based technologies for the improved utilization of crop residues	National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology (NIANP), Bangalore	Karnataka	22.8537
99.	Potential of RNAi in Insect Pest Management: A Model in Silencing Important Genes specific to Tomato Fruit Borer, Helicoverpa armigera Hubner	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (HHR), Bangalore	Karnataka	23.37862
100.	Study of the status and nature of variability in freshwater bivalves in the Western Ghats and identification of species with commercial value	Mangalore University, Karnataka	Karnataka	23.50142
101.	Zonal Technology Management and BPD Unit at CIFT, Cochin	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Cochin	Kerala	77.069
102.	A Value Chain in Coconut	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI), Kasaragod	Kerala	44.46795
103.	A Value Chain on Cashew for Domestic and Export Market	Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI), Ernakulam	Kerala	28.73185
104.	A Value Chain on High Value Shellfish from Mariculture Systems	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Cochin	Kerala	35.41199
105.	A Value Chain-op Oceanic Tuna Fisheries in Lakshadweep Sea	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Cochin	Kerala	63.854
106.	Responsible Harvesting and Utilization of Selected Small Pelagics and Fresh Water Fishes: A Value Chain Approach	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Cochin	Kerala	97.11

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107.	Utilization Strategy for Oceanic Squids in Arabian Sea; A Value Chain Approach	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Cochin	Kerala	54.12967
108.	A Comprehensive, Multi-Enterprise Project For addressing the agrarian crisis of Wayanad District of Kerala	Agricultural University (KAU), Thrissur, Kerala Kerala	Kerala	70.555
109.	Business Planning and Development (BPD) Unit at Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (JNKVV), Jabalpur	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (JNKVV), Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	32.7362
110.	A Value Chain on Biomass Based Decentralized Power Generation for Agro Enterprises	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	59.90685
111.	Integrated farming System for Sustainable rural livelihoods in undulating and ramfed areas of Jhabua and Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (RVSKW), Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	24.751
112.	Integrated Farming System Modules to Ensure Sustainable Livelihood Security For the Peasants of Disadvantaged Districts of Madhya Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (JNKW), Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	62.218
113.	Assessment of Quality and Resilience of Soils in Diverse Agro-ecosystems	Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	27.665
114.	Development of goat having knocked down myostatin gene through RNA interference technology to enhance the meat production	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (JNKVV), Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	42.2808
115.	Precision Farming Technologies based on Microprocessor and Decision Support Systems for Enhancing Input Application Efficiency in Production Agriculture	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	34.8118
116	Understanding the mechanism of variation in status of a few nutritionally important micronutrients in some important food crops and the mechanism of micronutrient enrichment in plant parts	Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	45.31
117.	Zonal Technology Management and BPD Unit at CIRCOT, Mumbai	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT), Mumbai	Maharashtra	38.569
118.	A Value Chain for Cotton Fibre, Seed and Stalks: An Innovation for Higher Economic Returns to Farmers and Allied Stake Holders	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT), Mumbai	Maharashtra	90.311

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119.	A Value Chain for Kokum, Karonda, Jamun and Jack fruit	Dr Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth (DBSKKV), Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	38.51035
120.	A Value Chain on Fish Production on Fragile Agricultural Lands and Un-utilized Agro-aquatic Resources in Konkan Region of Maharashtra	Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Mumbai	Maharashtra	38.51035
121.	A Value Chain on Linseed; Processing and Value Addition for Profitability	Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), Pune	Maharashtra	37.8018
122.	Tomato Processing Prioritizations for Global Competence	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	Maharashtra	66.06835
123.	Land Use Planning for Rural Livelihood Security in Aurangabad, Dhule and Gondia Districts Maharashtra	National Bureau Of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS and LUP), Nagpur	Maharashtra	58.43666
124.	Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security in Backward Districts of Maharashtra	Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), Pune	Maharashtra	240.0731
125.	Su stainable rural livelihood security through integrated approach in Hingoli and Nanded districts of Maharashtra	Maharashtra Animal Science and Fishery Science University (MAFSU), Nagpur	Maharashtra	72.3316
126.	Design and development of Rubber Dam for watersheds	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Thane	Maharashtra	55.241
127.	Georeferenced Soil Information System for Land Use Planning and Monitoring Soil and Land Quality for Agriculture	National Bureau Of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS and LUP), Nagpur	Maharashtra	26.5129
128.	Synthesis and Characterization of Nano-Cellulose and its Application in Biodegradable Polymer Composites to Enhance Their Performance	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT), Mumbai	Maharashtra	44.502
129.	Livelihood Improvement and Empowerment of Rural Poor through Sustainable Farming Systems in North East India	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Barapani	Meghalaya	232.5533
130.	A Value Chain on Ginger and Ginger Products	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	70.68893
131.	Capitalization of Prominent Landraces of Rice in Orissa through Value Chain Approach	M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation, Jeypore	Orissa	23.88345
132.	Sustainable livelihood improvement through integrated freshwater aquaculture, horticulture and livestock development in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sambalpur districts of Orissa	Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar	Orissa	50.355

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133.	Sustainable Rural Livelihood and Food Security to Rainfed Farmers of Orissa	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	66.048
134.	Modeling the performance of a few major cropping systems in eastern India in the light of projected climate change	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	30.2771
135.	Soil Organic Carbon Dynamics vis-a-vis Anticipatory Climatic Changes and Crop Adaptation Strategies	Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack	Orissa	48.001
136.	Toll-like receptors in phylogenetically divergent fish species-their contribution in modulating the innate immunity	Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar	Orissa	35.858
137.	Development of Sustainable Livestock Farming System for Livelihood Security in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab	Guru Angad Dev University of Veterinary And Animal Sciences (GADVASU), Ludhiana	Punjab	40.096
138.	Development of non-destructive Systems for evaluation of microbial and physico-chemical Quality Parameters of Mango	Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana	Punjab	69.68412
139.	Development of Spectral Reflectance Methods and low cast sensors for real-time application of variable rate inputs in Precision Farming	Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana	Punjab	45.14464
140.	Novel Biotechnological Processes for Production of High Value Products from Rice Straw and Bagasse	Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar	Punjab	32.67546
141.	Novel strategies for molecular diagnosis of plant viruses	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi	Punjab	29.0128
142.	Studies on Cryogenic Grinding for Retention of Flavour and Medicinal Properties of Some Important Indian Species	Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana	Punjab	39.81
143.	A Value Chain on Underutilized Fruits of Rajasthan	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT), Udaipur	Rajasthan	34.3714
144.	A Value Chain on Value Added Products Derived from Prosopis juliflora	Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur	Rajasthan	19.353
145.	Livelihood and Nutritional Security of Tribal Dominated Rural Areas Through Integrated Farming System Models	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology (MPUAT), Udaipur	Rajasthan	188.413

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146.	Nano-technology for Enhanced Utilization of Native -Phosphorus by Plants and Higher Moisture Retention in Arid Soils	Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur	Rajasthan	36.97495
147.	A Value Chain on Selected Aromatic Plants of North East India	Central Agricultural University (CAU), Gangtok	Sikkim	39.85389
148.	Business Planning and Development (BPD) Unit at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	23.465
149.	Development of e-Courses for B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree program	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	12.437
150.	Development of e-courses, for B.V.Sc. and A.H. degree Programme	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS), Chennai	Tamil Nadu	18.3589
151.	Development of ICT Based Tools/Technology towards an Interactive Multimedia Agriculture Advisory System	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT-M), Madras, Rural Technology and Business Incubator (RTBI)	Tamil Nadu	32.154
152.	Establishing and Networking of Agricultural Market Intelligence Centres in India	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	61.9915
153.	A Milk Value Chain in an Unorganized Sector	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS), Chennai	Tamil Nadu	33.99375
154.	A Novel Food Chain using By-products of Milling Industry for Enhancing Nutritional Security	Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (HCPT), Thanjavur, Tamilnadu	Tamil Nadu	26.79729
155.	A Value Chain on Flowers for Domestic and Export Markets	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	35.33
156.	A Value Chain4 on Industrial Agroforestry in Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	30.79045
157.	A Value Chain on Murrel Production in Tamil Nadu and Orissa	St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai	Tamil Nadu	30.213
158.	Export Oriented Marine Value Chain for Farmed-Seafood Production Using Cobia (Rachycentron candum) Through Rural Entrepreneurship	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS), Chennai	Tamil Nadu	26.489
159.	Farming Systems for Livelihood Security of Small and Marginal Farmers in selected Disadvantaged Districts of Tamilnadu	Annamalai University	Tamil Nadu	73.232

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160.	Standardization of selected Ethnic fermented foods and beverages by Rationalization of Indigenous knowledge	Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	19.64
161.	Toll-like receptors in farm animals-Evolutionary lineages and application in disease resistance	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS), Chennai, Madras Veterinary College	Tamil Nadu	30.8483
162.	Zonal Technology Management and BPD Unit at IVRI, Izatnagar	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar	Uttar Pradesh	47.732
163.	A Value Chain on Mango and Guava for Domestic and Export Market	Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	44.37565
164.	Ensuring Livelihood security through sustainable farming systyem and related enterprises in SC/tribal dominated population of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts in Vindhyan region	Institute of Agricultural sciences, Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varansi	Uttar Pradesh	68.8041
165.	Goat husbandry based integrated approach for livelihood security in disadvantaged districts of Bundelkhand region	Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG), Makhdoom, Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	51.65192
166.	Holistic Approach for improving Livelihood Security Through livestock based farming system in Barabanki and RaeBareli districts of Uttar Pradesh	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar	Uttar Pradesh	42.58975
167.	Improvement in livelihood security of rural people living in dsiadvantaged districts of U.P. through diversification in agriculture	Chandra Shekar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology (CSAUA&T). Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	67.8794
168.	Developmental Potency of Parthenogenetic goat Embryos	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar	Uttar Pradesh	44.7096
169.	Diversity analysis of Bacillus and other predominant genera in Eetreme environment and its utilization in agriculture	National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Micro Organisms (NBAIM), Maunath Bhanajan, UP	Uttar Pradesh	43.751
170.	Genetic Basis of Inferior Sperm Quality and Fertility of Crossbred Bulls	Project Directorate on Cattle (PDC), Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	33.35465
171.	Identification of oncolytic viral genes and development of tumour targeted nano-delivery vehicle for cancer therapy in bovines	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar	Uttar Pradesh	42.096

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172.	Rumen microbial diversity in domesticated and wild ruminants and impact of additives on methanogenesis and utilization of poor quality fibrous feeds	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar	Uttar Pradesh	36.048
173.	Studies on relationship between ecogeography of the chemotypic variation of nine important but highly threatened medicinal plant species and prospects of their cultivation	National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	41.59818
174.	Study of herbal acaricides as means to overcome the development of resistance in ticks to conventional acaricides	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar	Uttar Pradesh	38.939
175.	Understanding plant-nematode interactions using RNAi	Indian Institute of Technology (HT), Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	55.8879
176.	Understanding the mechanism of off-season flowering and fruiting in mango under different environmental conditions	Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	10.649
177.	Enhancement of Livelihood Security through Sustainable Farming Systems and Related Farm Enterprises in North-West Himalaya	Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan (VPKAS), Almora, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	269.9331
178.	Detection and mitigation of dairy pathogens and detection of adulterants using chemical biology	Indian Institute of Technology (HT), Roorkee	Uttarakhand	41.18005
179.	Zonal Technology Management and BPD Unit at -NIRJAFT,Kolkata	National Institute of Research Kolkata on Jute and Allied Fibre Technology (NIRJAFT),	West Bengal	41.536
180.	A Value Chain on Aloe Vera Processing	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur	West Bengal	38.5657
181.	A Value Chain on Coconut Fibre and Its By-Products	National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fibre Technology (NIRJAFT), Kolkata	West Bengal	49.962
182.	Strategies for sustainable management of degraded coastal land and water for enhancing livelihood security of the fanning communities (GEF)	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Research Station, Canning Town	West Bengal	106.3503
183.	Sustainable Farming System to Enhance and to Ensure Livelihood Security of Poor in Purulia, Bankura and West Midnapore Districts of West Bengal	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV), Nadia, West Bengal	West Bengal	54.337

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184.	Sustainable Rural Livelihood Empowerment Project for Northern Disadvantaged Districts of West Bengal	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya (UBKV), Pundibari	West Bengal	54.96287
185.	Arsenic in food-chain: Cause, effect and mitigation	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV), Nadia, West Bengal	West Bengal	67.329
186.	Designing and studying mode of action and biosafety of nanopesticides	Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata	West Bengal	41.64388
187.	Molecular Tools for exploitation of heterosis yield and oil quality in sesame	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur	West Bengal	67.55457
188.	Studies on High Pressure Processing (HPP) of High Value Perishable Commodities	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur	West Bengal	46.4874
			Total	11954.8

[Translation]

Refusal of Visa to Indian Lawn Bowls Team

2535. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the Indian Lawn Bowls Team was denied visa for Sydney to get training for the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter at the appropriate level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to(d) Yes, Madam. The Australian High Commission had refused visas to the members of Lawn Bowl Team for visiting Australia for training, citing reasons of low balance in individual bank accounts Indicating that the economic situation of the members did not constitute a strong incentive for them to leave Australia. Senior officials of the Australian High Commission were called in the Ministry and the matterwas taken up with them strongly. They were informed that the entire cost of the training programme including to and fro air passage, boarding and lodging etc. was being funded by the Government. They agreed to consider the visa applications afresh, however visa application fee would have to be paid again. In the light of the above uncertainties which would .adversely affect the training programme, it was decided not to send the Lawn Bowls team to Australia and the team was instead sent to New Zealand for training.

Promotion of Organic Farming

2536. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for promotion of organic farming from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh, alongwith the expenditure involved therein;

(b) the details of action taken thereon; and

(e) the time by which funds are likely to be released to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), 4 proposals amounting to Rs. 2593.00 lakh have been

received from Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan for adoption and certification of Organic Farming.

(ii) Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), 11 proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh have been approved with an amount of Rs. 11368.19 lakh.

(iii) Under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), 9 proposals for Rs. 1191.20 lakh have been approved for NE States.

(c) Under NHM, funds are released after the proposals are approved by the Executive Committee. Under RKVY and HMNEH, first installment of funds has been released already.

Funds for Fisheries Development

2537. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from several States including Madhya Pradesh for development of fresh water aquacutture under the Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture and construction of houses for fishermen under the National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such proposals are likely to be cleared and funds released in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFARIS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. During the current financial year 2010-11, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme -Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, proposals have been received from Jammu Kashmir, Himachai Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Nagaland as on 31.07.210. An amount of Rs. 60 lakh has been released to Government of Madhya Pradesh under this scheme.

Proposals under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Scheme of Welfare of fishermen have been received for construction of houses during the financial year 2010-11, from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam as on 31.07.210.

All the proposals are examined immediately on receipt in accordance with the guidelines and funds released to the states with respect to those proposals as are complete.

[English]

Allocation for NHRC

2538. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has slashed the financial allocation for the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Non-Plan allocation for National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) for the financial year 2009-10 was Rs. 1911/-lakhs in the Budget Estimate. The Budget allocation for 2009-10 were subject to economic mandatory cut of 1 0% as mandated by Department of Expenditure vide their O.M. dated 7th September 2009. Accordingly, Revised Estimate for 2009-10 was kept at Rs. 1800/-lakhs.

Illegal Inflow of Foreign Funds

2539. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign funds is being illegally pumped into Jammu and Kashmir State through various channels;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken adequate measures to check this Illegal inflow of foreign funds; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Militants/terrorists active in India are funded by their respective outfit based abroad, particularly in Pakistan. The majority of expenditure on terrorist outfits is on Infrastructure Including training camps, safe houses etc., which are all located in Pakistan. However, our intelligence agencies are gathering

Information regarding the channels of funds. Pak based terrorist groups directed against India are reportedly provided assistance by the Pak ISI not only In terms of the infrastructure expenditure but also In terms of logistics such as weapons, communication equipment, etc. In so far as Jammuy and Kashmir is concerned, there have been several cases In the past highlighting the flow of funds through hawala channels from abroad to groups operating in Kashmir. These hawala transactions Involve the use of human courier, some of whom have been Intercepted by security agencies.

(c) and (d) The Inflow of foreign funds, both through legal and illegal channels, are closely monitored by security agencies, as a result of which some Interceptions of human couriers carrying money have been effected In recent years.

Development of State Highways on PPP Mode

2540. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests from the State Government of Gujarat to bear 20 per cent of the cost for development of the State highways on PPP mode under its validation gap funding scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the said proposals; and

(d) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The project wise details of proposals for development of State Highways on Public Private Partnership basis received from the Government of Gujarat for 'in principle' approval as approved by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance under the Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure (VGF) Scheme are enclosed at Statement.

Statement

Details of proposals for development of State Highways on Public Private Partnership basis received from the Government of Gujarat for 'in principle' approval as approved by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance under the Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure (VGF) Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of proposal	Total project cost (Rs. in crore)	VGF sought from GoI (Rs. in crore)	Year of approval
1	2	3	4	5
1.	4-laning of Rajkot Jamnagar Vadinar road project	543.21	108.64	2006-07
2.	Halol Godhara Shamlaji road project	498.81	99.76	2006-07
3.	4-laning of Ahmedabad Viramgam Laliya road project	785.40	157.08	2006-07
4.	Strengthening and widening of 2-lane road with paved shoulders of Bhuj Bachau road	190.66	25.89	2007-08
5.	Improvement of two lane road with paved shoulders of Nakhatrana Dayapar Panandhro road	203.0	40.60	2007-08

1	2	3	4	5
6.	4-laning of Sarkhej Bhavnagar road project	883.04	176.61	2008-09
7.	4-laning of Bagodara Dhandhuka Vallabhipur Bhavnagar road	1023.40	204.68	2009-10

The proposals at S. No. 1 to 3, after completion of bidding, have premium and no VGF is required from Government of India.

Procurement of Copra

2541. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to procure fair average quality of Ball Copra under Minimum Support Price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various State Governments including Karnataka have requested the Uniorr Government to relax, the condition regarding the size of copra while fixing MSP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government has announced the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of Ball Copra at Rs. 4700 per quintal for 2010 season. In case the market prices of copra falls below the MSP, to safeguard the interest of fanners, the procurement agency, *i.e.* NAFED, would procure Ball Copra at the MSP.

(c) to (e) During 2009 season, the Government of Karnataka requested to the Government of India to relax the FAQ norms of Copra, particularly the size of Ball Copra from 75 mm to 45 mm diameter for procurement under Price Support Scheme (PSS). The request of Government of Karnataka was agreed to by reducing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) at 10% less to the MSP fixed for Ball Copra during 2009.

[Translation]

Court Direction on Census

2542. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras High Court has issued any direction to the Union Government on census; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In the Writ Petition No. 10090 of 2010 in the matter of Adv. R. Krishanamurthy Vs. the Census Commissioner and Others heard on 12.5.2010, the Hon'ble High Court of Madras while referring to the earlier judgment made in the W.P. No. 25785 of 2005 observed that:

"Since the relief sought for in the present writ petition has already been answered in the affirmative by issuing a direction to the authorities to take all measures towards conducting the caste-wise census in the country, we are of the considered opinion that this petition is also entitled to be allowed".

Earlier, the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in the Order dated 24.10.2008 in respect of W.P. No. 25785 of 2005 wherein the Census Commissioner was not the respondent, had observed that "In the interest of the weaker sections of the society, we direct the Census Department of the Government of India to take all such measures towards conducting the caste-wise census In the country at the earliest and in a time bound manner, so as to achieve the goal ot social justice in its true sense, which is the need of the hour."

The Census Commissioner is not the competent authority to take any decision on inclusion or exclusion of any question to be canvassed at the Census. Thus, any decision for conducting caste-wise Census can be taken only at the highest level of the Government of India. The Union Cabinet has discussed the issue of enumerating castes other than SCs and STs in the Census on 4th May, 2010 and again on 26th May, 2010 and has referred the matter to the Grofup of Minister (GoM).

Coverage of FM Radio

2543. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government earns any revenue from FM Radio;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the number of districts of the country covered by FM Radio network at present, State-wise;

(d) the estimated expenditure incurred to set up a FM Radio station; and

(e) the reasons for non-coverage of certain districts of the country by FM services and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) State wise revenues earned by AIR FM Radio is given at Statement-I and the revenue earned by the Government from the permission holders for operation of Private FM radio Service is given at Statement-II.

(c) State-wise details of FM Service of AIR and given at Statement-III and details of Private FM Radio Service is given at Statement-IV.

(d) The estimated average cost of setting up of a FM Radio Stations depends on the power of transmitter and other technical parameters. However the estimated average cost of setting up of a typical 10 KW FM Radio Stations with Studio facilities is Rs 7.0 crores. Government does not incur any expenditure on setting up of Private FM Radio Stations.

(e) Coverage Area of FM radio services is being increased in a phased manner depending on allocation of plan funds.

To increase the FM AIR coverage in the country, 348 nos. of new transmitters of various capacities are being installed throughout the country. Also the power of 16 FM transmitters of AIR is being increased. These schemes are currently under implementation and after completion, 126 more districts will have fully/partly FM AIR coverage. In addition to this Private FM Radio services is expected to cover 302 cities on implementation of the proposed policy for expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting though Private agencies in Phase-III.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crores)

Names of States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto 6/2010)
1	2	3
Gujarat and UT-Daman and Diu	1.0844	0.1824
Karnataka	2.0554	0.4347
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	1.4508	0.2781
Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and UT-Chandigarh	3.4724	0.7894

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu and UT Puducherry	10.6698	2.8397
Orissa	0.4759	0.0408
Delhi	5.6030	1.2190
Andhra Pradesh	1.0780	0.2265
Rajasthan	0.3360	0.0456
Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	1.0497	0.1206
West Bengal/NER/Sikkim	2.1217	0.3917
Maharashtra and Goa	3.6705	0.8565
Bihar and Jharkhand	0.8767	0.5765
Jammu and Kashmir	0.4585	0.1158
Kerala and UT -Lakshadweep	2.4839	0.4403
Across all the States/UTs through Central Window Bookings	66.4620	10.7523
Total	103.3487	19.3099

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Revenue Earned from Private FM Channels (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99,50,60,198
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57,008
3.	Assam	1,80,75,087
4.	Bihar	6,32,29,832
5.	Chandigarh UT	28,75,51,002
6.	Chhattisgarh	7,40,11,432
7.	Daman and Diu	11,27,502
8.	Delhi	260,25,03,687
9.	Goa	4,81,01,208
10.	Gujarat	96,14,80,329
11.	Haryana	3,87,19,621
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2,67,74,887
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,15,60,158
14.	Jharkhand	5,11,45,232
15.	Karnataka	165,11,83,709
10.	Kerala	73,47,99,339
17.	Madhya Pradesh	53,12,98,839
18.	Maharashtra	453,66,18,879
19.	Manipur	13,03,000
20.	Meghalaya	33,25,315
21.	Mizoram	12,08,225

1	2	3
22.	Orissa	4,03,30,837
23.	Puducherry	9,36,73,777
24.	Punjab	23,24,82,021
25.	Rajasthan	40,16,22,897
26.	Sikkim	55,61,529
27.	Tamil Nadu	187,74,37,502
28.	Tripura	17,27,436
29.	Uttar Pradesh	100,95,71,533
30.	West Bengal	53,34,67,721
	Total	16845009740
		Say Rs. 1684 crore

Statement-III

Sl. No.	STATE	No. of districts presently Covered (fully/ partly) by FM	No. of additional districts Covered by FM after completion of schemes under 11th Plan	Existing Coverage Details	
				AREA%	POPULATI-ON% (2001 CENSUS)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	7	23.67	26.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	5	4.86	10.97
3.	Assam	09	8	36.83	38.05
4.	Bihar	04	0	20.5	19.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	04	0	9.1	13.8
6.	Goa	02	0	90	90
7.	Gujarat	05	2	14.93	36.9
8.	Haryana	17	0	40.88	46.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	0	48.91	88.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	1	11.06	63.38
11.	Jharkhand	07	1	35.09	36.02
12.	Karnataka	18	1	25.63	36.36
13.	Kerala	08	0	41.57	45.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17	3	23.74	28
15.	Maharashtra	20	6	25.76	45

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	07	2	52.5	74.11
17.	Meghalaya	04	1	46.32	48.12
18.	Mizoram	03	3	45.71	58.14
19.	Nagaland	04	3	41.75	43.38
20.	Orissa	07	8	13.74	17.76
21.	Punjab	03	11	55.44	59.97
22.	Rajasthan	14	4	25.36	31.55
23.	Sikkim	0	4	1.05	2.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	08	15	55.97	63.95
25.	Tripura	03	1	72.89	86.19
26.	Uttarakhand	03	6	16.47	22.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15	29	30.8	46.43
28.	West Bengal	07	5	29.49	41.9
II	UNION TERRITORIES				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	0	36.3	28
2.	Chandigarh	01	0	99*	99*
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	0	20	26.77
4.	Delhi	09	0	99.12	99.9
5.	Lakshadeep Islands	00	0	64.28	61
6.	Puducherry	04	0	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	01	0	92.07	93.52
	Total	240	126	24.94	36.81

Statement-IV

List of Operationalisation of Channels

Sl.No.	States/UTs	City	No. of Channel(s)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4
		Visakhapatnam	

1	2	3	4
		Vijaywada	2
		Warangal	1
		Tirupati	2
		Rajamundry	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
3.	Assam	Guwahati	4
4.	Bihar	Patna	1
		Muzaffarpur	1
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2
		Bilaspur	1
7.	Daman and Diu		
8.	NCT of Delhi	Delhi	8
9.	Goa	Panaji	3
10.	Gujarat	Ahemdabad	5
		Rajkot	3
		Surat	4
		Vadodara	4
11.	Haryana	Hissar	3
		Karnal	2
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	1
		Jammu	1
14.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	4
		Jamshedpur	3
15.	Karnataka	Bangalore	7
		Mysore	2

1	2	3	4
		Managalore	3
		Gulbarga	1
16.	Kerala	Thrivananthapuram	4
		Thrissur	4
		Kannur	4
		Kozikode	2
		Cochin	3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4
		Gwalior	4
		Indore	4
		Jabalpur	4
18.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	7
		Ahmednagar	2
		Akola	1
		Jalgaon	2
		Aurangabad	2
		Dhule	1
		Sangli	2
		Sholapur	2
		Kolhapur	2
		Nagpur	4
		Nanded	1
		Nashik	2
		Pune	4
19.	Manipur		
20.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2
21.	Mizoram		
22.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar/Cuttack	3

1	2	3	4
23.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry	3
24.	Punjab	Amritsar	3
		Jalandhar	4
		Patiala	3
25.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
		Bikaner	1
		Jaipur	5
		Jodhpur	3
		Kota	3
		Udanipur	3
26.	Sikkim	Gangtok	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	8
		Coimbatore	4
		Madurai	3
		Tiruchirapalli	2
		Tirunelveli	2
		Tuticorin	2
28.	Tripura	Agartala	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
		Aligarh	1
		Allahabad	2
		Barelly	2
		Gorakhpur	1
		Jhansi	1
		Kanpur	3
		Kucknow	3
		Varanasi	3
30.	West Bengal	Asansol	2
		Kolkata	9
		Siliguri	4
		G. Total	245

Depolyment of Forces in Jammu and Kashmir

2544. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions to withdraw/reduce the number of personnel of the Central Para Military Forces (CPF) deployed in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any recommendations from the officers of CPF in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY WAKEN): (a) and (b) The level of deployment and withdrawal of Forces in Jammu and Kashmir is dependent upon the assessment of the overall security situation in the state at any point in time. However, details of deployment/withdrawal are not disclosed in public interest.

(c) and (d) There is no role of the CPMFs in making recommendations relating to deployment/withdrawal as it is a policy decision taken by the Government.

[English]

Communal Violence

2545. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of communal violence reported in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of casualties and the extent of damage to properties In each case, State-wise;

(c) the number of accused arrested and the action taken against them during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility of registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes rests with the State Governments. As per available information, the details of State-wise communal incidents, persons killed and injured in the country in the last three years is enclosed as statement. Data regarding damage to properties, persons accused, persons arrested in the case of communal violence is not compiled and maintained centrally.

(d) To prevent communal incidents and to maintain communal harmony In the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central para-military Forces including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Union Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony, to the States and Union Territories in the month of June, 2008.

Further, the Central Government has Introduced a Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' In the Rajya Sabha to address various aspects of the Issue of communal violence.

Statement

Number of Communal Incidents. Person Killed and Injured therein in the Country during the last three years, i.e. 2007 2008 and 2009

Name of State	2007			2008			2009		
	Incidents	Killed	Injured	Incidents	Killed	Injured	Incidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	13	1	33	17	11	48	17	0	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	7	0	29	10	2	34	20	10	83
Bihar	26	4	139	25	6	118	40	4	146
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhatttisgarh	7	0	2	6	0	2	6	2	1
Delhi	6	0	24	5	0	1	9	2	32
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0
Gujarat	57	8	126	79	5	228	63	4	151
Haryana	2	0	1	4	0	5	4	0	22
Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	18	2	60	29	8	105	20	1	53
Karnataka	64	4	207	108	4	163	110	13	292
Kerala	10	0	29	22	6	37	36	3	120
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	180	22	459	131	32	323	106	14	316
Maharashtra	140	9	435	109	26	513	128	22	389
Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	15	3	61	180	43	79	11	1	31
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	30	1	89	39	4	139	52	10	140
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	18	7	45	48	2	77	42	2	53
Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Uttrakhand	2	0	9	1	0	0	4	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	138	37	397	114	18	408	159	32	525
West Bengal	18	1	73	10	0	73	17	5	83
Total	761	99	2227	943	167	2354	849	125	2461

Marine Fisheries Act

2546. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to enact the Marine Fisheries (Regulation and Management) Act, 2009 to regulate fishing activities in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed legislation;

(c) whether various State Governments have opposed the proposed legislation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFARIS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Agriculture has drafted the Marine Fisheries (Regulation and Management) Bill, 2009 to regulate fishing activities in the Maritime Zones of India beyond the territorial waters of the country. The main features of the proposed 'Bill' inter-alia include: (i) regulation of fishing in the Indian Exclusive Economic 2one(EEZ),(ii) conservation and sustainable use of fish, (iii) maintenance of law and order in the maritime zones of India, (iv) addressing livelihood related concerns of fish-workers, and (v) notification of fisheries management plans.

(c) to (e) Some State Governments and other stakeholders have given suggestions with respect to the provisions of the draft bill.

A series of consultations were organized by this Ministry to discuss the various provisions of the 'draft Bill' with stakeholders including Fishermen Association. NGOs/ State Governments etc. The concerns, views and suggestions expressed during the course of such consultations will be considered when the bill is finalised.

Maize Production

2547. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of maize production in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has any proposal to encourage the production of maize;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government/State Governments have raised the MSP on maize; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) State-wise details of maize production in the country during the period 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement. The production estimates of maize for 2010-11 have not been prepared so far.

(b) and (c) To increase the production of maize in the country, Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil-palm jand Maize (ISOPOM) in 15 major States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarji, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab,: Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

(d) and (e) Government of India has raised the Minimum Support Pricej (MSP) of from Rs. 840/-per quintal in 2009-10 to Rs. 880/-per quintal for the year 2010-11.

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Production of Maize

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2462.0	3621.0	4152.0	2489.0
Arunachal Pradesh	63.5	57.4	58,8	#
Assam	14.0	13.0	12.6	13.4
Bihar	1714.8	1455.0	1714.0	1713.9
Chhattisgarh	119.2	165.8	140.3	143.3
Goa	0.5	0.5	0.6	#
Gujarat	363.0	583.0	739.0	534.0
Haryana	32.0	37.0	24.4	27.0
Himachal Pradesh	695.4	862.6	876.6	548.3
Jammu and Kashmir	486.9	474.5	633.2	487.0
Jharkhand	296.4	358.2	304.0	217.5
Karnataka	2719.0	3254.0	3029.0	3031.0
Madhya Pradesh	840.2	1133.1	1144.4	1045.2
Maharashtra	1150.0	1790.0	1560.0	1591.0
Manipur	7.9	8.4	11.5	#
Meghalaya	25.0	25.1	25.7	#
Mizoram	21,0	0.7	9.3	#
Nagaland	108.3	119,8	115.9	#
Orissa	102.8	147,2	134.7	175.0

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	481.0	521.0	514.0	475.0
Rajasthan	1116.4	1955.4	1828.2	1145.7
Sikkim	56.5	62.6	58.2	#
Tamil Nadu	759.1	810.6	1257.8	1409.8
Tripura	2.4	2.1	2.0	#
Uttar Pradesh	1163.9	1209.0	1198.0	1037.0
Uttarakhand	42.0	43.0	43.0	38.0
West Bengal	253.5	244.4	343.5	326.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.2	0.9	0.6	#
Delhi	0.1	0.1	0.1	#
Others	NA	NA	NA	234.7
All India	15097.0	18955.4	19731.4	10682.7

*4th advance estimates released on 19.07.2010, # Induded in others, NA: Not Applicable

Chromite Deposits

2548. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state;

(a) the number of mining companies engaged in chromite mining activities in the country. State-wise;

(b) the details of .chromite reserves/deposils/ resourees available and the estimated production of chromite during each of the last three years and the current year. Stale-wise and grade-wise;

(c) the estimated quantum of domestic consumption and export of chromite during the said period, grade-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to conserve and protect the chromite ore in the country'?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) As per the information available upto 2008-09, out of the 11 companies engaged in chromite mining activities in the country, one is in the State of Karnataka and ten companies are in the State of Orissa.

(b) As per available information, the total reserves of Chromite as on 1.4.2005 are placed at 213 million tonnes. State-wise production of chromite is given below:

(Quantity in tonnes)

State	Grade	Grade Name	2007-08	2008-09 (provisional)	2009-10 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	2.	30% to 40% Cr_2O_3 Lumps	4172	2801	6227
	4.	47% to 52% Cr_2O_3 Lumps	4324	106	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	5.	Below 30% Cr_26_3 Fines			0
	6.	30% to 40% Cr_20_3 Fines	153	338	208
	7.	Above 40% to below 47% Cr_20_3 Fines			0
	8.	47% to 52% Cr_20_3 Fines	789	758	10
	9.	Concentrates	50	197	12
	10.	52% Cr_20_3 and above lumps		0	0
		Total	9488	4200	6457
Maharashtra	2.	30% to 40% Cr_20_3 Lumps	-	-	75
	2.	30% to 40% Cr_20_3 Lumps	203008	172878	153532
	4.	47% to 52% Cr_20_3 Lumps	124518	115554	113770
	5.	Below 30% Cr_20_3 Fines	-	-	0
	6.	30% to 40% Cr_20_3 Fines	1408584	1268086	1259709
	8.	47% to 52% Cr_26_3 Fines	1677455	1292931	844047
Orissa	9.	Concentrates	752882	565497	552417
	10.	52% Cr_20_3 and above lumps	9305	3637 10	
	11.	52% Cr_20_3 and above Fines	687607	557799	482850
		Total	4863359	3976342	3406335
		Total	4872847	3980582	3412867

(c) As per available information the domestic consumption of chromite in the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 was 1784800, 1724700 and 1754300 tonnes (provisional) respectively. Quantity of export of chromite for this period is given below:

Quantity in tonne

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (provisional)
Chromite Total	1203060	906575	1899028
Chrome ore other	418308	45360	145516
Chrome ore concentrates	736237	860157	1549199
Chrome ore lumps	48515	1058	204313

(d) The Government has announced the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources. The Policy enunciates that Conservation of minerals, shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption or preservation for use in the distant future but as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilisation of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals. The Government is according prior approvals for grant of concessions for mineral chromite in accordance with the policy.

Restricted Area for Tourists

2549. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Barmer and Jaisalmer districts in Rajasthan which stave high tourism potential are restricted for tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to lift the ban/ restrictions In areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, areas falling between the 'Inner line' as defined in the said and the International border of the State have been declared as a Protected Area for security reasons. In Rajasthan, the Protected Area generally falls in the belt of 40 km inside from the International border on the western side of National Highway no.15. However, with a view to promote tourism, some areas notified by the Government from time to time can be visited by foreign tourists, either in groups or as a couple in the case of a husband and wife or by individuals, after obtaining the necessary permit from the competent authority.

(c) and (d) Government issued orders in Febraury 2010 excluding certain areas in the Barmer and Jaisalmer Districts of Rajastfcan from the Protected Area Permit Regime. This includes the high tourism potential areas Kiradu and Juna Patrasar (Jain temples) In District Barmer and Laxmanon-kl-basti and Turkon-ki-basti (sand dunes), Sudasari and Hadda-Deva-Mohangarh in District Jaisalmer.

Scheme on Fisheries

2550. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing 'Centrally Sponsored Schemes' on fisheries being implemented in the country;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the inland fisheries production is declining in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the total inland fish production in the country; and

(e) the steps taken to increase the inland fish production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Four Centrally Sponsored Schemes on fisheries are being implemented in the country. They are:

(i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.

(ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.

(iii) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen and

(iv) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

(b) Details furnished in the Statement-I to Statement-IV.

(c) No. Madam.

(d) Details on total inland fish production in the country are furnished in Statement-V.

(e) (i) Financial assistance in the form of subsidy is given to fish farmers for construction/renovation of ponds and tanks; ceiling limit of unit cost on various fisheries

activities has been by and large increased by 50 per cent over the provision fixed for 10th Plan.

(ii) Assistance is provided for procurement of critical inputs like fish seeds, feeds and fertilizers.

(iii) Establishment of fish seed hatcheries and fish feed mills are encouraged.

(iv) Culture based capture system is introduced in the reservoirs by stocking the reservoirs with fish fingertings.

(v) Provision for extension and training activities, exposure visits and forward and backward linkages in the fisheries sector are being made.

Statement-I

Details of funds released and utilized under CSS on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (as on 03-08-2010)	
		Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00		50.00	
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	75.02	75.02	75.00			
4.	Bihar	20.00	20.00	0.00	0,00			20.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	77.50	50.00	60.00	
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00					
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00				
8,	Haryana	100.00	100.00	25.00	22.94	75.00	75.00		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.43	24.82	27.00	n.os				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.0	100.00	100.00	112.50	112.50	112.50	
11.	Jharkhand	50.00	50.00	62.50	62.50	50.00			
12,	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00		33.00			
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00		
14;	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	250.00	209.52	60.00	
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	39.35			
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	75.00			
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram	50.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	100.00			
19.	Nagaland	62.55	62.55	90.00	90.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	
20.	Orissa	50.00	50.00	190.00	190.00	236.25	172.00		
21.	Puducherry	0.00	o.oo	5.00	5.00	6.95			
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	100.00					
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	24.05	4.05				
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	34.98	34.98				
25,	Tamil Nadu	50.00	50.00	0.00		178.75		25.00	
26.	Tripura	47.35	47.35	24.00	24.00	24.00			
27.	Uttar Pradesh	288.57	288.57	88.00	88.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	
28	Uttranchal	9.00	9.00	33.45	10.00	67.65	42.65		
29	West Bengal	200	200.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00		
	Total	1284.23	1276.29	1360.00	1188.54	2074.95	1211.67	628.00	

Statement-II

Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations

Year-wise funds allocated, released and utilized during the 11th Plan Period

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (as on 3.8.2010)	
		Central Release	utilized	Central Release	utilized	Central Release	utilized	Central Release	utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.000	10.000	95.000	92.000	191.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Goa	270.000	270.000	105.000	9.000	175.630	100.630	45.00	0.000
6.	Gujarat	225.000	225.000	326.600	26.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Karnataka	414.500	414.500	274.700	274.700	622.195	306.415	0.000	0.000
11.	Kerala	200.000	200.000	700.000	700.000	1716.800	1061.800	1100.00	0.000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000
13.	Maharashtra	450.000	450.000	203.480	200.000	115.52381	0.00000	0.000	0.000
14.	Manipur	0,000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.	Maghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Orissa	20.000	20.000	150.000	150.000	300.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Punjab	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Rajasthan	15.000	10.510	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
21.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
22.	Tamil Nadu	356.135	356.135	550.000	350.000	650.000	350.000	0.000	0.000
23.	Tripura	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
25.	West Bengal	373.115	373.115	1095.220	1095.000	1575.000	1000.000	0.000	0.000
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
27.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveii	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
29.	Daman and Diu	38.000	38.000	97.500	95.500	80.05563	0.00000	0.000	0.000
30.	Delhi	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	0.000
31.	Lakshadeep	37.850	7.000	0.000	0.000	6.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32.	Puducherry	1500.000	1438.000	907.500	905.500	200.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
36.	Cochin Port Trust	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	300.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
37.	Others	239.400	239.400	451.260	426.260	279.220	160.000	80.00	0.000
	Total	4149.000	4051.660	4956.260	4324.560	6211.4244	2978.8450	1225.00	0.000

Statement-III

State-wise and Year-wise release and utilization of Funds under the National Scheme Welfare of Fishermen (2007-08 to 2009-10) and 2010-11

(Rupees in lakh)

		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104.35	104.35	140.34	140.34	57.12	0.00	200.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.00	16.00	19.62	0.00	100.00	99.75		
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	15.80	15.80	0.00	0.00		
4.	Bihar	43.14	43.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	285.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	3.38	3.38	36.19	24.75	15.00	0.00
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
7.	Goa	8.00	0.00	11.57	2.15	6.00	6.00	24.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	70.00	70.00	86.03	0.00	0.00	0.00		
9.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.40	0.00		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	6.26	6.26	12.15	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.92	25.00	29.58	29.58	60.00	60.00		
12.	Jharkand	327.20	327.20	123.60	123.60	248.21	245.90	127.20	0.00
13.	Karnataka	4.00	4.00	312.06	111.51	93.54	93.54		
14.	Kerala	150.00	150.00	232.21	232.21	652.57	214.54		
15.	Maharashtra	143.10	143.10	20.00	20.00	20.00	16.00		
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23.22	21.20	33.03	31.46	60.93	30.76	35.85	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Manipur	4.26	4.26	37.88	37.88	25.00	0.00		
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
19.	Mizoram	63.34	63.34	0.00	0.00	29.45	0.00		
20.	Nagaland	29.50	29.50	124.50	124.50	190.00	100.00		
21.	Orissa	69.08	65.08	89.64	89.64	0.00	0.00		
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
23.	Puducherry	126.00	126.00	150.00	150.00	340.00	90.00	299.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	21.62	17.92	5.40	3.54	27.00	0.00		
25.	Sikkim	12.76	12.76	0.00	0.00	12.00	3.46		
26.	Tamil Nadu	295.94	288.76	240.00	240.00	737.93	212.82		
27.	Tripura	24.00	24.00	36.00	18.00	63.56	12.18		
28.	Uttar Pradesh	165.50	165.50	200.00	200.00	150.00	150.00	149.25	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	8.60	8.60	6.45	6.45	19.65	19.65		
30.	West Bengal	243.20	243.20	361.20	361.20	71.20	71.20	216.80	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.37	1.37	1.68	1.68	0.95	0.95		
32.	FISHCOPFED	131.66	131.66	194.82	194.82	592.72	484.04	66.88	0.00
33.	Others	17.25	17.25	6.61	6.61	16.52	0.00		
	Total	2138.01	2108.19	2486.90	2149.85	3623.20	1941.80	1431.13	0.00

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)

Statement-IV

Details of fund released and utilised during 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Funds released	Funds utilised
2007-08	5000.00	5000.00
2008-09	4690.00	4690.00
2009-10	10000.00	10000.0
2010-11 (as on 04-08-2010)	3000.00	

Statement-V

State-wise Inland Fish Production during 2006-07 to 2008-09

(In Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	616729	755195	961618
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2770	2830	2880
3.	Assam	181479	190320	206150
4.	Bihar	267040	319100	300650
5.	Goa	3430	1166	2284
6.	Gujarat	76821	77376	142847
7.	Haryana	60080	67236	76285
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6887	7851	7793
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19200	17330	19270
10.	Karnataka	123919	122124	143005
11.	Kerala	79572	81041	82574
12.	Madhya Pradesh	65038	63893	68466
13.	Maharashtra	131848	136632	127138
14.	Manipur	18614	18600	18800
15.	Meghalaya	5487	4000	3959
16.	Mizoram	3760	3760	3760
17.	Nagaland	5800	5800	6175
18.	Orissa	213899	218716	235973
19.	Punjab	86700	78730	104770
20.	Rajasthan	22200	25700	25700
21.	Sikkim	150	175	168
22.	Tamil Nadu	155035	166090	168885
23.	Tripura	28634	36245	36000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	306728	325950	349274

1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	1181005	1264527	1323123
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	85	85	167
27.	Chandigarh	173	214	244
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	48	48
29.	Daman and Diu	64	78	81
30.	Delhi	610	610	511
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	6058	5569	3306
33.	Chhattisgarh	137753	139373	158699
34.	Uttaranchal	3003	3092	3163
35.	Jharkhand	34270	67890	75816
	Total	3844889	4207346	4659582

Increase in Deployment of CPF

2551. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests from various State Governments with regard to increase in the deployment of Central Para-Military Forces (CPF)

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the facilities provided by the Government to Central Para-Military Forces personnel and their families, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Central Police Forces are made available on the request of the State Governments to assist them to maintain public order. The deployment of these Forces depends upon the overall security situation in the country and availability of these Forces, which are deployed in various States from time to time on their request.

(c) various facilities have been provided to CPMF Personnel and their families relating to Accommodation, Medical care, Scholarship for wards, Transportation, Hostel, Recreation/Welfare, Canteen and several allowances depending upon their area of deployment and nature of duties in each CPMFs.

Expressway Network in Gujarat

2552. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for inclusion of 2871 km. of roads under the National Expressway Network;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has given its approval for only 725 km. of roads under the said Network;

(c) whether approval for the remaining 2146 km. of roads is being considered by the Government;

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) This Ministry had awarded a Consultancy Services for Formulation of a Master Plan fpr a National Expressway Network in the country in December 2008. All the State Governments were requested to offer their views on the Draft Report submitted by the Consultants. The Government of Gujarat requested for inclusion of about 2,871 km stretches of roads in the proposed Master Plan. The Final Report submitted by the Consultants, duly considering the views/observations reteived from the State Governments (including Gujarat) and recommending inter-alia an Expressway Network of about 18,637 km for completion in prioritized manner in three phases spanning upto the year 2022, has been accepted by the Government. However, from an overall perspective of broad integration of the Expressway Network in the entire country, the exact alignment proposed by various States could not be adhered to by the Consultants while proposing the National Expressway Master Plan in the Final Report.

The Master Plan includes the following segments of National Expressway Corridors passing through the State of Gujarat (i) Ahemdabad-Rajkot (215 km) (ii) Bamanbore-Kandla (210 km) (iii) Surat-Nagpur-Raipur-Kolkata (1760 km) and (iv) Ahemdabad-Ratlam (350 km).

Promotion of Hybrid Rice

2553. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to replicate the Chinese Green Revolution model in the Eastern States and promote hybrid rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a task force has also been constituted for promotion of hybrid rice with private participation;

(d) if so, the terms of reference of the Task Force and the activities likely to be undertaken by it; and

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) In the consultative Workshop organized in Kolkata on 9-10 July, 2010 on new initiative "Bringing Green Revolution in the Eastern India", promotion of hybrid rice based on Chinese model was highlighted as one of the main interventions that needs to be promoted to ensure increase in rice productivity. India is the second country next to China to have successfully commercialized hybrid rice technology. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 400 Crores is allocated to six eastern states for enhancing agriculture production in the eastern region of the country.

As a follow up of the Kolkata workshop, a Task Force at National level for promotion of Hybrid rice has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation with Deputy Director General(Crops), Chairman, Food Corporation of India and Chairman, National Seed Corporation as members to prepare a work plan for increasing area under hybrid rice. The terms of reference of the Task Force is given in the Statement.

Apart from the new initiative on "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India" wherein states have planned to give thrust to hybrid rice promotion, Govt. of India has been promoting hybrid rice production on a large scale under National Food Security Mission-Rice (NFSM-Rice), Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc.

Statement

Terms of reference of Task Force at the National Level for promotion of hybrid rice are given as under

(i) Fix a medium term strategy with a time frame of four years for working out feasible targets for area coverage under hybrid rice crop.

(ii) Identify in order of priority, district wise potential area for promotion of hybrid rice especially in the States of Eastern Region.

(iii) Identify potential areas for hybrid rice seed production for taking up large scale production program in terms of the medium term strategy.

(iv) Work out an incentive scheme for encouraging hybrid rice seed production and adoption by the fanners.

(v) Develop a quality testing protocol that ensures quick results to assure farmers of the quality of both notified and non notified seeds.

(vi) Identify potential hybrid rice varieties suitable for different agro climatic conditions for promotion to the farmers.

(vii) Identify gaps in research and development on hybrid rice productivity, nutrition and preference related issues.

(viii) Recommend an approach for promotion of hybrid rice amongst farmers with active participation of the public and private sector seed producing companies and with active support for the procurement operations amongst others under the Minimum Support Price Regime.

(ix) Suggest a publicity campaign to support the promotional strategy.

(x) Task Force can adopt any other terms of reference that are relevant to the main objective of developing a medium term strategy for hybrid rice promotion.

[Translation]

Foreign Universities in Agricultural Research

2554. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign universities are likely to enter in the field of agricultural education and research in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which Indian agriculture is likely to be benefited therefrom;

(d) whether various representation suggesting that the entry of foreign universities in the said field is likely to affect adversely the Indian agriculture, have been received by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No such proposal has been received by Department of Agricultural Research and Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No such representations have been received by Department of Agricultural Research and Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research so far.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Four Laning of Gwalior-Bhind-Etawah NH

2555. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Gwalior-Bhind-Etawah National Highway into four-lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NH-92 is in a dilapidated condition due to heavy traffic;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the said NH was sanctioned under BOT Scheme and as per the scheme a two-lane was to be constructed which is insufficient keeping in view the volume of traffic; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The National Highway-92 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition within available funds. In addition, during the last three years, estimates amounting to Rs. 16.94 crores have been sanctioned for improvement of various stretches on NH-92.

(e) and (f) Part of NH-92 from Gwalior to MP/UP border (Km 0.000 to Km 108.000) in the state of Madhya Pradesh is included in National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) IV A, to be developed to a two lane with paved shoulders facility on Design, Built, Operate and Transfer basis. This facility is sufficient to meet the traffic demand up to the year 2024 (end of the concession period). As per the feasibility report, provision of four laning has also been made in a length of about 10.50 km as per traffic requirement.

[English]

Non-payment of Funds by SAI

2556. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has not made any payments to the National Rifle Association of India (NRAI) for training the team;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any inquiry into the matter; and.

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the said inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has released advance towards the camps organized at Non-SAI Centres by National Rifle Association of India (NRAI). Although, NRAI has not settled the previous advances released to them, still they have been paid advances for all camps in the interest of sports persons.

SAI has taken up the matter with NRAI and has directed them to release pending payments to all the concerned shooters immediately.

Assistance to Fight Naxalism

2557. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided to the State Governments to fight against naxalism;

(b) whether requests received from the State Governments regarding financial assistance are still pending; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Central Government provides funds to the State Governments to deal with the problem of Left Wing Extremism under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS). The detail of funds provided to the State Governments during the last two years are given below:-

Scheme	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	
	2008-2009	2009-2010
MPF	515.08	578.61
SRE	80.00	60.00
SIS	99.99	30.00

Study by ICAR

2558. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the long term study conducted by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research the apple belt of Himachal Pradesh is shifting upwards and onion crops in Maharashtra failed due to higher temperature and high rainfall; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to tackle the situation and assist the affected farmers/growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No long term studies have been conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research regarding upward shifting of apple belt of Himachal Pradesh and failure of onion crop in Maharashtra. However, there is an increase in area in the last 3 years (2006-2008) in apple from 88.6 thousand hectare to 94.5 thousand hectare in Himachal Pradesh. Similarly production has also increased from 5.4 to 5.92 lakh tones during the same period.

No report has been received regarding failure of onion crop in Maharashtra due to high temperature and high rainfall.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has now provided focused attention for the development of cultivars and technologies which can tolerate high temperature.

Dandi Heritage Route

2559. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of the Government of Gujarat for construction of "Dandi Heritage" route is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the amount sought for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government had earlier proposed to construct Dandi-Heritage route to National Highways Standards at an approximate cost of Rs. 2000 crore. However, this was not considered for approval as the proposed development was not consistent with the ethos of Mahatma Gandhi.

Queue at Toll Plazas

2560. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports/complaints of long queue at toll plazas on the various National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, NH-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to address this problem and to ensure free flow of traffic at toll plazas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On some toll plazas near urban areas, traffic queues have been observed, especially during peak hours.

(c) and (d) A number of steps have been taken to avoid delays at toll plazas, such as encouraging use of electronic tags wherever such facility is available, having lane discipline enforced through deploying traffic marshals, upgrading the toll technology from manual to semi-automatic to automatic system, advising concessionaire from time to time to bring in efficiency and reduce time at toll plazas, etc. Recently, the Government has decided to introduce Road Frequency Identification (RFID) based inter-operable electronic toll collection system to ensure seamless travel across all National Highways without stopping at toll plazas, which is likely to be operational by 2012.

(e) Does not arise.

Identifying Illegal Migrants

2561. SHRI ABU HASAN KHAN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states:

(a) whether there are reports that residents of West Bengal are suffering harassment In various parts of the country and are beang labelled as illegal migrants despite possessing valid identity documents;

(b) If so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether any advisory in this regard has been issued to the States to exercise caution while identifying illegal migrants and not to harass bonafide citizens; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Certain instances have been reported from som@ parts of the country alleging that Indian nationals have been picked yp on the pretext of being Bangladeshi nationals. State-wise details of such cases are not available.

(c) and (d) A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants has been set out and circulated to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009. The State Govts/UT Administrations have since been advised to Issue necessary instructions to the police authorities to ensure that no innocent person belonging to any community is unnecessarily harassed and to strictly follow the instructions issued by the Government In November 2009.

International Standard for SME

2562. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Small and Medium Enterprises are adopting International Financial Reporting Standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) There is no proposal for adoption of International Financial Reporting I Standards (IFRS) by small and medium enterprises.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the complicated and high cost nature of compliance with IFRS, it is not suitable for small and medium enterprises at present.

Electricity Generation in Sugar Mills

2563. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in the country having captive electricity generation capacity;

(b) whether generation of electricity is helpful in offsetting the general economic, loss of these mills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) All operative sugar mills in the country generates electricity for their captive requirements of steam and power for sugar production.

(b) and (c) Setting up of cogeneration projects for surplus power generation improves economic viaoility of the sugar mills as they generate revenue by way of selling electricity to the grid.

Use of Mining Profit for Welfare Activities

2564. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for the mining companies to earmark their profit for the welfare of local and tribal people of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise and the time by which such proposal likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) In terms of National Mineral Policy, 2008 which enunciates that special care will be paid to protect the interests of host and indigenous (tribal) population in the mining operations, the Government has drafted a new Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2010. The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers to consider various view points on the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2010, and give its recommendation to the Government. Since the draft Act is under consideration, the specific measures and provisions are not yet finalised.

Coverage under NFSM

2565. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the suggestions/complaints received from various State Governments in regard to the National Food Security/Mission (NFSM);

(b) whether some State Governments including Kerala have requested to include more districts under NFSM;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the details of districts proposed to be included under the Mission, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Ministry of Agriculture has been receiving suggestions from various States from time to time for better implementation of the Mission. Based on feasibility of including their suggestions, modifications/relaxation to existing guidelines have been made from time to time. Some of the suggestions/relaxations approved include relaxation in age limit of HYVs seeds/hybrid seeds; inclusion of truthfully labeled seed; inclusion of specific farm machineries; and inclusion of newly created districts carved out from already included districts, etc.

(b) to (d) A PMO reference was received through Planning Commission with regard to the Resolution passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly on 19.3.2010 for inclusion of all districts of the State under National Food Security Mission. Considering that area under rice crop was much less than the area criteria fixed under the scheme, no other districts apart from already included Pallakkad district was found to be eligble for inclusion. State was advised to avail the same assistance as is available under the mission From the other crop development schemes like Maco Management mode of Agriculture; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana etc. to promote rice crop in other districts.

Similarly, based on the request of Jharkhand government, two new districts of Khunti and Ramgarh, carved out of existing NFSM-Rice districts of Ranchi and Hazaribagh respectively, have been included under NFSM-Rice. Besides, 15 districts of Jharkhand and 10 districts of Assam, having large area under pulses have also been included under NFSM-Pulses from 2010-11.

Cold Storages

2566. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of proper and required number of cold storages in the country including Punjab, vegetables and fruits-worth crores of rupees got destroyed, while the prices of vegetables and fruits always remain high in the market;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a chain of cold storages in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to grant concessions so as to encourage the farmers and the businessmen to construct cold storages; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) An Expert Committee was constituted by Department of Agriculture and Cperation during 1998 to review the cold storages facilities in the country and assess the requirements of additional capacity etc. with a view to minimize the post-harvest losses. As per the report of the Committee, the estimated loss of fruit and vegetables is between 25 to 30 per cent due to the lack of adequate infrastructure including cold storages.

However, the price of fruits and vegetables depend on demand and supply situations, type of marketing channel followed, quality of produce, handling and transport of perishable produce.

(c) to (f) The Government has taken a number of initiatives for development of marketing infrastructure including cold storages and cold chain infrastructure in the country by way of providing assistance through various schemes to Public Sector agencies, private entrepreneurs including farmers and businessmen, etc.

Under the scheme of National Horticulture Mission, assistance is provided for development of post harvest

management including cold storage for credit-linked back-ended subsidy @40% of the project cost in general areas and @55% of project cost in the Hilly and schedule areas except eight North Eastern States including Sikkim and the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Under the scheme of Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), back-ended capital investment subsidy is provided for creation/modernization/ expansion of cold storage @50% of the project cost with a cost ceiling of Rs 6000/MT capacity of cold storages. The scheme is demand driven and is being implemented in all North East and Himalayan states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

National Horticulture Board is implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/ Modernization of Cold Storages and storages for Horticulture Produce", under which, credit-linked back-ended subsidy @40% of capital cost of project in general areas and @55% of capital cost of project in Hilly and scheduled areas is provided up to a maximum capacity of 5000 MT per project.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme "Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure" for providing financial assistance to project proposals received from public sector/private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and @75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore.

Agricultural Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce provides financial assistance to its registered exporter under scheme for infrastructure Development for setting up integrated pack house with cold store facilities. In addition, APEDA also extends assistance to Public Sector Undertakings for setting up common infrastructure facilities viz, Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC) at major international airports, integrated pack house with cold store facilities.

Effect of Coastal Security Measures on Fishermen

2567. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that enhanced coastal security measures have adversely affected the livelihood of fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the interest of fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Coast Guard is conducting regular community interaction programmes with the fishermen in coastal areas to sensitize them on security concerns.

Funds for Four Laning of NHs

2568. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sought funds from the Planning Commission for converting various stretches of National Highways into four-lane highways during the 11th plan period;

(b) if so, the details including the quantum of funds sought and the amount actually allocated to the Ministry; and

(c) the total length of National Highways targeted for conversion into four-lane during the said plan period and the actual achievement made so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry had proposed the fund requirement of Rs. 1,13,060.45 crore for the Central Sector Roads for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) including funds for upgradation of National Highways (NHs) to four-lane standards. As against this, the outlay of Rs. 1,07,359 crore has been allocated for the Central Sector Roads.

(c) The physical targets stipulated for upgradation of the NHs to 4-lane standards or more for the Eleventh Five Year Plan primarily pertain to expeditious completion of balance works under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phases-I and II, completion of first phase of NHDP Phase-III, strict monitoring of implementation of second phase of NHDP Phase-III and NHDP Phases-V (6-lanmg of 6,500 km). These physical targets have been fixed programme wise/NHDP phase wise and not State-wise. The year-wise details of annual physical targets set for the above mentioned programmes during the financial years 2007-08 to 2010-11 vis-a-vis the achievements during this period are given below:

Annual Physical Target vis-a-vis achievements (in km)

NHDP	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-11	
	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A*
NHDP Phase I	437	214	220	131	201	139	94	25.50
NHDP Phase II	2,013	1,021	2,522	1,534	1,785	1,635	1,143	202.15
NHDP Phase III	435	381	659	375	1,102	794	985	197.32
NHDP Phase V	0	0	118	106	77	108	278	86.66

*-Achievements during 2010-11 upto June, 2010

T: Target; A: Achievement

[Translation]

Time Slot for Advertisements

2569. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any criteria/ made guidelines for allocating time slot for the telecast of advertisements in between programmes shows on television;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date on which it was to come into effect;

(c) whether the said guidelines are being followed by all private TV channels and Doordarshan channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore alongwith the monitoring mechanism set up to monitor the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) All Private Satellite TV channels have to follow the provisions contained in Rule 7 (11) of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 which provides that no porgramme shall carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes per hour which may include upto ten minutes per hour of commercial advertisements and upto two minutes per hour of a channel's self promotional programmes. The said provision came into effect through a notification which was issued on 31.07.2006.

Regarding Doordarshan Channels there is a fixed time slot for telecast of advertisements in between the programmes shown on Doordarshan. As per the sponsorship guidelines, for a 30 minutes programme 7.5 minutes of advertisements/promos/public service messages etc. can be telecast. The sponsorship guidelines came into effect from 1.7.2004.

(c) to (e) The Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting constantly monitors TV channels for any violation.

It is informed that Doordarshan Channels adhere to the above guidelines, however, complaints of violations of the said rule by some private channels have been received in the Ministry. Broadcasters have also made a request to the Ministry to reconsider Rule-7 (11) of Cable

Rules so as to increase the time limit of showing advertisements on TV Channels.

Critical Infrastructure Development Fund

2570. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any critical infrastructure development fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of the said fund;

(c) whether any amount has been allocated to the Orissa Government under this fund; and

(d) the work undertaken by the Government from the said fund during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no such fund as critical infrastructure development fund. However, the'Central Road Fund (CRF) has been created in the year 2000 by levying a cess on petrol and diesel, which finances National Highways, rural roads, railway safety works and state roads, including roads of economic importance and those providing interstate connectivity.

(c) and (d) The allocation to the State Govt. of Orissa out of the CRF for the year 2009-10(/was Rs. 70.56 crores for the purpose of development of State roads.

[English]

Road Safety Audit

2571. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any road safety audit has been carried out by the Government NHAI concerned for various Highway projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Road Safety Audit has been carried out by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) on some of the highway projects as per details enclosed in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Sections of National Highways where safety Audit has been carried out by NHAI

Pacdage 'A'

Stretch	NH No.	Length (in km)
1	2	3
Delhi-Jaipur	8	248.0
Jaipur bypass Phase II	8	34.7
Mahapura-Kishangarh	8	90.38
Kishangarh-Nazirabad	79A	36.23
Nazirabad-Gulabpura	79	55.87
Gulabpura-Bhilwara bypass	79	50.0

1	2	3
Bhilwara-Chittorgarh by pass	79	66.0
Chittorgarh-Manglwar	76	48.0
Mangalwar-Udaipur	76	58.175
Udaipur-Kesariaji	8	62.0
Kesariaji-Ratanpur	8	48.4
Total		797.755
Package 'B'		
Ratanpur-Himmatnagar	8	54.6
Himmatnagar-Chiloda	8	52.00
Ahmedabad-Vadodara (Phase I)	NE-I	43.40
Ahmedabad-Vadodara Exp. Way (Phase II)	NE-1	50.00
Surat(Chalthan)-Atul	8	79.60
Atul-Kajali	8	38,60
Porbandar-Bhiladi	8B	52.50
Bhiladi-Jetpur	8B	64.50
Bamanbore-Garamore	8B	71.40
Garam ore-Gagodhar	8A and 15	90.30
Gagodhar-Radhanpur section	15	106.20
Radhanpur-Deesa	14	85.40
Jetpur to Gondal and Kajkot bypass (BOT section)	8B	36
Total		824.50
Package 'C'		
Kajali-Manor	8	57.4
Manor-Dahisar	8	60.0
Khambatki Ghat	4	8.0
Westrely Diversion	4	34.25

1	2	3
Katraj-Sarole	4	28.5
Katraj Realignment	4	9.0
Sarole-Wathar	4	29.0
Wathar-Satara	4	35.0
Satara-Kagal	4	133.0
Maharashtra Border-Belgaum	4	77.0
Belgaum bypass	4	18.0
Belgaum-Dharwad	4	62.0
Hubli-Haveri	4	64.0
Total		615.15
Package 'D'		
Haveri-Harihar	4	56.0
Harihar-Chitradurga	4	77.0
Chitradurga bypass	4	18.0
Chitradurga-Sira	4	66.7
Sira-Tumkur	4	41.4
Tumkur bypass	4	13.0
Tumkur-Neelamangala	4	32.5
Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	45.4
Krishnagiri-Vaniyambadi	46	49.0
Vaniyambadi-Pallikonda	46	51.0
Pallikonda-Ranipet and Walahjapet bypass	46	45.0
Walahjapet-Kanchipuram	4	36.2
Kanchipuram-Poonamalee	4	56.4
Total		587.6

1	2	3
Package 'E'		
Lucknow Muzaffarpur section of NH 28	28	483
Total	483	
Grand Total (A +B+C+D+E)	3308	

[Translation]

Progress of North-South Corridor

2572. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the construction work of North-South Corridor given under 115 blocks has not yet started in 34 blocks, whereas these works were targeted to be completed between the year 2008 to 2010;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take action against the construction companies;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the progress of their work has been reviewed and evaluated;

(e) whether there was any shortcoming in the preparation of the DPR including the details of the blocks where improvement and changes were carried out in the DPR;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the consultants were responsible for shortcomings in the DPR; and

(h) if so, the action taken against them alongwith the names of such consultants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam. Out of 115 projects of North South and East West (NS-EW) corridor, works are yet to commence in respect of two projects only, details of which are at Statement.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) to (h) Some shortcomings were observed in the preparation of the DPR pertaining to the stretch from Walayar-Vadakkancherry-Thrissur section of NH-47 in the state of Kerala such as non-submission of tunnel design, non-completion of geotechnical investigations for tunnel, delay in obtaining statutory and wild life clearances, etc. The consultant M/s Sir Owen Willams Innovestment Ltd (SOWIL) was initially debarred for 2 years from participating or bidding for projects to be undertaken by NHAI. However, this has been revoked on an appeal and it has been decided to give the Consultant an opportunity for personal hearing.

Statement

Projects of North South Corridor Yet to Commence

Stretch	NHNo.	Length (km)	Status
Four laning of Arumur to Kadloor -Yellareddy (NS2AP1)	7	59	The concession agreement is signed on 05.08.2010.
Six lanning of Vadakkancherry Thrissuresection	47	28.36	The concession agreement was signed on 24.08.2009 and the concessionaire has submitted loan documents for financial close which are under scrutiny.

Financial Crisis in NYKs

2573. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nehru Yuva Kendras have been facing financial crisis for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Madam, Annual Block grants are released to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) for implementing regular and special programmes through its 501 district Kendras. During the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs. 95.85 crore, Rs. 101.76 crore and Rs. 127.54 crore respectively were made available and during the current year Rs. 121.50 crore has been earmarked for these 501 Kendras.

[English]

Installation of Bio-Metric Access Control Devices

2574. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to instal Bio-metric Access Control Devices for the computer systems in the Central Government offices situated in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to prevent unauthorized access alongwith the total expenditure incurred so far;

(c) whether the Government has Invited any bids for such devices;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has constituted a Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A proposal is under way for installation of Bio-metric Access Control Devices for the computer systems in the Ministry of Home Affairs to prevent unauthorized access of computer systems. So far no expenditure has been incurred.

(c) to (f) A limited tender for procurement of 100 such devices has been Invited on July 5, 2010. The tender was also floated on the Ministry's web site. Technical bids have been received and opened on July 26, 2010. A Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) under the chairmanship of a Joint Secretary with three other members has been constituted for Its evaluation.

[Translation]

Poor Condition of NH-75 in Jharkhand

2575. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NH-75 in Jharkhand is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NH-75 passing through Garwah-Daltonganj-Ranchi-KJiunti-Chaibasa is not road worthy;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to improve the said National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) NH-75 (Uttar Pradesh Border -Garhwa -Daltonganj -Ranchi -Khunti -Chaibasa -Orissa Border) in the State of Jharkhand has been kept in traffic worthy condition by carrying out regular improvement/ maintenance works. Some stretches of NH-75 had suffered damages due to delay in award of sanctioned work due to non-response to bids. Government has included the entire length of NH-75 in Jharkhand under "Road Requirement Plan" (RRP) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas in Jharkhand for widening to 2-lane and strengthening of the existing carriageway. A list of improvement/maintenance works sanctioned by the Ministry on NH-75 during last 5 years and a list of new works sanctioned under RRP for LWE is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

A. List of Improvement/Maintenance works sanctioned by the Ministry during last five years on NH-75 in Jharkhand

Sl.No.	Name of work/Stretch	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
	Year 2005-2006	
1.	Construction of approach road of Dewnath bridge in km 75 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	35.73
2.	Improvement of Riding Quality (IRQP) from km 160 to 169 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	269.28
	Year 2006-2007	
3.	Widening and strengthening in km. 128 to 138 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	1033.33
4.	Widening and strengthening in km. 147.00 to 1 50 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	216.00
5.	Widening and strengthening in km. 170 to 181 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	463.09
6.	Construction of H.L. Bridge across Pandra river at km. 5. 153 (including approaches) on NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	146.00
7.	Periodic Renewal (PR) work in km 154 to 159 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	84.95
	Year 2007-2008	
8.	Widening and strengthening from km. 119 to 127 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	453.00
9.	IRQP work in km. 130 to 142 of NH-75(Ext) (Ranchi -Chaibasa-laintgarh Section)	664.00
10.	Construction of culvert in km. 140, 165, 166 and 168 of NH-75(Ext) (Ranchi -Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section)	88.09
11.	IRQP in km. 1 to 5 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	362.51
12.	IRQP in km. 42 to 64 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	1146.00
13.	Widening and Strengthening of pavement in km. 65 te 75 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	1171.00
14.	Widening and strengthening in km, 76 to 96 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	664.17

1	2	3
15.	Widening and strengthening in km. 06 to 20 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	1127.31
16.	IRQP in km. 191 to 203 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	512.94
17.	Const, of balance work of approaches and viaducts of QOB at Chakradharpur in km 117 of NH-75 (E) of Ranchi Chaibasa Section	656.51
18.	Reconstruction, of RCC slab culvert in km 80,93,94, 98, 130, 134 and 171 of NH-75(Ext.) Ranchi Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	230.69
19.	Reconstruction of (1x3 m x 2m) RCC slab culvert frrkm 26 and reconst. Of (1x3m x4m) RCC slab culvert in km 24 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	37.67
20.	Reconstruction of High level Minor Birdge over Terhki Nallah at km 235 on NH-75 of Garhwa Nagar-Murisemar section.	146.42
21.	Repairs of surrounding of Shahid Chowk at Khunti in km 37 of NH-75(Ext) Ranchi -Chaibasa section	46.95
22.	Periodic Renewal (PR) work in km 105 to 118 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	347.88
	Year 2008-2009	
23.	Widening and strengthening in Km 31 to 41 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	1026.00
24.	Widening and strengthening in Km 117 to 129 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi Chaibasa Section	1918.66
25.	Widening and strengthening in Km 21 to 30 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	1071.00
26.	Widening and strengthening in Km 190 to 202 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	3148.45
27.	Widening and strengtheningin Km 177 to 1 89 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi-Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	2780.97
28.	Construction of New H.E.RCC Bridge in Km 179 of NH-75 (Ext) across Bakudar Nala Ranchi-Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	152.77

B. List of new works sanctioned on NH-75 in Jharkhand under 'Road Requirement Plan' for Left Wing Extremism areas:

Sl. No.	Name of work/Stretch	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
	Year 2009-2010	
1.	Widening and strengthening in km. 142.00 to 176.00 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi-Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	4781.13

1	2	3
2.	Widening and strengthening in km. 61.00 to 116.00 of NH-75 (Ext.) Ranchi-Chaibasa-Jaintgarh Section	8015.40
3.	Widening and strengthening in km. 182.00 to 260.00 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	10553.66
4.	Widening and strengthening in km. 87 to 118, km 139 to 146, and km 151 to 169 of NH-75 (Ranchi-Garhwa Section)	8263.71

[English]

Interlinking of Police Stations

2576. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to inter-link all the police stations and prisons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to launch a bio-metric data base of all the criminals across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. With the implementation of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project, which is proposed to be implemented as a Mission Mode Project, about 14000 Police Stations and 6000 other police offices at various levels would be connected through a computer network.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, under Crime and Criminal Tracking Network ana System (CCTNS) Project, select police stations in the country are proposed to be provided with Finger Print Reader/Enrolment Facility.

[Translation]

Security to Mines

2577. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Industrial Security Forces have been deployed for providing security to various mines and related industries;

(b) if so, the number of security forces deployed for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether the present security system in mines located in tribal and forest areas has been reviewed during the last one year; and

(d) if so, the details including date of review and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B. K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) On the basis of the information received from Ministry of Home Affairs (which as per/the allocation of Business Rules is handling deployment of Central Industrial Security Force as well as security of Mines and related Industries), the reply is as under:

On the specific request from the concerned Management/Ministries/Departments of Government of India, CISF (Central Para Military Force under administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs) has been deployed for the security of Mines. State-wise details of present deployment of CISF personnel for security of Mines are enclosed in the Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details of review/inspection relating to present security system in mines located in tribal, forested and other areas, carries out by CISF officials/ personnel during last one year is enclosed in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Mines/related industries	Sanctioned Strength	Released Strength
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	VSP Visakhapatnam	1065	1065
2.		SCCL Singreni	880	880
		Total:	1945	1945
3.	Karnataka	KIOCL Kudremukh	278	278
4.		DIOM Donimalai	80	80
		Total:	358	358
5.	Orissa	NALCO Angul	761	761
6.		NALCO Damanjodi	417	417
7.		Orissa Mining Development Corporation Ltd., Thakurani	144	144
8.		BIOM Bolani	195	195
9.		RSP Rourkela	1247	1247
10.		Barsua Iron Mines	105	105
		Total:	2869	2869
11.	Jharkhand	Gua Ore Mines	254	254
12.		BLSM Bhawanathpur	97	97
13.		BSL Bokaro	1491	1491
14.		MBR-KBR Kiriburu	296	296
15.		BCCL-CCWO Dhanbad	3801	3801
16.		CCL Kargali	2143	2143
		Total:	8082	8082
17.	Chhattisgarh	BIOM Kirandul Complex	395	395
		BIOM Bacheli Complex	527	527
		BSP Bhilai	1414	1414
		Total:	2336	2336
20.	Madhya Pradesh	DMP Panna	79	79

1	2	3	4	5
21.		WCL Pench Area, Chhindwara	294	294
		Total:	373	373
22.	Rajasthan	NLC Barsmgsar Mines and Thermal Power Project	142	142
23.	Tamil Nadu	SSP SALEM	135	135
24.		NLC Neyveli	1903	1903
		Total:	2038	2038
25.	West Bengal	DSP Durgapur	1710	1710
26.		ISP (ISSCO) Burnpur	662	662
27.		SAIL Growth Works, Kulti	133	133
28.		ECL Seetalpur	1040	1040
		Total:	3545	3545

Statement-II

Details of Review of Present Security System of Mines and Related Industries for the Last one Year

Sl.No.	Name of the Mine/ related industry	Date of Review			
		Review by DG	Review by ADG	Review by IG	Review by DG
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.	Gua Ore Mines	05.11.2009 19.04.2010	-	13.07.2009	03.05.2010 and 04.05.2010
02.	BIOM Bolani	05.11.2009 19.04.2010	-	14.07.2009	11.02.2010
03.	OMDCL Thakurani	19.04.2010	-	14.07.2009	10.02.2010
04.	MBR-KBR Meghahatuburu	05.11.2009 19.04.2010	-	14.07.2009	11.02.2010
05.	Rajhara Mines, BSP Bhilai	23.04.2010	-	-	24.03.2010 27.07.2010
6.	BIOM Kirandul	23.04.2010	-	27.10.2009	22.10.2009
7.	BIOM Bacheli	23.04.2010	-	26.11.2009	26.10.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	ECL Seetalpur	16.02.2010 19.04.2010	12.07.2010	25.07.2009	25.11.2009 to 27.11.2009 26.12.2009 09.06.2010 22.07.2010
09.	BCCL Dhanbad	20.04.2010	12.07.2010	25.07.2009 04.08.2009	-
10.	CCL Kargali	05.11.2009	15.03.2010	06/07.07.2009 20.02.2010 19.03.2010 09.04.2010	-
11.	NALCO Damanjodi	19.04.2010	-	-	15.07.2009 03.09.2009 15.07.2010
12.	UCIL Jaduguda	19.04.2010	-	-	19/20.11.2009 16/17.06.2010
13.	BLSM Bhawanathpur	05.11.2009 20.04.2010	-	15.10.2009 15.12.2009	15.12.2009
14.	BIM Tensa	-	-	23.07.2010	20.02.2010

Note: Apart from the review mentioned above, Sr. Officers of the unit have reviewed the security with civil administration and unit management from time to time.

[English]

Khadi and Village Industries

2578. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has introduced toy scheme for enhancing productivity and competitiveness of khadi industries/khadi products and promotion of such artisans;

(b) if so, the details, thereof alongwith the number of institutions/artisans benefited under the scheme;

(c) the total funds granted by the Government to VIC in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to expand the scheme further; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) has been implementing the 'Scheme for enhancing productivity and competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans' to assist 200 khadi institutions to make khadi industry competitive with more market driven and profitable production by replacement of obsolete and old machinery and equipment, from 2008-09. The year-wise number of projects sanctioned to khadi institutions under the above-mentioned scheme during the last two years and the target fixed for 2010-11, are given below:

Year	Number of Projects
2008-09	21
2009-10	20
2010-11 (Target)	60

Agency implementing the project has to have at least 300 artisans associated with it (which is 150 artisans for North-Eastern States). Under the project, financial assistance is available for charkha replacement, warp unit, product designing, market promotion, capacity building, techno-managerial support, reporting, documentation studies, etc., with each project costing upto a total of around Rs. 42 lakh.

(c) The year-wise details of funds granted by the Government to KVIC under the above-mentioned scheme during the last two years, and release of funds during 2010-11 out of Rs.21 crore provisioned as per BE 2010-11, are given below:

Year	Amount (Rs. crore)
2008-09	10.00
2009-10	3.44
2010-11	-

(d) and (e) The provision of funds under the 'Scheme for enhancing productivity and competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans' has been substantially enhanced to Rs.21 crore under the BE 2010-11 to assist 60 institutions.

Distribution of Essential Commodities

2579. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The State Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for distribution of commodities like pulses, mustard, methi seeds, spices, etc through fair price shops called Authorized Retail Depots (ARDs). As per the proposal, the procurement of these commodities can be entrusted to Supplyco on a no-loss no-profit basis. The commodities are proposed to be distributed to ration card holders irrespective of Above Poverty Line, Below Poverty Line categorization on monthly basis. The commodities that can be issued to a family will come to 6 Kg. approximately. Separate godowns will be hired by Supplyco. It is proposed that 75 percent of the total expenditure will be met by the State Government and the balance 25 percent by the Central Government. As per the proposed scheme, Sypplyco can make more effective market intervention and can have a key role in deciding the open market prices. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in Ernakulam District as a pilot project.

Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Government allocates wheat, rice, coarse grains and sugar to State/Union Territory (UT) Governments for distribution to ration cards holders through fair prices shops and Kerosene Oil through Kerosene dealers.

There is no scheme at present under which financial assistance can be given for Market Intervention Operation Scheme to the State Government of Kerala. A scheme for giving financial assistance to State/Union Territory (UT) Governments for non-formal Public Distribution System through State Civil Supplies Corporations and Consumers Marketing Federations has been formulated for approval. The scheme aims at strengthening the capacity of the State Agencies *i.e.* State Civil Supplies Corporations and Consumers Marketing Federations through augmentation of their financial resources with one time financial assistance from the Government of India and thereby enabling them to intervene effectively in the market by augmenting availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices in time of scarcity and/or spurt in prices.

[Translation]

Development of NH-5 in Himachal Pradesh

2580. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government to Himachal Pradesh for the development of National Highways/Express Highways/ State Highways and to connect the villages with National Highways in the last three years, year-wise along with the share contributed/likely to be contributed by the State Government;

(b) the details of funds utilized by the State Government under various heads till March,2010 out of the amounf sanctioned, year-wise;

(c) the extent to which progress has been achieved in this regard and the details of the population in the State likely to benefit frpm such schemes/projects; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of the remaining funds by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated and released to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and utilized by them for development of National Highways as well as State Roads under CRF scheme in the last 3 years are enclosed Statement. This Ministry is not concerned with providing connectivity to villages.

(c) As can be seen from the Annexure, achievement in terms of utilization has been generally good. No data are maintained in the Ministry regarding population benefiting from these development.

(d) As utilization of funds is generally good, no specific action is required.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Plan works		CRF			EI			ISC		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Uilized by state	Alloc ation	Releas ed	Utilized by state	Allocation	Released	Utilized by state
2007-08	57.00	57.00	18.07	15.48	15.48	0	0	0	2.05	1.89	1.89
2008-09	76.21	76.21	21.35	4.36	4.36	0.26	0	0	1.8	1.80	1.80
2009-10	80.45	80.45	24.81	12.06	12.06	4.02	0	0	4.35	8.11	8.11

Assistance to NGO

2581. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under which various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country including Tamil Nad.u are provided financial assistance for the development of the agriculture sector, State-wise;

(b) the details of such financial assistance provided during each of the last three years and current year, NGO-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any case of irregularities in the utilization of funds by these NGOs has been reported during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of the schemes under which various Non-

Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the country are provided financial assistance either directly or through the State GQvernmetns for the development of the agriculture sector, State-wise is given at Statement-I.

(b) The details of such financial assistance provided during each of the last three years j^current year, NGO-wise directly by the Government of India and State-wise is given at Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) NA.

(e) NA.

Statement-I

1. **Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India**-Government of India also provide 'Grants-in-aid' in the form of subsidy to NGOs since 2005-06 for purchase of laboratory equipments for setting up bio-control laboratories @ Rs. 5.00 lakh per NGO per bio-lab subject to the conditions laid down in guidelines prepared for the purpose. Funds are released as back-ended subsidy scheme. The State-wise fund released is included in Annexure.

2. **National Project on Organic Farming**-Approved components are being implemented through various State Govt. Departments and agencies and through various Non-Government Agencies (NGOs)/voluntary Organizations and Autonomous Institute. The State-wise fund released is included in Appendix-1.

3. **Gramin Bhandaran Yojna**-The project for construction of rural godowns can be taken up by individuals, farmers, Group of farmers/ growers, Partnership/Proprietary firms, Non-Government Organizations, Self Help Groups, Companies, Corporations, Cooperatives, Local bodies and other than Municipal Corporations, Federations, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, Marketing boards and Agro Processing Corporations in the entire country. Assistance for renovation of rural godowns will, however, be restricted to godowns constructed by cooperatives only. This is a back-ended subsidy scheme.

4. Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization-Assistance will be available to individuals, Group of farmers/growers/ consumers, Partnership/Proprietary firms, NGOs, Self Help Groups, Companies, Corporation, Autonomous Bodies of the Govt. Cooperatives Marketing Federations, Local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market committees and Marketing Boards in the entire country. This is a back-ended subsidy scheme. Funds are released as per the specific proposal submitted by implementing agencies including NGOs.

5. **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms**-Provides for utilizing minimum 10% of the allocation on recurring activities at district level through NGOs, FOs, PRIs, Cooperatives, Para-Extension Workers, Agri-preneurs, Input Suppliers, Corporate Sector etc. The Work Plans for involvement of Non-Governmental Sector are, however, firmed up at State level.

6. **Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, ON Plam and Maize (ISOPOM)**-Private sector like NGOs, farmers, organizations, cooperative bodies, public sector agencies are involved the activates of seed production, supply of inputs, extension support and demonstrations to the extent of 15% of allocation of the programme through State Govt. No funds are given to NGOs directly under ISOPOM by this Department.

7. **National Bamboo Mission**-Funds are released to NGOs under this Scheme. This is also Back-ended scheme.

8. **Integrated Deveopment of Tree-Borne Oilseeds**-Under this scheme, various programmes namely Promotional, R and D, Technology Development and Refinement, Extension Programmes with 100% grant-in-aid and back-ended credit linked subsidy programmes, with 30% subsidy, 20% beneficiary share and 50% Bank Loan, are being implemented through Govt. agencies, Autonomous bodies, NGOs/VOs.

9. **KVK Scheme of ICAR:** ICAR provides financial assistance to NGOs under KVK scheme. The State-wise details are given in point No.3 of Appendix-I.

Annexure

State-wise Details of Funds released to NGOs (in Rs. Lakhs)

1. Strengthening and Management of pest Management Approach in India

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total amount released
1.	Uttar Pradesh	26.49	4.34	-	30.83
2.	Karnataka	4.91	-	-	4.91
3.	Uttarakhand	3.42	-	-	3.42
4.	Manipur	4.82	4.83	-	9.65
5.	Tamil Nadu	-	2.98	-	2.98
	Total	39.64	12.15	-	51.79

2. National Project on Organic Farming

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	14.14	0	19.14
3.	Bihar	1.49	1.72	0	3.21
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	6	2.46	0	8.46
6.	Goa	0	0	3	3
7.	Haryana	0	1.2	0	1.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	1.2	36.56	8	45.76
11.	Kerala	0.4	8.21	1	9.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8.86	1.83	0	2.69
13.	Maharashtra	28.76	110.55	0	139.31
14.	Manipur	0.1	9.32	0	9.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Orissa	18.41	62.99	0	81.4
16.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	4.98	2.31	0	7.29
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.1	18.2	0	19.3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2.56	4.27	0	6.83
20.	Uttarakhand	0.72	1.4	0	2.12
21.	West Bengal	1.81	3.45	0	5.26
	Total	73.39	278.61	12	364

3. Financial assistance provided to NGOs under KVK Scheme of the ICAR

Name of State/UT	Details of fund provided				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Haryana	58.97	103.91	125.95	96.70	385.53
Bihar	21121	264.45	215.88	323.54	1015.08
Jharkhand	245.32	287.18	268.46	333.60	1134.56
West Begnal	114.90	232.74	176.37	206.63	730.64
Manipur	76.00	76.25	101.35	121.2	374.8
Tripura	37.00	38.75	46.60	47.10	169.45
Uttar Pradesh	557.20	500.21	489.15	481.10	2027.66
Andhra Pradesh	302.37	591.56	394.64	191.65	1480.22
Maharashtra	733.53	1201.25	940.07	344.72	3219.57
Rajasthan	158.45	239.5	212.4	273.8	884.15
Gujarat	210.54	349.84	311.21	443.45	1315.04
Madhya Pradesh	287.80	346.56	303.81	289.10	1227.27
Karnataka	193.76	231.11	209.7	330.95	965.52
Tamil Nadu	343.5	474.01	567.75	899.3	2284.56
Kerala	107	148.89	150.05	217.8	623.74

Statement-II

Details of amount released towards Grant-in-aid to NGOs for setting up of Bio-control Laboratory

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs	Amount Released
1	2	3
2007-08		
1.	M/s Durga Sewa Sadan, 101 Shushila Vihar-I, Bhur, Bulandshahar-203001.	Rs. 3,60,323
2.	M/s Green Age India, Green Age Bhavan,M-2/196, Sector-II, LDA colony, Lucknow	Rs. 3,65,627
3.	M/s Prakriti Bharti, M-2/1 96, Sector-II, LDA Colony, Ashiana, Lucknow (U.P.)	Rs. 3,78,368
4.	Shri Anmol Gram Udyog Sansthan, Farid Nagar, Near Kukrail Picnic Spot, Lucknow, (U.P.)	Rs. 3,82,152
5.	M/s Shamb Jan Sansthan, Sher Gate, Nyay Marg, Near S.P. Office, Basti, (U.P.)	Rs. 4,27,495
6.	M/s Samarpit SewaSansthan,C-118, Mayapuri Kumar Gali,Ajabpur Kalan,Dehradun (Uttrakhand)	Rs. 3,42,393
7.	M10/s Smt. Rukmini Ram Chandra Charitable Education Trust, Shiv Nagar (South)H.No, 19-1-107, Banker Colony, Biidar-(Karnataka)	Rs. 4,90,688
8.	M/s Sai National Rural Development and Research Institute, F 28, National Small Scale Industries Complex, Udyog Nagar, Allahabad (U.P.)	Rs. 3,05,703
9.	M/s Anjana Uthan Sansthan, 17/909, Indira Nagar Lucknow (U.P.)	Rs. 4,29,300
10.	United Rural Development Service (URDS) Heirok Heituppokpi,P.O. Wangjing, District-Thoubal, Manipur-795 148	Rs. 4,82,313
	Total	Rs. 39,64,362
2008-09		
	M/s Lokoudyog Seva Sansthan, AT and P-Sikraur, Azamgarh	Rs. 4,33,553
	M/s Action for Rural Upliftment Service (AFRUS), Heirok, Part-I, P.O. Waniina, District-Thoubal (Manipur)	Rs. 4,82,650
	M/s Rajendra Foundation for Agricultural Research and Rural Development (RAFFARRD), Chittar (Tamil Nadu)	Rs. 2,98,334
	Total	Rs. 12,14,537
2009-10		Nil

2. National Project on Organic Farming

Details of funds released to the (NGOs) during 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of the agency	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Young Progressive Planets Assocation, Imphal West	0.10
2.	Sarvodaya Gram Sevak Sangh H.No.54-20/9, Thimmars Street Srinagar Colony, Vjjayawara	1.1025
3.	Action for Development of Rural and Educational Service Society, H. No. 3-1-17, Near Ajay Kumar Nursing Home Shivaji Nagar, Bhongri Nalgonda	1.1025
4.	Village Development and Social Service Organisation, V and PO. Uppariapalli, Tuggali (Mandal), Kumool-Distt	0.4875
5.	Grameena Chartanya Development and Welfare Society, Buddam-522 111, Kartapatem Mandal, Guntur	1.1025
6.	SEARCH-Socio Economic Alternative and Resource Communrty, D.No. 4-2-16, S.N.P. Agraharam Bapatala-522 101, Guntur-Distt	1.1025
7.	Action for Development of Rural and Educational Service Society, H. No. 3-1-17, Near AjayKumar Nursing Home Shivaji Naqar, Bhongri Nalgonda-5081	0.10
8.	Javik Kheti Abhiyan (Campaign on Organic Farming) Raghavendra Niwas, Naya Tola, Muzaffarpur, Bihar-842 001	0.4875
9.	Rajendra Agricultural Univ. Pusa, Bihar	1.00
10.	Pradeshik Mahila Bal Samaj Kalyan Association 3503, Gyan Shakti, Sector 6, Plot No. 7, Dwarka-110 075 Delhi	1.00
11.	International Competence Centre for Organic Agriculture (ICCOA) 951 C, 15th Cross, 8th Main Ideal Homes Township Rajarajeshwari Nagar Bangalore-560098 for Delhi	5.00
12.	NATURE (Nisarga Association For Tribal Uplift, Rehabilitation And Education) Nature Soil And Water Test Lab Laxmipura, Sattur-Post, Harapanahalli-TQ Davanagere-Dist, Karnataka	0.10
13.	Bharateeya Grameena Seva Samsthe (R.) Adaragunchi At Post-Adaragunchi-580 028, Tq.-Hubli, Dist: Dharwad,	0.10
14.	Social Action for Health Awareness and Rural Advancement (SAHARA) 1579/2, Opp. Ayyappa Swamy Temple, Near Old R.T.O. Office, M.CC. 'B' Block, Davangere-577 004,	0.10

1	2	3
15.	Madari Graminabhivrudhi Samsthe (R) Lakshmi Venkateshwara Nilaya, Khadi Road, Nittuvalli, Davangere-577 002,	0.10
16.	Health IndiaNo.-489, 4^ Main, 'A' Block, 2nd Stage, Milk Colony, Malieswaram West, Bangalore-560 055	0.10
17.	Courtesy India# 2-2nd Cross, Behind KPTCL Power Station, Arehalli, Utharalii-P.O, Bangalore	0.10
18.	Karmani Grameen Seva PratisthanA Agadi-581 207, Taluka: Hubli.Dist Dharwad,	0.10
19.	Brother Integrated Rural Development Service (R)No. 25, Abhrshek, Devraj urs Badavane 'B' Block, Dobte Road, Davangere,	0.10
20.	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra B.R. Hills, Yelandur Taluk, Chamarajnagra	0.10
21.	Social Welfare And Rural Development Society (SWARD'S) Panduranga Nilaya, Sira-Madhugiri Road Badavanahally, Madhugiri-Tq. Tumkur (Distt.),	0.10
22.	Vtshwa Shanty Public Trust (R)# 1650, 2nd Main, 3rd Cross-Prakashnagar, Rajajinagar 3rd Stage. Bangalore-560 021	0.10
23.	Phaladayyi Foundation #266, 71th Cross, 9th Main Ideal Homes Township Rajarajeshwamagar, Bangalore-98	0.10
24.	Kerala State Agriculture Labourers Development Society Raj Nivas, Chakkavila, Karumanoor Parassa!a, Thiruvananthapuram Distt	0.10
25.	Manarcadu Social Service Society Manarcad P.O. Kottayam-686 019	0.10
26.	T.T. Industries Vanrtha Charitable Society II 1/85, Kidangoor-686 572, Kottayam, Kerala	0.10
27.	Highrange Development Society Bishop's House, Karimpan, Manippara, P.O.-685 602 Idukki, Dist Kerala	0.10
28.	Centre for Rural Biotechnology Vigyan Ashram, Village and Post Deori, Patapara, Via Barella, Niwas Road, Jabalpur (MP)-483 001	0.8625
29.	Bajarang Research Foundation, P.O. Mahasangavi Taluka-Patoda, District-Beed	1.1725
30.	Raje Sambhaji Sevabhavi Sanstha Kinhola, TQ and Distt-Parbhani 431 401	1.1025
31.	Jansanwad Sevabhavi Vikas Sanstha, 21, Vrundavan Colony, Dutta Mandir, Deopur, Tq and Distt-Dhule	1.1025
32.	Jankranti Shikshan Prashrak Mandal, Barahali, Taluka-Mukhed District-Nanded 431 715	1.1025

1	2	3
33.	Gramin Krishi and Vidnyan Shetkari Vikas Mandal, C/o Mahadeo Baburao Hande Laxmi Wadi, Taluka Hatkanangale, Dist. Kolhapur	1.1025
34.	Suhasdada Nanaware Bahuudeshiye Mrtra Mandal, Borgaon (KH), Taluka Barshi, Distt. Solapur	1.1025
35.	Ujjwal Gondwana Mahila Mandal, Adrwasi Nagar, Bairamji Town Gondwana Chowk, Near Over bridge, Nagpur-440 013	1.1025
36.	Gram Jan Vikas Mandal, Tehara Nagar, Near Arvind Nagar, Nanded-431 602	1.1025
37.	Adarash Gramin Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Depegaon Post Manjrath, Taluka Majalqaon, Dist. Beed	1.1025
38.	Shivaji Vyayam Mandal, C/o Bhim Rao Jadhav Vyayam Shala Mahadeo Nagar, Urun-tslampur, Tal. Walva, Sangali	1.1025
39.	Gandharv Charitable Trust, At. Sambhapur, Post Taop, Tq-Hatkanangale, Kolhapur	1.1025
40.	Shri Swami Vivekanand Sewabhavi Sanstha, Suralegaonkar Niwas, Borde-Lane At Post and TQ. Georai 431 127 Dist Beed	1.1025
41.	Manashri Shaikshanik va Krushi Sanstha, Plot No. 5, Lokmanaya Colony, Nandurbar, Distt-Nandurbar-425 412	0.4875
42.	Fuiora Sanstha, Chandur A/P. Rui Taluka-Hatkanangale Distt-Kolhapur (MS)	1.1025
43.	The ORGANIC, Plot No. 9A, Hanuman Colony Village, Tehsil-Shahapur, Distt-Thane	1.1025
44.	Gramin Vikas Manch, Vikas Colony, Plot. No. 53, Hanuman Mandir Umred, Nagpur 441 203	1.1025
45.	Neem Foundation WNC Secretariat, 67/A, Vithal Nagar Road, Juhu Scheme, Mumbai-400 049	1.00
46.	Vedic and Homa Therapy for Agriculture, 301, Sunflower Tower, Kharkar Lane, Thane	0.4875
47.	Shri Sant Matiram Maharaj Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Jalna, Tq. Jalna Distt-Jalan	1.1025
48.	Nehru Yuva Mandal, Sanboor, Taluka Patan, Distt.-Satara	1.1025
49.	Sri Saibaba Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha, At-Mangrul, Latur	1.1025
50.	Gramin Krushi Vikas va Paryavaran Vikas Pratisthan, A/p Ujani(Te), Tai. Madha, Distt-Solapur 413 212	1.1025
51.	Saibaba Gramin Vikas Sanstha At Post Nimgavhan, Tehsil Chandur Rly, Distt Amravati	0.8625

1	2	3
52.	Ekta Vikas Sevabhavi Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, AT Mahadeowadi, Post. Shirur, Tajband, Taiuka, Ahmedapur, Distt Latur	1.1025
53.	Mritunjay Krishi Vigyan Mandal Atrey Nivas, Bank Colony Dargah Road, Parbhani	1.1025
54.	Najuka Society for Social and Agricultral Action, Bamhani (Kha.) Post-Dongargaon/Sadak, Ta-Sadak/Arjuni, Distt-Gondia	1.1025
55.	Krishi Vidnyan Mandal P.O. Mohadi, Tal. Mahagaon Distt-Yavatmal	0.10
56.	Sant Gorba Kumbhar Shikshan Sanstha Shrinath Nagar, Taroda, Distt and Teh-Nanded-431 602	0.10
57.	Gram Vikas Samajik Arthik Sanskrutik Yuvak Seva Bahavi Sanstha H.No. 1-11-861, Vasant Nagar, Nanded 431 602	0.10
58.	Karteshwar Samaj Vikas Sevabhavi Trust, Deep Nagar, Hanuman Mandir, Kamaia, Taluka-Partur, Distt. Jalna	0.10
59.	Kulswamini Tuljai Samajik Vikas Mandat Jaimadi Mandir, Bodwad, Taluka-Bodwad, Distt-Jalgaon (MS)	0.10
60.	Sadbhavana Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Sane Uruji Nagar, Infront of Saibaba Mandir, Bachelor Road, Wardha	0.10
61.	Ujjwal Gondwana Mahila Mandal, Adiwasi Nagar, Bairamji Town Gondwana Chowk, Near Overbridge, Nagpur-440 013	0.10
62.	Samrudhi Foundation, 14 Adaresh Colony, Sector-1, Deopur Distt-Dhule	0.10
63.	Nageshwara Charitable Trust 1st Floor Gopalkrishan Bhavan, Ranijhansi Square, Srtabuldi Nagpur-440 012	0.10
64.	Adarsha Gramin Vikas Sewabahvi Sanstha, Depegaon, Tq. Maialqaon, Distt.-Beed.	0.10
65.	Shri Shivaji Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Nehru Nagar, Ghatanji, Distt.-Yavatmal	0.10
66.	Asmrta Institute for Development, 49, Vyankateshwara Nagar Agrawal lay out, Bhosa Road, Yavatmal-445 001	0.10
67.	LACA Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Nrushin Ward-2, Ghatanji, The-Ghatanji, Yavatmal-445 301	0.10
68.	Sri Saibaba Sarvangm Vikas Sanstha, At-Mangrut, Tq. Jalkot, Distt-Latur	0.10
69.	Shri Swami Vivekanand Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Suriegaonkar Nivas, Borde Lane At Post and Taluka-Georai Distt-Beed	0.10
70.	Najuka Society for Social and Agricuttral Action, Bamhani (Kha.) Post-Dongargaon/Sadak-Sadak/Arjuni, Gondia	0.10
71.	Society for Selfless Social Service (SSSS) At./Po. Bissam Cuttack-765019	0.7875

1	2	3
72.	Holy Lord Education Society Rama Baliav Road (VIP Road), Puri-752 001, Orissa	0.8625
73.	UNNATi, Viil/PO Sampur, Via-Bolgarh, Dist Khurda, Orissa	0.30
74.	Social Action for Community Alternative Learning Nilanchal Nagar, 5th Lane, H. No. EL/21, Berhampur-760010, Dist Ganjam,	0.8625
75.	PRAGATI Post Box No. 34, New Colony Rayagada-765 001, Orissa	0.7875
76.	PRASTUTEE Pujariput Near Govt. Girls High SchoolPO/Dist Koraput	0-4875
77.	Voluntary Institute for Re-Construction for Tribals Union for Empowerment (VIRTUE) Raniguda Farm, Rayagada-765 001, Orissa	0.6375
78.	Society for Women Action Development (SWAD) At Nuagaon, P.O. Biswanathpur, Via Sakhigopal, Dist. Puri	0.6375
79.	Orissa Professional Development Service Consultants (OPDSC), Raniguda Farm, PO Box No. 17, Rayagada-765 001	0.7875
80.	Integrated Rural Development Social Welfare Research Centre (IRDS)At/Po: Gumuda Dist Rayagada	0.7875
81.	Action For Social and Human Acme (ASHA),Gunupur-765 022, Distt Rayagada	0.7875
82.	Brother Integrated Rural Development (BIRD)At/Po/Dist-Korapur Mali Sahi,Near Gas Godown. Korapur-764 020	0.8625
83.	Association of Women and Rural Development (AWARD)At./Po: Jarabaga. Via: Kesaibahal, Dist. Sambalpur-768 228	0.8625
84.	Kalinga Rural Association National Team for India (KRANTI)At/Po-Srirampur, Via-Tiran, Tehesil/Circle-Tirtol, Dist. Jagatsinghpur	06375
85.	Social Development Society (SDS)AUPo: Udulibeda, Via: Mathili.Dist. Malkangiri	0.7875
86.	NIRMAN, Vill.-Biruda, Via-Itamati, Dist.-Nayagarh	0.7875
87.	Youth Service Centre Tusra, Botangir Orissa-767 030	0.8875
88.	Palli Chetana Bhanjpur, Baripada-757 002 Mayurbhanj, Orissa	0.8875
89.	Paribesh Adibasi Gramya Yuba Parishad (PRAYASH) At-Kukam, PO (K) Jamankira, Dist.-Sambalpur	0.6375
90.	Samagra Vikash Samiti (SVS)S-1/76, Niladri Vihar, Chandrasekharpur Bhubaneshwar-Khurda,	0.7875
91.	EKTA 1s1 Lane, Goutam Nagar Koraput-764 020, Orissa	0.8875
92.	Laxman Nayak Society for Rural Development (LNSRD) At-Sargiguda, PO-Tikiri, Via-Kadshipur, Rayagada	0.6375

1	2	3
93.	VARASA (Voluntary Association for Rural Activities and Social Awareness) Sheragad, Ganjam	0.6375
94.	Khandual Shelter P.O. Taraboi, Via-Jatni, Distt-Khurda	0.4875
95.	Jana Chatana Parishad At. Deobandha, PO: Patilo, Via: Naranpur, Dist.: Keonjhar	0.10
96.	Social Action for Communtty Alternative Learning Nrlanchal Naqar, 5TH Lane, H. No. EL/21, Berhampur-760 010, Dist Ganjam,	0.10
97.	Society for Women Action Development (SWAD) At. Nuagaon, P.O.Biswanathpur, Via-Sakhigopal, Dist Puri	0.10
98.	Orissa Professional Development Service Consultants (OPDSC), Raniguda Farm, PO Box No. 17, Rayagada-765 001	0.10
99.	Action For Social and Human Acme (ASHA),Gunupur-765 022, Rayagada	0.10
100.	Association of Women and Rural Development (AWARD)At/Po: Jarabaga, Via: Kesaibahal, Dist. Sambalpur-768 228	0.10
101.	Social Development Society (SDS), At./Po: Udulibeda, Via: Mathili, Dist. Malkangiri-764 044,	0.10
102.	Voluntary Action for Rural Activities and Social Awareness, Sheragad, Ganjam	0.10
103.	Adima Jati Seva Samrti (AJSS) Contractor Pada, Circular Road, Phulbani Sahi Dist-Kandhamal	0.10
104.	Institute of Rural and Agriculture Development (IRAD) 427, Gautam Marg, Ranl Sati Nirman Nagar,Ajrner Road, Jaipur 302 019	3.53
105.	Rajasthan Agriculture Rural Horticulture Development Institute 14, Gokulpuri, Opp; Airport Sanganer, Jaipur	0.8625
106.	Sujas Sanskritik Seva Sansthan45-A, Shiv Nagar Hamathpura, Niwaru Road, By Pass Chouraha, Jhotwar, Jaipur-12	0.4875
107.	Rajasthan Agriculture Rural Horticulture Development Institute 14, Gokulpuri, Opp: Airport Sanganer, Jaipur	0.10
108.	Perisamy Rural Improvement Organization, Sivgangai	0.10
109.	Sal's Village Institute For Technology Transfer (SVIT) 4/3, 1st Main Road, M.M.D.A Maduravoyal, Chennai	0.10
110.	TVS Educational Society, T.S. Srinivasan Centre for Rural Training C/o TVS Academy, Sipcot II, Bethalapally, Hosur-635 125	0.10
111.	Rural Action For Co-Operation and Economic Development Trust Valanadu Kalkatti, Madurai Main Road. Perarnpatti (PO)	0.10
112.	Sustainable Human Empowerment and Action for Literacy Development Trust (SHEALD Trust)1/86, Kaveri Nagar Kullanum Patti, Dindidigul	0.10

1	2	3
113.	Human Mirror Trust 4/502-D, KVMS Illam, Andavar Nagar, Namakkal-637 001	0.10
114.	Makkal Nala Sangam West Rajapalayam Yam P.O., Vallappady, Attur, Salem-Distt 636 115	0.10
115.	COODU (Community Organization for Oppressed and Depressed Upliftment) 22/29-B3, Palaniappa Nagar, Trichy Road, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore	0.10
116.	District Rural Social Welfare Sangam P. Box 706, Teacher's Colony, New Edappadi Road, Sankari (T.K.)-637 301 Salem District,	0.10
117.	Perambalur Social Service Society, Anjalur Road, Perambalur (PO)-621 212,Perambalur	0.10
118.	Society For Community Organization and Rural Education (SCORE) Vedhachalapuram Street, Thogaimalai Post, Karur Dist-621 313	0.10
119.	Sarvangeen Vikas Samiti, Gehuwansagar, P.O.-Bargo, (New Shivapuri Colony) Gorkhpur (U.P.) 27301	0.60
120.	Yash Krishi Takniki Vigyan Kendra, Allahabad, UP	1.00
121.	Bhairav Gow Seva Samrti, 3848, Patel Nagar, Orai Distt-Jalaun.-285 001 (U.P.)	0.6675
122.	Bhartiya Kisan Kalyan Samiti 216, A.B. Nagar, Unnao-209 801	0.2925
123.	Himalayan Institute for Rural Awakening (HIRA) C-18, Ugrasen Nagar, P.O. Virbhadra, Haridwar Road. Rishikesh-Distt-Dehradun-249 202	0.52
124	Gramin Vikas Takniki Sansthan, Saini (Dunda), Village-Saini (Durtda), Post-Dunda, Dist-Uttarkashi-249 193	0.10
125	Mahila Utthan Awam Sansthan Bhramkhal Uttrakhashi 249 152	0.10
126	Digha Society For Social Research and Development (DSRD) Mandala, Saripur, Digha, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal-721 428	0.7125
	M/s Krishak Kalyan Sangthan, Kalimpong-734 301 Darjling (W.B.)	1.10
	Total	73.395
2008-09		
1.	Gram Vikas Welfare Service Society, D-No 6-510 Karaptem, Distt-Guntur-522 111	1.2025
2.	Suzuki Charitable Association #6-8-1/1A, Srungarapuram, Baptala-522 101 Distt-Guntur (AP)	1.1025

1	2	3
3.	Sarvodaya Gram Sevak Sangh House No, 54-20/9-10, Thimmars Street, Sri Nagar Colony, Vijavawada-520 008	0.10
4.	Suzuki Charitable Association# 6-8-1/1A, Srungarapuram, Baptala-522 101 Distt-Guntur (AP)	0.10
5.	BETHESDA HOMES D.No.29-8-1A(Ground Floor) Chiluku Durgaiah Street, Suryaraopet. Vijayawada Krishna-Distt.	0.10
6.	Muzaffarpur Janhit Pratisthan Ahiaypur (New Zero Mile), Muzaffarpur-842 001	0.8625
7.	PIDIT Samaj Katyan Samrti, Gaya Shekha Bigha, Alipore. Gaya-823 003	0.8625
8.	Sarvati Devi Memorial Trust 198-A Gopal Naqar, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43	0.8625
9.	ICCOA, Bangalore	15.51
10.	NAVDHANYA A-60, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110 016	0.10
11.	Gram Swarajya Sansthan 196, Prem Nagar, Hisar-125 001	1.2025
12.	Technology Resource Communication and Service Centre (TRCSC), Welfare Tower, Rat No. 109, Dimma Road, PO. MGM College, Dimma-831 016	0.8625
13.	Shamala Vidya Vardak Sangh 1st Floor, Opp: Polic Quarter, K.G. Halli, Bangalore-560 045	0.10
14.	Tarabaluu Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kesarivan, Tholahunse, Davanagere-577 002,	0.10
15	Mamta Makkala Mandtra Nagarabavi 1st stage, Bangalore-560 072	0.10
16	JANODAYA No. 3, 9th Cross, 5th Main Jayamhal Extension, Bangalore-560 046	0,10
17	Oraanic Farmina Society. Industrial Area, Poovanthuruthu. Kottavam-686 02	0.10
18	Malabar Organic Society, M.C. Building, Payyavoor Post, 670 033, Kannur-Distt, Kerala	0.10
19	Gandhi Smaraka Gramseva Kendra. Alappuzha-688 523	0.10
20	Xavier Institute of Development Action and Studies(XIDAS) No.8, Mandla Road, Tilhari Village P.O., Goraiyaghat (Via RFRC), Jabalpur-82 021	1.83
21	Shri Vitthal Rukumini Bahuudeshiya Sanstha, 1923, Haridas Ves Pandharpur, Distt-Solapur	2.6025
22	Shri Kalpvrisksha Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Vikas Sanstha, Vardhaman 30 Stadium Complex, Parbhani-431 401	1.1025

1	2	3
23.	Janvikas Pratisyhan, C/o Tushar Printing Press, Shastri Chowk, Georai, Distt-Beed 431 127	1.1025
24.	Shri Swami Samartha Manila Mandal, Chewale Niwas, Ramnagar, Renpur, Tq-Renpur, Distt-Latur	1.1025
	Samyank Krida and Cultural Mandal, At Post-Jawahar Nagar, I and Distt-Bhandra (MS)	0.6375
25.	Maharashtra Shetkari Shetmajur Vikas Sanstha, Sadguru Complex, Rural Hospital Road, I.U.D.P. area Katol, Ta;- Katol, Distt-Nagpur-441 302	0.4875
26.	Maharashtra Organic Farming Federation 1038/11, Balaji Niwas, Flat No. 5, Cosmos Bank Lane, Deep Bunglow Chowk, Model Colony, Pune-411 016	40.365
27.	Vikas Sevabhavi SansthaVidyanagar, Hinqoli-431 513 (MS)	0.8625
28.	Krishi VkJyan Mandal, NandedC/o Shreyaj Organic care, Shiveji Naqar, Near Over Bridge, Tal and Distt-Nanded (MS)	1.1025
29.	Mauli Bahuddesheeya Gramin Sanstha, Naigaon, Taluka-Wani, Distt Yavatmal	0.8625
30.	Gramin Krishi Kranti, Sevabhavi Sanstha Near Market Committee P.O Tq Umri Distt Nanded 431 807	0.4875
31.	Nehru Yuva Mandal, Sanbur, Tq-Patan, Distt Satara	0.10
32.	Gramin Vikas Mandal, Deshmukh Galfi, Bhokar, Distt-Nanded, 431 801	0.10
	Bhumiptra Krishi Vidnyan Pratisthan, D-Block, Malat towers, Opp: Hotel Sangam, Kolhapur Naka Road, Karad-415110	0.10
33.	Maharashtra Shetkari Shetmajur Vikas Sanstha, Sadguru Complex, Rural Hospital Road. .I.U.D.P. area Katol. Ta:-Katol, Distt-Nagpur 441 302	0.10
34.	Programme for Rural Awarenes and Very Action(PRAVA) Komali Street P.O. Parlakhemundi-761 200, Distt-Gajaati, Orissa	057
35.	BINAPANI JUBAN SANSAD (BJS) P.O. Sikarpai, Via J.K. Pur, District-Rayagada	0.4425
36.	Human Development Centre (HOC) LIG, 874, Kalinga Vihar P.O.- Patrapada, Bhubaneshwar-751 019	0.8625
37.	Adima Jati Seva Samiti (AJSS) Contractor Pada, Circular Road, Phulbani Sahi Distt.-Kandhamal (Orissa)	0.4875
38.	Gramin Swabhiman Sansthan Swabhiman Bhawan, V/P.-Jhadely, Via-Deh, Distt-Nagaur, Rajasthan 341 022	0.10
39.	Organic Fanning Organization Dhanlakshmi, Illam, No. 15, 3rd Main Road, Anna Nagar, West, Vellore-632 001	1.00

1	2	3
40.	Rajendra Foundation for Agricultural Research Development Chittar-638311, Kesarimangalam Post, Erode-Distt	0.10
41.	KUDUMBAM, 17 Highways Colony, Subramaniyapuram, Trichy-620 020	0.10
42.	Centre for Tribal and Rural Development Trust, Ealamanna, Mangorange P.O., The Nilgiris-643 220	0.10
43.	Utthan Centre for sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation, 18-A, Auckland Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad-211 011	1.755
44.	National Association for Voluntary Initiative and Cooperation (NAVIC) Lane No. 7, Plot No. 15, Gate No. 2, Bhakti Nagar, Pandeypur, Varanasi	0.4875
45.	Solid Waste Management Research Institute, Village Aundha, P.O. Ramajpur, Block, Bidhanu, Distt-Kanpur	0.7875
46.	National Agricultural Produce Growers Association, G-118, Govindpurum, Ghaziabad-201013	0.10
47.	Ramakrishna Mission Samaj Sevak Shikshan Mandir, Belur Math Howarh-711 202 (W.B)	0.39
48.	Prabuddha Bharati Shishutirtha Vill Khirinda, P.O. Krishnapriya, Distt. Paschim Medinipur 721 140 (W.B.)	0.9625
49.	Young Proqressive Planets Aoosciation, Imphal West	1.40
50.	Society for Upliftment and Resource Development Agency Khanghok, Thoubal Distt, 795138	1.40
51	Green Foundation, Kwaikethal Awanq, Thiyam Kelkei, Imphal	1.50
52	Agricultural Development Organization, H.O. Canchipur, M.U Complex, Imphal	1.50
53	Senapati District Development Council Senapati. 795106	1.50
54	Tribal Area Organic Farmer's Association Tamei-HQ. P.O. Tamai-795125	1.40
55	Community and Rural Development Society Santhipet, Behind Prem Theatre Phirangipuram (PO and MD) Guntur-522529	1.40
56	Action for Development of Rural and Educational Service Society, H. No. 3-1-17, Near Ajay Kumar Nursing Home Shivaji Nagar, Bhongri Nalgonda-508 116	1.40
57	EFFORT (A society for the Development of Agriculture, Children and Youth) G.T. Road, Martur-52330, Prakasam-Distt.	1.346
58	BETHESDA HOMES D.No. 29-8-1A, Ground Floor Chiluku Durgaiah Street, Suryaraopet. Vijayawada Krishna-Distt.	1.40

1	2	3
59	Action for Green Earth (AGE) B-38, Vipin Garden, (Kakrola Mode) Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-110059	1.50
60	Varanasi Research Foundation, Dakshin Kannada	1.50
61	Shri Saptagiri Rural Development Society, 932, East Block, HPBR Layout Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore-560043	1.50
62	Belgaum Integrated Rural Development Society, Nagpur, Gokak	1.50
63	Agricultural Science Foundation Hutkoti, Gadag	1.50
64	Social Action for Health Awareness and Rural Advancement (SAHARA) 1579/2, Opp. Ayyappa Swamy Temple, Near Old R.T.O. Office, M.C.C. 'B' Block, Davangere-577 004,	1.40
65	Madari Graminabhivrudhi Samsthe (R) Lakshmi Venkateshwara Nilaya, Khadi Road, Nittuvalli, Davangere-577 002,	1.40
66	Karmani Grameen Seva Pratisthan At: Agadi-581 207, Taluka: Hubli,Dist: Dharwad,	1.40
67	Brother Integrated Rural Development Service (R)No. 25, Abhishek, Devraj urs Badavane 'B' Block, Doble Road, Davangere,	1.40
68	Social Welfare And Rural Development Society (SWARD'S) Panduranga Nilaya, Sira-Madhugtri Road Badavanahally, Madhugiri-Tq. Tumkur (Distt.),	1.40
69	Mysore Green Exports Pvt. Ltd. 213. Y, 13th Main, 3rd Block, Rajaji Nagar.Banqalore-560010	1.50
70.	Health India No.-489, 4m Main, 'A' Block, 2nd Stage, Milk Colony,Malleswaram West Bangalore-560 055	1.40
71.	Courtesy India # 2-2nd Cross, Behind KPTCL Power Station, Arehalli, Utharalli-P.O, Bangalore-500061	1.40
72.	Wayanad Social Service Society, PB. No. 16, Mananthawadi, Wayanad-670645	1.50
73.	Peermede Development Society P. Box No. 11 Peermede-685 531	1.50
74.	Manarcadu Social Service Society Manarcad P.O. Kottayam-686 019	1.50
75.	Highrange Development Society Bishop's House, Karimpan, Manippara, P.O.-685 602 Idukki, Dist Kerala	1.50
76.	Kerala State Agriculture Labourers Development Society Raj Nivas, Chakkavila, Karumanoor Parassala, Thiruvananthapuram Distt 695 502	1.40
77.	Kurukshetra Vikas Seva Samrti Mangal Murthi Apartment, House No. 31-Kahre Town, Dharmpet, Nagpur-440010	1.50

1	2	3
78.	Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha Vidyanagar, Hingoli-431513	1.50
79.	Centre of Science for Villages, Dr. Devender Kumar, Campus, Dattapur Wardha-442001	1.40
80.	Kuiswamini Bahu Uddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, 8, Pramod Nagar, Sector No. 3, Deopur, Dhule 424002	1.40
81.	Gramaroqya Ghati P.O. Ghati, Tah. Kurkheda Distt. Gadhchiroli	1.40
82.	Mauli Bahuudeshiya Sewabhavi Sanstha-Islampur, Tq. Kinwat, Distt-Nanded 431803	140
83.	Bajarang Research Foundation P.O. Mahasangavi Taluka-Patoda, District-Beed	1.40
84.	Krishi Vidhyan Mandal P.O. Mohadi, Tal. Mahagaon, Distt-Yavatmal	1.40
85.	Ujjawal Gondwana Mahila Mandal, Adiwasi Nagar, Bairamji Town Gondwana Chowk, Near Overbridge, Nagpur-440 013	1.40
86.	Nageshwara Charitable Trust, 1st Floor Gopalkrishan Bhavan, Ranijhansi Square, Sitabuldi, Nagpur-440 012	1.40
87.	Late shri B.B. Bhosle Patil Educational Charitable trust, Ahamednagar	1.50
88.	Jivan Vikas Sewabhavi Sanstha, A/P. Shri Shivaji Chowk, Loha Tq. Loha, Distt Nanded 43 1708	1.50
89.	Shri Chatrapati Sambhaji Raje Pratishthan, Datala,, Post; Tq. Kandhar, Distt. Nanded	1.50
90.	Ahilaya Devi Prabodhan Mandal ND-120, 1/1 Cidco New Nanded,	1.50
91.	Mritunjay Krishi Vigyan Mandal,Atrey Nivas, bank Colony Dargah Road, Parbhani	1.50
92.	Adiwashi Shaikshanik Sanshodhan Sanstha Sadak/Arjuni Distt. Gondia-441807	1.50
93.	Natural Society For Human Development Kohmara, TQ: Sadak/Arjuni; Dist. Gondia-441807	1.50
94.	Krishi Mitra Krishi Banuudeshtya Syamrojgar Sanstha Ltd. Gajanan Apartment Samarthwadi, Yavatmal-445 001	1.50
95.	Sadbhavana Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Sane Uruji Nagar, Infront of Saibaba Mandir, Bachelor Road, Wardha	1.50
96.	Swayam Sevi Sewabhavi Bahuddessiye Sanstha, Panjra, P.O. Panjra Dole, Tal. Lonar, Distt-Buldhana	1.50
99.	LACA Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Nrushin Ward-2, Ghatanji, The-Ghatanii, Yavatmal-445 301	1.50
100.	Kulswamini Bahu Uddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, 8, Pramod Nagar, Sector No. 3, Deopur, Dhute 424002	1.40
101.	Gramin Vikas Samajik Arthik Sanskrutik Yuvak Seva Bahavi Sanstha H.No. 1-11-861, Vasant Nagar, Nanded 431 602	1.40

1	2	3
102.	Sri Saibaba Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha, At-Mangrul, Tq, Jajkot, Distt-Latur	1.40
103	Mahatama Gandhi Samaj Seva Sanstha Darmbad-413809 Distt-Nanded	1.367
104.	Gramin Vikas Manch, Vikas Colony, Plot. No. 53, Hanuman Mandir Umred, Distt-Nagpur441 203	1.40
105.	Adarash Gramin Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha, Depegaon Post Manjrath, Taluka Majalgaon, Dist Beed	1.40
106.	Shri Swami Vivekanand Sewabhavi Sanstha, Suralegaonkar Niwas, Borde-Lane At Post and Tg. Georai 431 127, Dist Seed,	1.40
107.	Najuka Society for Social and Agricultral Action, Bamhani (Kha.) Post-Dongargaon/Sadak Ta.-Sadak/Arjuni, Distt-Gondia	1.40
108.	Chakradhar Gramin Vikas Pratisthan, 44, Sarpanch Nagar, Malegaon Road, Nanded	1.50
109.	Gramin Krishi Kranti, Sevabhavi Sanstha Near Market Committee P.O Tq Umri Distt Nanded	1.50
110.	Rashtravikas Agro Education Sanstha 10, Ramkunj, Shivparvati Colony, Near Surabhi Cotony, Tal. Amalner, Dist Jalgaon	1.50
111.	Community Action for Rural Development Society, P.O Anjangaon Surji, Amravtii-444705	1.50
112.	Institute of Rural Credit and Entrepreneurship Development (IRCED), 6 Nishant Apartment Nagrai-Colony,Vishrambag, Sangli-416415	1.50
113.	Action for Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra (AFAM) Raisoni Park, Bldg. No. 2/23, A-B, Market Yard, Pune-41 1037	1.50
114.	Disha Krishi Vidnyan Mandal C/o Sagar Automobiles, Beside Khurana Traval, Hinqoli Gate Road, Distt. Nanded-431601	1.50
115.	Jivandhara Sevabhavi Sanstha, At/P. Patoda, Ambajogai, Beed	150
116.	Ecofarms (India) Pvt Ltd. Yavatmal % Madhuban, Dhamangaon Road, Yavatmal-445001	1.50
117.	Jan Chetna Parishad, At/Deobandh, P.O. Patilo Via Haranpur, Keonjihar	140
118.	Palli Chetana Bhanjpur, Baripada-757 002 Mayurbhanj, Orissa	140
119.	Adima Jati Seva Samiti (AJSS) Contractor Pada, Circular Road, Phulbani Sahi Dist-Kandhamal	1.40
120.	Institute of Rural and Agriculture Development (IRAD) 427, Gautam Marg, Ram Sati Nirman Nagar, Ajmer Road, Jaipur	2.21
121.	Perisamy Rural Improvement Organization. Sivgangai-630561	140

1	2	3
122.	Sai's Village Institute For Technology Transfer (SVIT) 4/3, 1st Main Road, M.M.D.A. Maduravoyal, Chennai-600 095	1.40
123.	Makkal Nala Sangam West Rajapalayam Yam P.O., Vallappady, Attur, Salem-Distt	140
124.	Organic Farming Organisation, Vellore	1.50
125.	TVS Educational Society T.S. Srinivasan Centre for Rural Training C/o TVS Academy. Sipcot II, Bethalapally,Hosur-635 125	1.50
126.	Rural Action For Co-Operation and Economic Development Trust Valanadu Kalkatti, Madurai Main Road, Perampatti (PO)-621 305	1.40
127.	Human Mirror Trust 4/502-0, KVMS Illam, Andavar Nagar, Namakkal 637 001	1.40
128.	Sustainabte Human Empowerment and Action for Literacy Development Trust (SHEALD Trust)1/86, Kaveri Naaar Kullanum Patti; Dindidigul	1.40
129.	District Rural Scoal Welfare Sangam P. Box 706, Teacher's Cotony, New Edappadi Road, Sankari (T.K.)-637 301 Salem District.	1.40
130.	Society For Community Organization and Rural Education (SCORE) Vedhachaladuram Street Thogaimalai Post, Karur Dist-	1.40
131.	Rajendra Foundation for Agricultural Research Development Chittar-638311, Kesarimangalam Post, Erode-Distt.	1.40
132.	KUDUMBAM, 17 Highways Colony, Subramaniyapuram Trichy-620 020	1.40
133.	Centre for Tribal and Rural Development Trust,Ealamanna, Mangorange P.O., The Nilgiris-643 220	1.40
134.	Himalayan Institute for Rural Awakening (HIRA) C-18, Ugrasen Nagar, P.O. Wbhadra, Haridwar Road, Rishikesh-Distt- Dehradun 249 202	1.40
135.	Soctety for Equitable Voluntary Action 3C Milan Apartments, 52/3, Vidyatan Sarani, Kolkata-700 035	1.50
136.	Diocessan Social Service Society, Mantripukhri Imphal, Manipur 795002	0.1250
137.	Rishang Keishing Foundation for Management of Tribal Affairs Mantripukhri, Imphal-795 002	0.125
138.	Senapati Tribal Farmers Society, Senapati	0.125
139.	Community Builder Society, Senapati	0.125
140.	Green Foundation, Kwarkethal Awana, Thiyam Keikei Imphal	0.125
141.	SC, ST and BC and Minorities Welfare Seva Sangham M.V. Rajupalem. Kariapalem, Guntur Distt.	0.39

1	2	3
142.	EFFORT (A society for the Development of Agriculture, Children and Youth) G.T. Road, Martur-52330, Prakasam-Distt.	0.585
143.	Prof. N.G. Ranga Krishi Vigvan Kendra Cherukupalli Mandal, Guntur Distt	2.9025
144.	Friends Youth Club Murukondapadu (Post), Bapatla (Mandal) Guntur	0.39
145.	BETHESDA HOMES D.No. 29-8-1 A, Ground Floor Chiluku Durgaiah Street, Suryaraopet. Vrjayawada Krishna-Distt.	0.4875
146.	Mahila Mandali, Station Road. Chirala, Distt-Prakasham	0.1625
147.	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shri Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development, Gaddipalli-508201, Nagaland	0.42
148.	Action for Development of Rural and Educational Service Society, H. No. 3-1-17, Near Ajay Kumar Nursing Home Shivaji Nagar, Bhongri	0.3675
149.	Rural Integrated and Social Education Society Bangaruchinne palli, Kothacheruvu	0.2875
150.	Shri Saptagin Rural Development Society, 932, East Block, HPBR Layout Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore-560043	0.20
151.	Vikasana, Post Box No.23, Ghallihalli Cross, Tarikere-577228 Distt Chikmangalore	0.1625
152.	Varanasi Research Foundation, Dakshin Kannada	0.1625
153.	Mahatma Gandhi Tnjst Institute for Rural Development, 871/8 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Lakshmipuram, Mysore-570 004	0.3625
154.	Organic Food Club Yamakanmardi-591245, Tal Hukkeri Distt-Belgaum	0,0975
155.	Wayanad Social Service Society, PB. No. 16, Mananthawadi, Wayanad-670645	0.5125
156	Sidhivinayak Group Amravati Behind of Govt Dairy, Congress Nagar-48, Amravati	0.1625
157	INORA, Pune	0.01945
158	VANSAMPADA, Vanrai Parishar, Near-Post Office Khaperakheda, Distt Nagpur	0.24250
159	Green Plus Agriculture Graduate Form Cooperative Society Ltd, Shirpur, Dhule	0.2050
160	Shri Krishana Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bota, Tan. Sanganmer, Dist. Ahmednagar	0.4875
161	Shri Chatrapati Sambhaji Raje Pratishthan, Datala,, Post; Tq. Kandhar, Distt. Nanded	0.115
162	Ahjlaya Devi Prabodhan Mandal ND-120, 1/1 Cidco New Nanded	0.1625
163	Jai Bharat Education Society C/o India Tailoring Institute Choubara Road, Udgir, Distt-Latur, 413517	0.125

1	2	3
164	Manashri Shaikshanik va Krushi Sanstha, Plot No. 5, Lokmanaya Colony, Nandurter, Distt-Nandurbar-425 412	0.1625
165	Suhasdada Nanaware Bahuudeshiye Mitra Mandal, Borgaon (KH), Taluka Barshi, Distt. Solapur	0.3675
166	Adarsha Gramin Vjkas Sewabahvi Sanstha, Depegaon, Tq. Majalgaon, Distt.-Beed	0.3675
167	Shri Swami Vivekanand Sewabhavi Sanstha, Suralegaonkar Niwas, Borde-Lane At. Post and Tq. Georai 431 127, Dist. Beed,	0.3675
168	Medicovet Rural Welfare Society, 145, Jawahar Nagar, Manewada Road, Nagpur-24	0.1625
169	Anusuyamata Mata Mahila Khadi aur Gramudyog Sanstha,145 Jawahar Nagar Manewada Road, Nagpur-24	0.1625
170	Rasikashraya Sanskrutik Kala Va Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha Gurudeo Ward Ghatanji, Dtstt-Yavatmal-445 301	0.1875
171	Marathwada Gramin Vikas Sanstha (MGVS), Karanjgoan, Tal. Vaijapur, Dist Aurangabad-423701	0.48703
172	Rashtravikas Agro Education Sanstha 10, Ramkunj, Shivparvati Cotony, Near Surabhi Cotony, TaL Amalner, Dist. Jalgaon	0.28613
173	Amity Institute of Organic Agriculture, A Block, 4m Floor, Sector 125, Campus AUUP, Noida-201 303	0.85618
174	Myna Gramoudhyog Sewa Samrti, 335, Murari Nagar, G.T. Road, Khurja Distt-Bulandshahr-203110	0.2875
175	Amara Sabai Kailaspur, South 24 Parqanas-743349	0.60753
	Total	278.64682
2009-10		
1.	International Competence Centre for Organic Agriculture (ICCOA) 951 C, 15th Cross, 8th Main, Ideal Homes Township Rajarajeshwari Nagar Bangalore-560098 for Delhi	8.00
2.	Foundation for Ernakulam Distt, Kerala 683 105	1.00
3.	Organic Farming Association of India (OFAI), G-8, St Britto Apts, Atta, Mapusa-403 507, Goa	3.00
	Total	12.00

3. Financial assistance provided to NGOs under KVK Scheme of the ICAR

Name of State/UT	Name of district in which the KVK located	Name of organization NGO to which the KVK sanctioned	Details of fund provided				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	Rewari	Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rompura, Rewari	29.22	52.00	56.10	47.10	184.42
	Ambala	Society of Creation of Heaven on Earth, Delhi	29.75	51.91	69.85	49.60	201.13
Total			58.97	103.91	125.95	96.70	385.53
Bihar	Jamui	Shrama Bharati, Jamui	33.00	45.96	37.35	68.40	184.71
	Kaimur	Vanavasi Seva Kendra, Bhabua	32.50	51.10	43.50	60.85	187.95
	Madhubani	SK Choudhary Education Trust, New Delhi	32.80	50.21	39.00	55.00	177.01
	Nawadah	Gram Nimnan Mondal Ashram, Nawada	42.00	74.43	57.10	63.65	237.18
	Sitamarhi	Samata Seva Kendra, Sitamarhi	70.91	42.75	38.93	75.64	228.23
Total			211.21	264.45	215.88	323.54	1015.08
Jharkhand	Oeoghar	Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Deoghar	38.00	75.40	67.25	61.85	242.50
	Godda	Gramin Vikas Trust, Ranchi	103.52	61.19	60.70	55.45	280.86
	Gumla	Vikas Bharati, Gumla	34.00	49.73	42.31	60.90	186.94
	Hazaribagh	Holy Cross, Hazaribag	35.00	62.56	50.20	48.00	70.55 218.31
	Ranchi	Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Ranchi	34.80	38.30	84.85	205.95	
Total			245.32	287.18	268.46	333.60	1134.56
West Bengal	Purulia	Kalyan, Purulia	38.80	82.02	65.77	57.93	244.52
	South 24-Parganas	Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Nimpith	39.30	79.92	55.20	89.60	264.02
	West Midnapore	Seva Bharati, West Midnapore	36.80	70.80	55.40	59.10	222.10
Total			114.90	232.74	176.37	206.63	730.64
Manipur	Bishnupur	Uttou Joint Farming Cum Pisci Culture Coop. Society Ltd., Bishnupur	38.00	37.25	51.05	66.10	192.40
	Senapati	Foundation for Environment and Eco. Dev. Services, [FEEDS), Imphal	38.00	39.00	50.30	55.10	182.40
Total			76.00	76.25	101.35	121.2	374.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	West Tripura	Sri Ramkrishna Seva Kendra, 23, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata	37.00	38.75	46.60	47.10	169.45
U.P.	Sultanpur	Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur	48.84	66.68	55.05	51.85	222.42
	Gonda	Deen Dayal Research Institute, New Delhi	51.50	76.46	51.55	49.10	228.61
	Chitrakoot	Deen Dayal Research Institute, New Delhi	47.63.	59.05	63.50	56.25.	226.43
	Pratapgarh	Raja Avdesh Singh Memorial Educational Society, Pratapgarh	41.76	39.55	59.30	48.60	189.21
	Unnao	Kunwar Ram Bux Singh Educational Society, Lucknow	35.58	47.12	43.80	68.10	194.60
	Ghazipur	Secretary, P.G. College, Ghazipur	36.03	43.30	44.80	58.10	10.23
	Sitapur	Manav Vikas Evam Seva Sansthan, Lucknow	163.08	43.10	44.30	47.60	298.08
	Kaushambi	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Welfare Society, Allahabad	122.08	47.95	44.55	42.85	257.43
	Auraiya	Surpanch Samai, New Delhi	1070	77.00	82.30	58.65	228.65
Total			557.20	500.21	489.15	481.10	2027.66
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Rashtriya Seva Samithi, Tirupati,	34.00	75.26	62.90	26.23	198.39
	Guntur	Prof.NG Ranga Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kavuru,	45.25	63.76	14.23	43.90	167.14
	Karimnagar	Grama Nava Nirman Samithi, Jammikunta	37.80	68.86	60.00	28.37	195.03
	Kurnool	Shri Hanumantharaya Educational and Charitable Society, Yagantipalli,	36.00	77.42	56.75	18.67	188.84
	Mahboob nagar	Youth For Action, Kothakota,	45.27	56.79	22.01	12.76	136.83
	Medak	Deccan Development Society, Zaheerabad,	18.55	30.43	27.00	6.89	82.87
	Nalgonda	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development, Gaddipalli,	51.75	141.54	92.50	36.04	321.83
Visakhapatnam	Bhagavathula	Charitable Trust, Haripuram,	33.75	77.50	59.25	18.79	189.29
Total			302.37	591.56	394.44	191.65	1480.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Pravara Institute of Research and Education in Natural and Social Sciences, Babhaleshwar,	44.25	82.05	79.56	20.51	226.37
	Amravati (Durgapur)	Shrarn Sadhana Trust, Durgapura	48.00	105.64	79.90	26.26	259.8
	Arnravati (Ghatkhed)	Shramsafalaya Foundation,	43.00	89.23	54.15	15.71	202.09
	Beed	Deendayal Research Institute, Ambajogai,	40.25	66.15	55.00	16.17	177.57
	Buldana	Satpuda Education Society/ Jalgaon Jamod,	37.35	55.76	39.70	19.23	152.04
Hingoli	Sant Namdev	Sevabhavi Sanstha, Tondapur	49.25	52.65	45.67	15.72	163.29
	Jalgaon	Satpuda Vikas Mandal, Pal	36.65	57.93	41.70	15.08	151.36
	Jalna	Marathwada Sheti Sahayya Mandal, Kharpudi,	33.00	57.34	40.80	15.64	146.78
	Kohlapur	DY Patil Education Society, Talsande	22.25	37.99	26.90	11.39	98.53
	Lalur	Manjara Charitable Trust,	26.50	77.45	87.50	31.73	223.18
	Nanded	Jawahartal Nehru Institute of Education Science and Technological Research Trust, Limbagaon	28.50	35.00	24.75	11.65	99.9
	Nandurbar	Dr.Hedgewar Sewo Samithi, Kolde	45.03	49.95	38.94	13.03	146.95
	Prabhani	Jeevan Jyot Charitable Trust,	26.55	53.12	24.25	12.64	116.56
	Pune	Agricultural Development Trust, Sharada Nagar	39.10	69.91	65.90	20.54	195.45
	Pune (Additional)	Gramonnati Mandai, Narayangaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.50	9.5
	Sangli	Vasant Prakash Vikas Pratishthan, Kanchanpur	36.70	52.33	30.30	12.00	131.33
	Satara	Kalyani Gorakshan Trust, Kalwade	30.00	41.25	30.25	13.86	115.36
	Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg Zilla Krishi Pratlsthan Sanchalit, Kirlos	33.75	36.11	38.35	14.76	122.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Solapur	Shabari Krishl Prattshthan, Kegaon,	29.65	53.38	50.05	18.79	151.87
	Thane	Gokhale Education Society, Kosbad Hills,	44.75	57.78	40.75	14.70	157.98
	Washim	Suvide Foundation, Risod,	39,00	70.23	45.65	15.81	170.69
Total			733.53	1201.25	940.07	344.72	3219.57
Rajasthan	Banner	Society of Upliftment Rural Education, Barmer	36.25	57.58	39,10	39.60	172.53
	Udaipur	Vidya Bhawan Society, Udaipur	44.75	66.48	63.10	82.35	256.68
	Jaipur	Pragati Trust, Jaipur	40.75	62.29	61.60	68.95	233.59
	Hanumangarh	Gramothan Vidyapith, Sangaria, Hanumangarh	36.70	53.15	48.60	82.90	221.35
Total			158.45	239.5	212.4	273.8	884.15
Gujarat	Patan	Saraswati Gram Vidyapith, Samoda,	32.75	50.11	52.10	4S.15	183.11
	Kutch	Rural Agricultural Research Development Agency, Mundra, Kutch	31.75	53.53	45.60	63.65	194.53
	Vadodara	Mongol Bharati, Vadodara	19.75	39.17	56.09	67.10	182.11
	Bharuch	Bhartiya Agro Industrial Foundation, Vadodara	20.50	21.95	30.50	29.95	102.9
	Mehsana	Mehsana District Education Foundation, Mehsana	64.29	81.97	49.60	63.00	258.86
	Junagadh	Ambuj'a Cement Foundation, Kodinar, Junagadh	41.50	103.11	58.07	96.60	299.28
	Bhavnagar	Lokbharti Gram Vidyapith, Sanosara	0.00	0.00	19.25	75.00	94.25
	Total		210.54	349.84	311.21	443.45	1315.04
M.P.	Bhuranpur	Lok Mata Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Social National Mission	25.70	30.75	75.35	61.30	193.10
	Indore	Kasturba Gandhi Memorial National Trust	38.61	41.25	50.25	50.40	180.51
	Raisen	Deendayal Krishivikas Avam Anusandhan Samiti	72.99	47.95	40.00	44.30	205.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ratlam	Kalu Khera Shiksha Samiti	28.66	78.88	47.85	45.40	200.79
	Satna	Deendayal Research Institute	38.68	61.23	44.25	46.80	190.96
	Sehore	Centre for Rural Development and Environment	83,16	86.50	46.11	40.90	256.6
Total			287.80	344.56	303.81	289.10	1227.27
	Karnataka	Belgaum Belgaum Integrated Rural Development Society Naganur, Gokak Taluk Belgaum-591 319	42.00	56.77	53.00	71.55	223.32
	Davanagere	Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation Sirigere-577 541 Distt. Chitradurga	70.76	36.65	48.70	89.10	245.21
	Gadag	Agricultural Science Foundation Gadag-582 205	44.00	79.04	61.00	106.65	290.69
	Mysore	JSS Mahavidyapeeth Ramanuja Road Mysore 570 004	37.00	58.65	47.00	63.65	206.3
Total			193.76	231.11	209.7	330.95	965.52
Tamil Nadu	Erode	MYRADA No.2, Service Road Domlur Layout Bangalore 560 071	37.00	42.15	66.60	98.65	244.4
	Karur	Saraswati Foundation for Rural Development and Training Royapettah, Chennai-600 014	38.00	42.65	42.00	85.85	208.5
	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Development No. 13/3, II Floor Cresent Park Street T.Nagar, Chennai 600 017	35.00	45.86	40.00	114.60	235.46
	Perambalur	St.Johns Sangham Tnjst Rover Campus, Perambalur 621 212	37.00	51.28	50.08	76.25	214.61
	Thanjavur	Bhaktavasaia Memorial Trust 596, Al and As, TNHB Colony, Periyar Nagar, Koratur Chennai 600 080	33.00	52.06	39.00	64.60	188.66
	Nilgiris	UPASI Glenview, P.B.No.II Coonoor, Nilgiris District 643 101	32.75	40 J 5	45.00	62.10	380

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Theni	Centre for Development and Communication Trust 89-1/B-3, West Street Kamatchipuram S.O. Theni Dt. 625 520	32.00	47.50	55.75	62.85	198.1
	Thiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Development No. 13/3, II Floor Cresent Park Street T. Nagar, Chennai 600017	38.00	50.22	51.72	58.85	198.79
	Tirunelveli	RVS Education Trust Karur Road, RVS Nagar, Dindigul 624 004	27.75	41.82	50.00	46.60	166.17
	Tuticorin	Social Change and Development 2 Salai Street, Vannarpetfai Tirunelveli 3	33.00	46.72	44.50	82.35	206.57
	Ariyalur	Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development, No.23, Aranganatha Nagar, Near Chinna Market, Chidambaram 608 001, Dist. Cuddalore	0.00	13.60	83.10	146.60	243.30
	Total		343.5	474.01	547.75	899.3	2284.56
Kerela	Idukki	Bapooji Sevak Samaj Kakkattu, Velloor P.O. Pampady, Kottayam-686501	33.00	55.17	47.00	59.30	194.47
Pathanamthitta	Christian	Agency for Rural Development, Tiruvalla, Pathanamthitta-689101	37.00	49.12	54.05	74.65	214.82
	Trivandrum	Mitranifcetan Vellanad Trivandrum District-695543	37.00	44.60	49.00	83.85	214.45
Total			107	148.89	150.05	217.8	623.74

[English]

National Registry of Driving Licences and Vehicles

2582. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up a National Registry of all driving licences and vehicles registered in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines in this regard;

(d) if so, the response received from the States thereto;

(e) whether the States have been fully equipped to make the transport project successful; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time frame for the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO

SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has already sanctioned a project for computerization of RTOs/STAs their interconnectivity as well as creation of State and National Register of Driving Licence and Registration Certificates at a total cost of Rs. 148 crores.

(c) and (d) No guidelines in this regard are required to be issued. However, all the States/UT's have extended full support to the project.

(e) Yes Madam, The government has also provided assistance to the States in terms of hardware, networking and technical manpower.

(f) As per information available with this Ministry, 100% computerization has been achieved in 26 States/ UTs and 908 RTOs have been computerized. Further, 100% connectivity has been achieved in 23 States/UTs, Network connectivity has been established in 888 RTOs. Keeping in view the nature and volume of the work involved, no definite time frame could be envisaged at this stage.

DAVP Advertisements to NER

2583. SHRI P.S. GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests to look into the problems faced by newspapers in the North Eastern Region (NER) and earmarking 10% advertisement budget of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) for the accredited newspapers of DAVP published from the NER;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to allocate DAVP advertisement to newspapers published from the Regional office of NER;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the action taken in this regard;

(f) whether the Government proposes to expand the activities of DAVP in the NER; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of vacant posts in DAVP and the action taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHARY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No such proposal has been received in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no such proposal.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) For organizing Exhibition in the North-East Region, the budget has been increased to Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 2010-11 as against an allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 2009-10, For outdoor publicity in the North-East Region, the budget allocation has been increased to Rs. 35.82 lakhs during 2010-11 as against an expenditure of Rs. 2. 37 lakhs during 2009-10.

The number of vacant posts in North-East Region is 42. Two posts of Field Exhibition Officer (FEO) have been filled by posting FEO, 1 each at Izwal and Imphal. Further, one post of Mechanic-cum-Carpenter has already been advertised and for filling up of 1 post of Technical Assistant (Outdoor Publicity), requisition has been made with the Staff Selection Commission. It is pertinent to mention that recruitment is a continuous process.

Construction of Bridge in Assam

2584. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a bridge over the river Longai in Solgri Bazar in Assam was abandoned;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether any soil test was undertaken before starting the work as required;

(d) the funds sanctioned, expenditure incurred so far and the status of the balanced amount;

(e) whether responsibility has been attributed to any agency for this lapse;

(f) if so, the action taken against the responsible agency/officials; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to resume construction work and for early completion of the bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (g) The bridge in question does not fall on the National Highway network nor is covered under any centrally sponsored scheme of this Ministry and is, therefore, the responsibility of the State Government. As per information received from the State Government, the construction of the bridge has been abandoned due to non-rectifiable tilt and shift in pier well. Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 209.72 lakh, an amount of Rs. 54.24 lakh has been spent. It is for the State to take appropriate action in the matter including resumption of construction.

[Translation]

Bridge to Connect Mallwan-Bilhaur

2585. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge on the National Highways passing over the river Ganges to connect Mallwan and Bilhaur region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Thete is no National Highway passing over the river Ganges to connect Mallwan and Bilhaur region. However, Mallwan and Bilhaur are connected through State Roads via (i) Bangarmau and (ii) Kannauj. Two bridges have already been constructed over the river Ganges at Bilhaur (Nanamaughat) and Kannauj (Mehdighat) which are nearly 30 Km apart.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Land Acquisition for Highway Projects

2586. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy of acquisition of area for four lanes whereas the project is meant for two lanes only; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Land acquisition for Right of Way (ROW) of a minimum of 60 meters is to be done for all projects under National Highways Development Projects (NHDP), except in the State of Kerela where ROW of 45 meters has been specified.

Use of Chemical Fertilisers

2587. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertility of agricultural land throughout the country is continuously decreasing, due to use of chemical fertilisers/urea;

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make investment for production of biofertilisers and to impart training to the farmers for judicious use of chemical fertilisers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the farmers in the country are provided lesser subsidy on fertilisers in comparison to their counterparts in other countries of the world;

(f) if so, the details thereof and.the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the subsidy to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There is no scientific evidence of decreasing soil fertility with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate or injudicious use of chemical fertilizers

coupled with low addition of organic matter have resulted in deterioration of soil health in the country particularly in the intensively cultivated areas of Indo-Gangetic plains.

(b) The Government has launched the "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" during 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. The scheme includes setting up new static/ mobile soil testing laboratories, strengthening of existing soil testing laboratories, training of soil testing laboratory staff/extension officers/farmers, field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers, promoting use of organic manure, soil amendments and micronutrients.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also imparts training and organizes field demonstrations to educate farmers on these aspects.

(c) and (d) The Government is providing incentive in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy for establishment of bio-fertilizers production units under Ntional Project on Organic Farming @ 25% of total outlay restricted to Rs. 40.00 lakh per unit. Funds amounting to Rs. 7.68 crore have been released under NPOF for setting up of 55 bio-fertilizer production units since 2004.

Under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, training programmes are organized for fanners on balanced and judicious use of fertilizers. So far, 539 training programmes have been sanctioned under the scheme.

(e) to (g) While information on quantum of subsidy on fertilizers in other countries is not maintained by the Government, 60% of the cost of fertilizers in the country is borne by the Government by way of subsidy.

Agricultural Equipment

2588. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese agricultural equipment like diesel pumping sets, cultivators, land leveller etc. are flooding the Indian market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these equipments were given clearance by the Government; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the domestic manufactures of such products in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Chinese agricultural equipments like diesel pumping sets, cultivators, land levelers etc., are currently available in the Indian Market. However, the Ministry does not maintain any specific information on the Chinese agricultural equipments entering Indian Market.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Agriculture neither gives any clearance to Chinese agricultural equipments nor regulates or intervenes the domestic market with any protective measures for indigenous equipments.

Use of Drugs for Cardamom Production

2589. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cardamom farmers are using drugs like disperin, steriods and antibiotics alongwith pesticides for growing cardamom;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its effect on the quality of cardamom;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) There are reports that few cardamom farmers have used allopathic drugs alongwith pesticides for growing cardamom. An inquiry conducted by the Spices Board has revealed that drugs viz., Wysolone 5 (Prednisolone tablets), Disprin (Soluble analgesic-acetyl salicylic acid) and Vitamin B complex were sprayed along with slurry (cow dung and other combinations including jaggery, vinegar etc.,) to which a pesticide or fertilizer was also

added. As the use of these drugs on the production of cardamom is not recommended, field units of the Spices Board and farmer's associations have been asked to be vigilant about use of such avoidable, scientifically unproven and irrational usage of chemicals in the cardamom.

[Translation]

Saffron Cultivation

2590. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a scheme to increase saffron cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance provided to saffron growers during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase areas under saffron in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has been implementing Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) to harness the potential of horticulture crops including saffron cultivation. Under the scheme, assistance provided to saffron growers during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year/Component	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Saffron Cultivation	19.50	52.10	9.75	Nil	81.35

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Pattern of assistance has been enhanced w.e.f. 12th May, 2010 to help and motivate saffron growers under the following major components:

(i) Cultivation from Rs. 13000/ha to 60000/ha

(ii) Tubewell/borewell from Rs. 12500 to Rs. 1,03000

(iii) Community water tank from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 17.25

Road Infrastructure Along Border Areas

2591. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to connect the areas along the Sino-India and Indo-Pak borders including Barmer-Munabao section with roads and National highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has created/proposes to create any infrastructure for the cross border movements of traffic and goods in the Munabao area on the Indo-Pak border; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no separate scheme to connect the areas along Sino-India and Indo-Pak borders Including Barmer-Mynabao section with roads and National Highways.

(c) and (d) There is a train 'Thar Express' running between Munabao (Iiraia) and Khokhrapar (Pakistan). Basic infrastructure is already there. However, better civil facilities and infrastructure for the public can be provided under Border Area Development Programme (BADP). The State Government of Rajasthan has been advised to take necessary action in this regard.

ICRISAT

2592. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT);

(b) the details of the activities undertaken and achievements made by ICRISAT during the last three years;

(c) the measures taken to educate the farmers and to increase agricultural production by ICRISAT; and

(d) the extent to which the farmers have been benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) ICRISAT is an International organisation, set up by the Consultative Group on Agricultural Research (CGIAR). According to its Annual Report 2009 its mission is to reduce poverty, enhance food and nutritional security and protect the environment of the semi-arid tropics by helping improve the poor through science with a human face, while its goal is to mobilize with partners cutting edge science and institutional innovations for poverty alleviation, food security, human development and environmental protection for poor rural families in semi-arid production systems of Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

(b) According to information received from ICRISAT, it conducts research on topics such as crop improvement, biotechnology, watershed and drought management, socio-economic and policy studies and knowledge management. The achievements include strengthening of Center of Excellence in Genomics with an additional investment of US$1 million for state of the art molecular genomic technology from the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India; A number of sorghum and pearlmillet hybrids and chickpea and groundnut varieties have been developed. Recently, ICRISAT has undertaken the development of sweet sorghum for bioenergy production, and breeding lines, populations and hybrid with high sugar yield have been identified.

(c) As per the information provided by ICRISAT, it has conducted number of field days in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chattisgarh and Tamil Nadu during Kharif and rabi seasons to disseminate the results of the new technologies in the villages. Farmers from the nucleus villages have visited ICRISAT to get first hand information about the new technologies and are serving as the lead trainers in the villages to spread the new technologies and cultivars.

(d) As per the information provided by ICRISAT, the number of direct beneficiaries in various joint ICRISAT and state government programmes are given below:

Project	Region	No. of farmers per year
Model Watershed	9 States	1,300
NAIP	8 Districts in A.P	50
Bhoo Chetana, Government of Karnataka	6 Districts	1,97,000
More crop per drop, Ministry of Water Resources	4 States	800
SDTT and SRTT	4 States (19 districts)	3,500
Total		2,02,650

[English]

Death Due to Electrocution

2593. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in the National Territory of Delhi due to electrocution during rains in the current year;

(b) whether the Government has fixed responsibility for the said deaths;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide compensation to the bereaved families; and

(e) the measures taken to ensure nonrepetition of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Delhi Police has reported that eight persons were killed in the National Territory of Delhi due to electrocution during rains in the current year. FIRs have been lodged in this regard and investigations have been initiated to, inter-alia, fix responsibility, grant of compensation and ensure non-repetition of such incidents.

Budget Allocation for NER

2594. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10 per cent of the Budgetary allocation of each Ministry/Department is earmarked for the North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount spent by each Ministry in the NER during each of the last three years; and

(c) the monitoring mechanism in place to ensure judicious utilization of the said fund?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Since 1998-1999, all Ministries/Departments of Government of India (except a few specifically exempted ones) are earmarking at least 10% of their annual budget, less allocation for externally aided schemes and local or event specific schemes/projects for expenditure in the North Eastern Region. At present, there are 52 non-exempted Ministries/ Departments which earmark funds for the North Eastern Region.

The year-wise allocation/expenditure under earmarked funds for North East Region by non-exempted Ministries during the last three years are as given below:

(Rs. cr.)

RE 2007-08	Expenditure 2007-08	RE 2008-09	Expenditure 2008-09	RE 2009-10	Expenditure® 2009-10
12968.38	11048.07	14846.91	12446.74	16229.46	11518.90

@ expenditure details furnished by 39 Non-exempted Ministries.

Ministry/Department-wise outlay and expenditure during the last three years with respect to earmarked funds for NER is annexed at Statements I, II, III. The details shows under utilization of funds against the outlays hy a few Ministries/Departments. Broad reasons for under utilization as reported by Ministries/Departments are absence of proposals and Utilisation Certificates from North East States.

(c) The line Central Ministries/Departments are responsible for implementation of their schemes in the North East States against earmarked allocations. However, keeping in view the potentiality of accelerating development of the Region across sectors through stepping up utilization of the same by North East States, the Ministry of DoNER is laying importance to the utilization of funds against funds earmarked for the North East by the non-exempted Ministries through calling for periodic reports from the Ministries/Departments concerned.

Statement-I

Annual Earmarked Outlays/Expenditure for NER by Non-exempted Ministries-2007-08

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Total GBS RE 2007-08 (in Rs. Cr.)	Allocations for NER [RE] (in Rs. Cr.)	Expenditure against allocation for NER (in Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Deptt of Agriculture and Cooperation	5887.94	588.80	531.74
2.	Deptt of Agriculture Reasearch and Education	1434.00	143.40	143.40
3.	Deptt of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	810.00	81.00	7033
4.	Deptt.of AYUSH	390.00	39.00	21.67
5.	Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	170.00	20.90	20.90
6.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	160.00	20.02	20.02
7.	Ministry of Coal	377.00	16.70	0.00
8.	Deptt. of Commerce	1505.00	150.50	112.50
9.	Deptt. of Consumer Affairs	150.00	13.38	10.18
10.	Ministry of Culture	470.00	47.00	34.44
11.	Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply	7460.00	756.00	756.00
12.	Deptt. of School Education and Literacy	22191.00	2058.39	1109.20
13.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	1400.00	140.00	132.16
14.	Deptt of Fertilizers	45.00	4.49	4.49
15.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	200.00	20.00	6.72
16.	Deptt of Food and Public Distribution	60.00	6,21	6.21
17.	Deptt. of Health and Family Welfare	13000.00	1300.00	1228.21
18.	Deptt. of Heavy Industry	315.00	84.29	65.25
19.	Home/Police	220.00	46.00	46.00
20.	Deptt of Industrial Policy and Promotion	937.36	69.99	89.99
21.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	400.00	63.02	6439
22.	Deptt of Information Technology	1400.00	140.00	132.17
23.	Law and Justice	120.00	12.00	6.69
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	500.00	26.50	26.50

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Deptt. of Land Resources	1400.00	13485	134.78
26.	M/Micro, SmaB and Medium Enterprises	1500.00	150.00	130.90
27.	Ministry of Mines	191.00	14.00	2.43
28.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	350.00	29.44	8.00
29.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	483.00	62.80	62.74
30.	Ministry of Panchayati Rai	100.00	10.00	10.00
31.	Deptt of Posts	285.00	50.36	3484
32.	Deptt of Telecommunications	250.00	25.00	12.00
33.	Ministry of Power	4350.00	435.00	435.00
34.	Deptt. of Public Enterprises	10.00	1.00	0.17
35.	Railway Board	6956.30	580.90	580.90
36.	Deptt. of Road Transport and Highways	12499.32	1072.24	1054.37
37.	Deptt. of Rural Development	28500.00	2590.00	2587.11
38.	Deptt. of Higher Education	3261.35	320.31	29859
39.	Deptt. of Biotechnology	683.00	68.30	5.97
40.	Deptt. of Shipping	575.00	57.50	21.66
41.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2200.00	85.80	66.58
42.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	73.00	7.30	4.48
43.	Ministry of Textiles	2323.00	232.00	143.10
44.	Ministry of Tourism	953.00	96.00	96.00
45.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	503.00	50.30	47.05
46.	Deptt. of Urban Development	2896.00	270.00	270.00
47.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Allevation	500.00	50.00	50.00
48.	Ministry of Water Resources	550.00	58.39	5258
49.	Deptt. of Women and Child Development	5793.00	579.30	236.02
50.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	700.00	70.00	63.44
	Grand Total	137487.27	12968.38	11048.07

Statement-II

Annual Earmarked Outlays/Expenditure for NER by Non-exempted Ministries-2008-09

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Total GBS RE 2007-08 (in Rs. Cr.)	Allocations for NER [RE] (in Rs. Cr.)	Expenditure against allocation for NER (in Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Deptt of Agriculture and Cooperation	6866.30	686.83	515.01
2.	Deptt of Agriculture Reasearch and Education	1760.00	176.00	166.33
3.	Deptt of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	94000	78.00	69.32
4.	Deptt. of AYUSH	475.00	47.50	26.63
5.	Deptt. of Biotechnology	879,00	87.90	62.18
6.	Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	250.00	29.50	29.50
7.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	170.00	20.00	20.00
8.	Ministry of Coal	210.00	7.80	0.00
9.	Deptt. of Commerce	1470.00	153.00	153.00
10.	Deptt of Consumer Affairs	160.00	16.00	11.97
11.	Ministry of Culture	595.00	59.50	56.86
12.	Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply	6500.00	860.00	860.00
13.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	1500.00	139.00	139.63
14.	Deptt of Fertilizers	50.01	19.99	19.99
15.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	242,00	24.20	13.42
16.	Deptt of Food and Public Distribution	65.00	22.52	20.23
17.	Deptt. of Health and Family Welfare	15580.00	1560.00	1257.02
18.	Deptt. of Health Research	420.00	40.00	40.00
19.	Deptt. of Heavy Industry	300.00	55.00	6.80
20.	Deptt. of Higher Education	6800.00	680.00	577.50
21.	Home/Police	440.00	56.00	46.00
22.	Ministry of Housing and Poverty Allevation	670.00	50.00	50.00
23.	Deptt of Industrial Policy and Promotion	597.00	99.99	68.17

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	600.00	73.21	58.65
25.	Deptt of Information Technology	1450.00	145.00	128.34
26.	Ministry of Law and Justice	160.00	16.00	16.00
27.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	801.00	80.10	35.32
26.	Deptt. of Land Resources	1800.00	175.00	66.51
29.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1725.00	173.14	157.65
30.	Ministry of Mines	182.26	17.90	13.15
31.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	650.00	159.00	44.62
32.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	499.40	58.20	56.20
33.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	110.00	11.00	8.30
34.	Deptt of Posts	400.00	41.06	18.88
35.	Ministry of Power	6100.00	610.00	610.00
36.	Deptt. of Public Enterprises	10.00	1.00	0.30
37.	Railway Board	6914.50	643.74	729.90
38.	Deptt. of Road Transport and Highways	13450.00	1206.00	849.69
39.	Deptt. of Rural Development	56854.00	2460.00	2460.00
40.	Deptt. of School Education and Literacy	24500.00	2291.20	1424.95
41.	Deptt. of Shipping	360.00	36.00	30.80
42.	Ministry of Socal Justice and Empowerment	2400.00	94.75	55.40
43.	M/Statistics and Programme Implementation	85.00	8.05	7.88
44.	Ministry of Textiles	4092.32	409.22	159.50
45.	Deptt of Telecommunications	725.00	72.50	68.08
46.	Ministry of Tourism	1000.00	100.00	105.00
47.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	717.50	80.50	77.56
48.	Deptt. of Urban Development	4566.01	167.03	164.60
49.	Ministry of Water Resources	550.00	106.88	103.30
50.	Deptt. of Women and Child Development	6850.00	685.00	616.13
51.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	1311.00	54.70	48.47
	Total	187804.30	14846.91	12446.74

Statement-III

Annual Earmarked Outlays for NER by Non-exempted Ministries and Expenditure—2009-10

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Total GBS RE 2007-08 (in Rs. Cr.)	Allocations for NER [RE] (in Rs. Cr.)	Expenditure against allocation for NER (in Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture and Cooperation	7018.16	694.62	52264
2.	Agriculture Reasearch and Education	1760.00	176.00	176.00
3.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	930.00	84.50	70.23
4.	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	405.82	40.58	40.58
5.	Fertilizers	200.00	64.99	64.99
6.	Pharmaceuticals	105.00	10.50	10.50
7.	Civil Aviation	965.00	20.00	20.00
8.	Ministry of Coal	260.00	12.49	0.00
9.	Commerce	1500.00	157.00	157.00
10.	DIPP (Industrial Policy and Promotion)	900.00	284.99	275.15
11.	Posts	350.00	35.43	*
12.	DoT (Telecommunication)	431.00	43.10	43.10
13.	Disinformation Technology)	1700.00	170.00	154.63
14.	Consumer Affairs	164.00	16.40	15.47
15.	Food and Public Distribution	70.00	15.97	15.97
16.	Culture	630.00	63.00	63.00
17.	Environment and Forests	1650.00	153.30	*
18.	Food Processing Industries	280.00	28.00	18.18
19.	Health and Family Welfare	17203.00	1720.30	1641.34
20.	AYUSH	680.00	68.00	61.95
21.	Health Research	400.00	40.00	*
22.	Heavy Industry	211.00	21.10	0
23.	Public Enterprises	8.00	0.80	o
24.	MHA/Police	830.23	120.00	*

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	575.00	53.50	57.50
26.	School Education and Literacy (MHRD)	22729.00	2302.30	1588.23
27.	Higher Education(MHRD)	7952.00	796.00	721.87
28.	Information and Broadcasting	507.00	44.96	30.16
29.	Labour and Employment	779.63	76.00	64.40
30.	Law and Justice	260.00	26.00	*
31.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1517.76	151.77	81.76
32.	Mines	170.00	15.70	4.79
33.	Minority Affairs	1740.00	162.50	159.45
34.	New and Renewable Energy	559.45	56.00	56.00
35.	Panchayati Raj	110.00	11.00	*
36.	Power	6814.00	681.40	966.79
37.	Rural Development	62160.00	2225.00	*
38.	Land Resources	2020.00	196.30	*
39.	Drinking Water Supply	9199.00	930.00	933.00
40.	Biotechnology	902.00	90.20	77.44
41.	Shipping	548.74	60.00	*
42.	Road Transport and Highways	14764.75	1563.00	981.1
43.	Social Justice and Empowerment	2500.00	96.24	*
44.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	94.00	9.40	8.33
45.	Textiles	4500.00	450.00	212.45
46.	Tourism	950.00	95.00	*
47.	Tribal Affairs	619.66	76.12	75.69
48.	Urban Development	5415.50	164.50	164.50
49.	Water Resources	540.00	65.90	63.59
50.	Women and Child Development	8550.00	855.00	843.02
51.	Youth Affairs and Sports	2967.00	70.10	*
52.	Railway Board	864.30	1078.10	
	Grand Total	198095.70	16229.46	11518.90

*: Information awaited

Dairy Science Colleges

2595. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals for setting up of Dairy Science Colleges in Gujarat including at Palanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per records of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, no such proposal has/been received.

(c) Agricultural Education being a State subject, opening of new Dairy Science colleges comes under the State's purview.

[Translation]

Permission for Exploring Minerals

2596. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which have been granted permission for conducting aerial and land survey for exploring various minerals including iron ore along with the validity period of the permission in the country, State-wise, including Chhattisgah;

(b) the findings made through such surveys;

(c) the time by which such survey work is likely to be completed, State-wise and mineral-wise;

(d) the criteria for classification of minerals into minor and major category;

(e) whether any policy has been formulated to excavate sand from the river beds of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (c) As per the information furnished by the Indian Bureau of Mines, 68 companies have been granted permission for conducting aerial and land surveys for exploring various minerals including Iron Ore. These companies have been granted Reconnaissance Permits (RP) to explore mainly Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold, Diamond, Silver, Platinum group of elements, Tin, Nickel, Bismuth, Cobalt, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore etc. State-wise details of such Reconnaissance Permits are available on the website of the Indian Bureau of Mines (ibm.nic.in). As per section 7 (1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, the period for which an RP may be granted shall not exceed 3 years. The time of completion of such survey work in individual RPs varies from case to case.

(b) In the surveys carried out by the RP holders in their respective mineral concessions, many geological/ geo-chemical/geo-physical anomalies have been identified on which pilot drilling has confirmed specific incidence of mineral occurrences.

(d) As per section 3 (e) of the MMDR Act, 1957, "minor minerals" means building stones, gravel, ordinary clay, ordinary sand other than sand used for prescribed purposes, and any other mineral which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a minor mineral. However, there is no criterion for classification of "major minerals".

(e) and (f) The responsibility for formulating policy for excavation of sand from river beds lies with the respective State Governments, as sand is a minor mineral.

Illegal Cultivation of BT. Brinjal

2597. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that illegal plantation of BT Brinjal is being carried out in various parts of the country, including Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Bt. Brinjal has not yet been released/approved for commercial cultivation in India. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) has put a moratorium on Bt. Brinjal vide its Order dated 9th February, 2010. MOEF has informed that it has not received any reports regarding illegal plantation of Bt. Brinjal in various parts of the country including Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Immigration Infrastructure in the Country

2598. DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states:

(a) the details of Immigration Check Posts (ICP), Foreign Registration Offices (FRROs) and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) to be set up under Mission Mode Project for Immigration and Visa launched in April, 2010, State-wise; and

(b) the total costs incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Modernization and up-gradatlon of Immigration service in the country is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) to be undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the National e-Govern and nce Plan (NeGP). The MMP is titled "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT)". This Project aims to develop a secure and Integrated service delivery framework to enhance security and facilitation in the Visa issuance process, strengt the Immigration function besides fortifying the Foreigners Registration Processes for effective tracking of foreigners.

With the implementation of this project, alS the 169 Indian Missions across the globe, 77 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), and the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) in the country would be linked with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB). The list of ICPs and FRROs Soc and ted in various States/Union Territories is annexed as Statement.

The total estimated cost of the project Is Rs. 1011 crore. The Project is to be implemented In a planned and phased manner OV@F a period of 4Va years *i.e.* w.e.f. April, 2010 to September, 2014.

At present, there is no proposal to set up new ICPs, FRROs and FROs under the MMP.

Statement

List of Immigration Check Posts (ICPs)

Sl. No.	Name	State/UT
1	2	3
1.	Chennai Airport	Tamil Nadu
2.	Chennai Seaport	-do-
3.	Amritsar Airport	Punjab
4.	Attari Rail	-do-
5.	Attari Road	-do-
6.	Munabao Rail	Rajasthan
7.	Delhi Airport	Delhi
8.	Mumbai Airport	Maharashtra
9.	Mumbai Seaport	-do-
10.	Kolkata Airport	West Bengal
11.	Kolkata Seaport	-do-
12.	Cede Rail	-do-
13.	Hyderabad Airport	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Bangalore Airport	Karnataka
15.	Trivandrum Airport	Kerala
16.	Cochin Airport	-do-
17.	Calicut Airport	-do-
18.	Lucknow Airport	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Ahmedabad Airport	Gujarat

1	2	3
20.	Guwahati Airport	Assam
21.	Haridaspur Land Checkpost	West Bengal
22.	Cochin Seaport	Kerala
23.	Goa Airport	Goa
24.	Coimbatore Airport	Tamil Nadu
25.	Trichy Airport	-do-
26.	Jaipur Airport	Rajasthan
27.	Mangalore Airport	Karnataka
28.	Varanasi Airport	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Nagpur Airport	Maharashtra
30.	Gaya Airport	Bihar
31.	Pune Airport	Maharashtra
32.	Port Blair Airport	Andaman and Nicobar
33.	Port Blair Seaport	-do-
34.	Srinagar Airport	Jammu and Kashmir
35.	Bagdogra Airport	West Bengal
36.	Goa Seaport	Goa
37.	Sonauli Land Check Post	Uttar Pradesh
38.	Raxaul Land Check Post	Bihar
39.	Calicut Seaport	Kerala
40.	Kakinada Seaport	Andhra Pradesh
41.	Vishakhapatnam Seaport	-do-
42.	Karimganj	Assam
43.	Sutarkandi	-do-
44.	Manakchar	-do-
45.	Jogbani	Bihar
46.	Bedi Bunder Seaport	Gujarat
47.	Alang Seaport	-do-
48.	Kandla Seaport	-do-
49.	Bhavnagar Seaport	-do-
50.	Mandvi Seaport	-do~
51.	Porbandar Seaport	-do-
52.	Nhava Sheva Seaport	Maharashtra
53,	Dawki	Meghalaya
54.	Dalu	-do-
55.	Paradeep Seaport	Orissa
56.	Cuddalore Seaport	Tamil Nadu
57.	Nagapattinam Seaport	-do-
58.	Tuticorin Seaport	-do-
59..	Agartala Checkpost	Tripura
60.	Kailasahar	-do-
61.	Khowai	-do-
62.	Sabroom	-do-
63.	Srimantpur	-do-
64.	Dhalaighat	-do-
65.	Muhurighat	-do-
66.	Ragna	-do-
67.	Gauriphanta	Uttar Pradesh
68.	Rupaidiha	-do-
69.	Banbasa	Uttarakhand
70.	Changrabandha	West Bengal
71.	Ghojadanga	-do-
72.	Hilli	-do-
73.	Lalgolaghat	-do-
74.	Mahadipur	-do-
75.	Radhikapore	-do-

1	2	3
76.	Raniganj	-do-
77.	Jaigaon	-do-

List of Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)

Sl. No.	Name	State/UT
1.	FRRO, Delhi	Delhi
2.	FRRO, Mumbai	Maharashtra
3.	FRRO, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
4.	FRRO, Kolkata	West Bengal
5.	FRRO, Amritsar	Punjab
6.	FRRO, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
7.	FRRO, Bangalore	Karnataka

Visa Norms

2599. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend visa on arrival scheme, which is now in practice for five countries only to more countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to do away with the discretionary powers of the Indian High Commission in Pakistan to issue visas and henceforth all applications are to be screened by Home Ministry and other security agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (c) No, Madam.

(b) and (d) Question does not arise.

Boundary Dispute

2600. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States in the country are embroiled in Inter-State border disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor Indicating the names of such States, including Assam and Meghalaya;

(c) the role of the Union Government in resolving the inter-State border disputes in the country;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any committee or task force to resolve such disputes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the committee or task force are likely to submit their report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per available information, there are border disputes mostly arising out of claims and counter claims over territories between Assam-Meghalaya; Assam-Nagaland; Assam-Arunachal Pradesh; Assam-Mizoram; Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala; Punjab-Haryana; Andhra Pradesh-Karnataka; Andhra Pradesh-Orissa, Andhra Pradesh-Maharashtra; Andhra Pradesh-Tamil Nadu; Tamil Nadu-Karnataka; Orissa-Jharkhand, Orissa-Chhattlsgarh; Orissa-West Bengal and Uttarakhand-Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The approach of the Central Government has consistently been that Inter State boundary disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and that the Central Government works only as a facilitator for amicable settlement of the dispute in a spirit of mutual accommodation and understanding.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

National Rainfed Area Authority

2601. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the status and functions of the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA);

(b) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for its extensive functioning;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) was set up by Government of India in 2006 to ensure holistic and integrated development of Rainfed areas in the country. The Authority is presently serviced by Ministry of Agriculture. An outlay of Rs. 123 Crore has been made for implementation of the activities of the Authority during the XI Plan.

(b) to (d) The Authority is providing technical inputs at the policy level for the holistic development of rainfed areas in the country. The Authority has much broader mandate for sustainable development of rainfed areas of the country. The mandate assigned to NRAA is Mandate of National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is annexed as Statement.

Statement

Mandate of National Rainfed Areas Authority (NRAA)

1. To prepare a perspective plan, outlining the national strategy and road map for holistic and sustainable development of rainfed farming areas.

2. To evolve common guidelines for all schemes of different Ministries including Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) for development of Rainfed/ Dry land Farming systems.

3. To coordinate and bring convergence within and among agricultural and wasteland development programmes being implemented in rainfed areas of the country.

4. To identify rainfed areas in. different States which need priority attention and prepare watershed development programmes for integrated natural resource management, in consultation with States, focusing on multi dimensional crop, livestock, horticulture, agri-pasture integrated systems and programmes for landless farming communities.

5. To identify gaps in input supply, credit availability, dissemination of appropriate technology and other requirements relevant for development of rainfed areas.

6. To guide the implementing agencies on priority setting and monitor the specific interventions required.

7. To develop plans/programmes for capacity building of Centre/State Government functionaries in rainfed areas.

8. To suggest modalities to strengthen National and State Level Institutions concerned with Rainfed/Dryland areas, and establish institutional linkages with prioritized watersheds.

9. To monitor disbursement of rural credit/ insurance cover/safety net programmes developed for rainfed areas.

10. To set the research agenda including a critical appraisal of on-going programmes and promote diffusion of required knowledge for integrated farming in rainfed areas to district and lower level authorities.

11. To evaluate the effectiveness of completed watersheds and concurrent evaluation of on-going programmes.

[English]

Subsidy on Foodgrain

2602. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy on foodgrains, has seen a phenomenal rise during the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps, including reduction in transit and storage losses, proposed to be taken to check rising prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The total food subsidy released during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Subsidy released
2007-08	31259.68
2008-09	43668.08
2009-10	58242.45

Food Subsidy is released for the foodgrains lifted under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) and for buffer carrying cost. Food Subsidy is on account of the differential between the Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP). Economic Cost includes Minimum Support Price (MSP), procurement incidentals and distribution cost. The major reason for increase in food subsidy is the increase in economic cost of foodgrains on account of increase in MSP every year with CIP remaining static since 2002. Food subsidy has also increased due to increase in offtake of foodgrains under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes in recent years.

(c) The steps taken for checking price rise of foodgrains and reducing transit and storage losses are given at Statement.

Statement

(i) Steps taken to contain price rise

- To contain price rise of foodgrains, additional allocations have been made under TPDS and
- OMSS to ensure sufficient availability of foodgrains to the consumers.

(ii) STEPS TAKEN BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA (FCI) TO REDUCE STORAGE and TRANSIT LOSSES

(a) Security and Safety of Storage Complexes

- Physical measures like installation of barbed wire fencing of the boundary walls, provision of street lights for illumination of godowns and proper locking of the sheds are taken to secure the godowns.
- Security staff of FCI as well as other Agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of the stocks.
- Deployment of Central Industrial Security Force and State Armed Police has been done at some depots/godowns, which are vulnerable.
- FIRs have been lodged with the Police.

(b) Inspections

- Security Inspections as well as surprise checks of the Depots are also conducted from time to time at various levels to detect and plug the security lapses.
- Special Squad checking at selected rail-heads, transshipment and destination/despatch centers.
- Identification of vulnerable points.
- Inspection of Depots by Senior Officers of the HQs, Executive Directors (Zone)/General Managers (Region)/Area Managers

(c) Quality Control Measures

- Periodical prophylactic and curative treatment of stocks, as prescribed.
- Maintaining priority list for issue of stocks observing the FIFO principle.
- Undertaking pre-monsoon fumigation.
- Improvement in dunnage material.
- Ensuring proper quality checking of foodgrains at the time of procurement

(d) Preventive Measures and Monitoring of Losses

- Streamlining of procedure and documentation for transparency and accountability in operations at each level.
- Adoption of 50kg packing to avoid use of hooks
- Double line machine stitching of bags.
- Supervision of loading/unloading operations by the ICCS (Independent Consignment Certification Squad)

- MOU is signed between FCI and Ministry of CAF and PD for the last 5 years. One of the parameters of MOU is to bring down/control storage and transit losses.
- Monitoring of S and T Losses during Monthly Performance Review Meetings at Regional/ Zonal/Headquarters levels.
- Transit Insurance of stocks

(e) Safeguards for Movement and Storage

- Inspection and monitoring of calibration of weigh-bridges.
- Ensuring that all FCI owned godowns are constructed and maintained on scientific lines for storage of foodgrains.
- Movement of foodgrains from one place to another by safe means *i.e.* normally covered wagons etc.
- Loading of standardized bags as far as possible and leaving 18 inches space near the flap doors.
- Proper weightment and accounting at the time of receipt and issue.

Law and Order Problem in Assam

2603. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of law and order problem in Morth Cachar Hills district of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation including by Central investigation agencies has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of Assam has informed that at present there is no law and order problem in North Cachar Hills (now Dims Hasao) District of Assam. However, an agitational programme has been taken up by an organization after renaming of the North Cachar Hills District of Assam as Dima Hasao District.

(c) and (d) National Investigating Agency (NBA) is Inquiring into certain terrorist activities in the District. The Contra S Bureau of Investigation Ss also inquiring into the misappropriation of funds in the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council.

(e) In order to deal with law and order problem in North Cachar Hills District of Assam, efforts of the State Governments are supplemented by the Central Government through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces including Army; sharing of intelligence, etc. Government has also initiated discussions with Dima Halam Daogah/Nunisa (DKD/N) groisp and Dima Halam Daogah/Joel (DHD/J) group.

[Translation]

Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2604. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of islands in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands alongwith the population of the said Islands;

(b) the number of islands out of the above which are proposed to be interlinked by rail and roadways giving the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive schemes for the overall development of the said islands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds granted/utilised during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 37 inhabited islands in the Andaman and Nicobar Jslands. Island-wise population in these Islands has been shown in Statement-I.

(b) No proposal to Inter-link Islands by rail has been received by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration

from the Ministry of Railways. However, Andaman and Nicobar Administration proposes to inter-link the following four islands by roadways as under:

(i) South Andaman Island (Chidiyatapu to Jirkatant).

(ii) Baratang Island.

(iii) Middle Andaman Island (Kadamtala to Mayabunder).

(iv) North Andaman Island (Mohanpur to Aerial Bay).

(c) and (d) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has formulated 174 Plan Schemes for development of these Islands. The sector-wise details thereof alongwith the details of funds granted/utilized in last three years have been shown in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Name of Inhabited Island	Population (in Nos.) (as per 2001 Census)
1	2	3
Andaman District		
1.	Narcodum Islands	17
2.	East Island	17
3.	North Andaman Island	42163
4.	Smith Island	676
5.	Stewart Island	02
6.	Curlew Island	02
7.	Aves Island	02
8.	Interview Island	16
9.	Middle Andaman Island	54385
10.	Long Island	2199
11.	North Passage Island	11
12.	Strait Island	42
13.	Baratang Island	6062
14.	Havelock Island	5354
15.	John Lawrence Island	25
16.	Neil Island	2868
17.	South Andaman Island	181949
18.	Rutland Island	688
19.	North Sentinel Island	39
20.	Little Andaman Island	17528
21.	Flat Bay Island	10
22.	Viper Island	04
23.	Spika Island	19
24.	Cinque Island	06
	Total (Andaman District)	314084
	Nicobar District	
1.	Car Nicobar Island	20292
2.	Chowra Island	1385
3.	Teressa Island	2026
4.	Bambooka Island	55
5.	Katchal Island	5312
6.	Nancowry Island	927
7.	Kamorta Island	3412
8.	Trinket Island	432
9.	Pillomillo Island	145
10.	Little Nicobar Island	353
11.	Kondul Island	150
12.	Great Nicobar Island	7566
13.	Tilangchang Island	13
	Total (Nicobar District)	42068
	Grand Total (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	356152

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Schemes
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	21
2.	Rural Development	04
3.	Irrigation and Flood Control	04
4.	Energy	08
5.	Industry and Minerals	06
6.	Jransport	29
7.	Science and Technology and Environment	11
8.	General Economic Services	11
9.	Social Services	56
10.	General Services	14
	Total	174

Year-wise funds granted (Rs. in crores)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Normal Plan	606.33	710.84	893.47
TRP	546.60	840.16	643.34
Total Plan	1152.93	1551.00	1536.81
Non-Plan	891.00	1182.92	1298.45
Grand Total	2043.93	2733.92	2835.26

Year-wise funds utilized (Rs. in crores)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Normal Plan	607.28	694.08	887.26
TRP	535.02	837.52	634.32
Total Plan	1142.30	1531.60	1521.58
Non-Plan	883.31	1159.07	1289.40
Grand Total	2025.61	2690.67	2810.98

Regulation of Forward Trading

2605. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Food Programme/Food and Agriculture Organisation have suggested to regulate forward trading to check food inflation;

(b) if so, the details of the said report alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to regulate or ban the forward trading of food items and agriculture products in view of the report of the World Food Organisation;

(e) if so, whether the Government has also received suggestions from various social organisations in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS):(a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in its Policy Brief of June, 2010 on the topic 'Price surges in food markets—How should organised futures market be regulated?' has advocated adequate regulation of futures market to foster market performance, given the fact that the futures markets have become an integral part of the Food Market and perform an important role for many market participants.

The policy brief analyzes the global price surges in food market between 2006 and 2008. While attributing the rise in food prices to macro economic factors, such as high crude oil prices, strong demand for crops from the bio-fuel sector, falling stockpiles of food and lower cereal production, it stated that the upward swing may also have been amplified in the short term by speculation in organised futures market. However, it clarified that longer term equilibrium prices are ultimately determined in cash markets where buying and selling of physical commodities reflects the fundamental supply and demand forces that ultimately determine the prices. The policy brief stressed the benefits of futures contracts by stating that these contracts provided an important instrument to hedge against price risk in commodity markets and were basically used by all traders of physical commodities as part of their normal trading behavior. While commodity futures had become increasingly appealing to non-commercial investors (speculators), these speculators provided important liquidity to the market.

While debating on whether speculation in commodity futures increased price volatility on food markets, the policy brief puts forth the viewpoint that futures markets have stabilizing effect as traders merely react to price signals that eventually depend on market fundamentals. In this way, speculation could even accelerate the process of finding an equilibrium price. On the other hand, there is a possibility that, in the short term, powerful investors such as index funds might be attracted by the opportunities offered by the upward trend of a commodity price, thereby strengthening the trend and pushing the futures price further from its true equilibrium. The policy brief, however, could not find sufficient empirical evidence for both the hypotheses and felt that therb we're d number of reasons to believe that speculation might not have been the main driver of the fftod price surge. For one, price volatility had also been high for commodities that did not have futures markets or where these markets were not important (e.g. steel and rice). Furthermore, as excess demand in well functioning futures markets could easily be met by sufficient supply (i.e., by issuing futures contracts), the effect of speculation on the equilibrium price is relatively small and short compared to price swings of a physical asset where supply is less elastic or even fixed.

It must be noted that these observations are in the context of global market and not specifically premised on any particular country. The government is in agreement with the policy brief of the FAO. The futures market has become an integral part of the global food market and serves as an effective mechanism for price discovery and price risk management. The long term equilibrium price of food commodities is determined by fundamental supply and demand forces as reflected in the buying and selling of physical commodities in the cash market. As the futures markets plays a very important role of mitigating price risk in the commodity markets and emitting

price signals for not only its users but also for the non-user stakeholders, effective regulation of the market becomes paramount. In India, the commodity futures market is closely regulated by the Forward Markets Commission by using stringent regulatory measures, such as margins, position limits, price circuit limits etc. that limit unrealistic movement of futures prices in the market. Also, unlike in developed markets, large investors such as hedge and index funds having the ability to invest large amounts of money in the futures market and thereby swing the futures prices away from its true equilibrium are Not Permitted to participate in the Indian market. The conservative regulatory framework in the Indian commodity futures market and absence of big fund investors ensures that the market performs its economic functions efficiently.

(c) The policy brief of the FAO does not recommend banning of futures trading of food items. The report recognizes the need for and economic utility of the futures market and recommends adequate regulation of the commodity futures market for improvement in market performance. The government and the market regulator are already effectively regulating the commodity futures market in India through the use of appropriate policy framework by the former and stringent regulatory tools and close supervision of the market on a daily basis by the later. The government does not contemplate banning of futures trading in food items nor does the FAO suggest any such thing.

The futures market, by serving as a platform for price discovery and price risk management helps various stakeholders in the food market such as farmers, producers, processors and exporters to plan their production or purchase/sale, get better value for their produce and mitigate the price risk. In addition to its aforesaid utility for the market players, price information emanating from the futures market is useful for policy makers to takf timely corrective policy interventions on the supply or demand side, as the case may be, to redress the supply-demand gap (which is responsible for price rise in food items). For example, if a future shortage trend is indicated by the futures market, policy action to incentives the farmers for higher acreage and/or to liberalise the import regime etc. can be taken to ease the supply constraints in order to control the prices. Similarly, in an over supply situation, encouragement of exports, increased consumption by the consumers/processors etc. will ease the downward pressure on prices (to the detriment of producers). Thus, the futures market also acts as an indicator or enabler of potential policy changes to manage prices of food items in future. In view of the above, the government does not contemplate to ban futures trading of food items.

(d) No Madam, the government has not received any suggestion from any social organization in this regard.

(e) In view of answer (d) above, the question does not arise.

Kidnapping of Women

2606. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of kidnapping of women are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported/ registered and victims traced/untraced during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to trace all the kidnapped children;

(d) the total number of accused arrested and gangs busted alongwith the action taken against them during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a), (b) and (d) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total of 17414, 20416 and 22939 number of cases of kidnapping and abduction In case of women and girls were reported during 2006-2008. Similarly, a total of 5102, 6377 and 7650 number of cases of kidnapping and children were reported during 2006-2008 The State/ UT-wise details of cases of kidnapping and abduction of women and children regarding case registered, cases charge sheeted, persons arrested and persons convicted during 2006-2008 are placed at Statements-I and II respectively. No Information on gangs busted is maintained separately by NCRB.

(c) and (e) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution off crime, including tracing all the kidnapped women and children, lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Government of India is committed to augment the efforts of law enforcement agencies of the State Governments/UT Administrations, who are responsible for ensuring protection and well-being of the vulnerable sections of society, including women and children. The Ministry of Home Affairs has, from' time to time, been issuing advisories to the State Governments/UT Administrations urging them to take effective steps to ensure prevention of crime against women and children and to provide security and protection to them. A detailed advisory (on prevention of crime against women) dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the law enforcement machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and take appropriate measures such as improving the safety conditions on road by increasing police patrolling, especially during the night, using the mobile police vans with women police officers, installing people friendly street lights on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys and taking special steps for security of women working in night shifts of call centers etc.

Similarly, a detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by Government of India to all the State Governments and UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be Identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor Infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girts. For this purpose the States/UTs have been advised to take following steps:

(i) Increase the number of beat constables;

(ii) Increase the number of police help booths/ kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;

(iii) Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;

(iv) Posting police officers, especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

There is also a 24-hour toll free emergency helpline service for children in need of care and protection in several cities under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Statement-I

Cases Registered(CR), cases Chargesheeted(CS), cases Convicted(CV), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted(PCS) and Persons Convicted(PCV) under Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls (Section 636, 371 to 373 IPC) during 2006-2008

		2006						2007						2008					
Sl. No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1329	709	71	1326	1250	156	1564	1003	60	1674	1424	129	1396	925	37	1606	1635	96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	37	3	51	37	5	44	233	4	51	37	5	47	26	4	57	35	7
3.	Assam	1544	798	102	1848	1011	113	1471	886	250	1721	1034	225	1789	760	89	1965	1269	248
4.	Bihar	1084	643	118	1961	1350	218	1260	787	76	2085	1742	157	1789	837	138	2382	1978	264
5.	Chhattisgarh	178	156	45	177	175	57	181	148	16	196	198	38	216	178	23	229	210	33
6.	Goa	10	10	0	12	12	0	7	2	2	8	2	3	26	8	1	28	10	1
7.	Gujarat	945	654	76	1142	1152	135	1089	789	55	1356	1310	87	1119	764	44	1320	1324	67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8.	Haryana	431	263	55	395	403	64	554	311	50	490	463	95	644	327	71	594	563	90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109	45	6	77	75	7	150	51	3	106	75	7	137	67	10	144	133	17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	723	571	8	862	853	18	707	496	2	959	956	2	656	267	1	523	524	1
11.	Jharkhaned	410	250	25	378	289	42	534	339	125	549	487	129	499	318	57	604	533	92
12.	Karnataka	328	198	8	357	310	15	390	194	13	373	337	25	405	201	6	487	394	11
13.	Kerala	202	149	4	219	175	10	177	147	9	194	214	14	166	155	1	179	194	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	617	515	215	869	860	337	701	585	146	905	920	301	736	619	204	1013	1006	215
15.	Maharashtra	921	609	36	1324	155	60	967	676	53	1286	1243	79	998	723	47	1487	1351	63
16.	Manipur	79	0	1	49	0	0	83	1	1	59	1	1	87	0	0	68	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	25	10	0	27	15	0	22	3	4	12	15	6	25	3	0	14	3	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
19.	Nagaland	3	3	2	5	5	6	3	2	12	11	7	7	4	5	5	3	1	
20.	Orissa	577	396	46	558	536	63	660	402	28	681	684	61	762	504	67	633	602	71
21.	Punjab	418	162	19	471	282	43	545	210	26	592	381	63	514	257	22	573	470	42
22.	Rajasthan	1553	546	225	1011	1012	571	1694	556	132	942	944	270	1863	612	121	942	938	169
23.	Sikkim	7	4	0	0	1	0	9	2	0	3	3	0	4	5	1	6	8	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	718	350	58	1052	691	174	1097	453	53	1107	835	118	1160	521	138	1405	1116	263
25.	Tripura	62	27	8	61	42	5	81	66	5	81	80	12	110	87	4	112	93	12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2551	1815	903	4270	3965	2018	3363	1948	804	5683	4166	1843	4439	2571	1172	8280	5932	2782
27.	Uttarakhand	183	133	49	314	255	138	227	120	37	363	269	76	222	125	44	203	174	118
28.	West Bengal	1199	838	120	1660	1251	180	1590	931	31	1742	1549	56	1907	1130	36	1857	1466	58
	Total State	16258	9892	2205	20477	17163	4437	19173	11142	1989	23231	19380	3809	21726	12015	2343	26719	21965	4727
29.	Anadam and Nicobar Islands	5	7	0	10	10	0	9	3	0	6	3	0	13	7	0	10	10	0
30.	Chandigarh	57	27	5	50	46	7	46	23	10	45	31	13	42	13	8	42	22	21
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	9	0	7	8	0	6	5	0	7	7	0	11	6	0	16	8	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	1066	247	40	402	390	74	1167	277	38	352	204	80	1136	405	27	412	458	41
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
35.	Puducherry	13	8	0	20	14	0	14	9	1	14	18	3	9	5	0	8	7	0
	Total UT	1156	299	45	490	469	81	1243	318	49	427	266	96	1213	436	35	489	505	62
	Total All India	17414	10191	2250	20967	17632	4518	20416	11460	2038	23658	19646	3905	22939	12451	2378	27208	22470	4789

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes in information on pending cases from previous years also

Statement-II

Cases Registered(CR), cases Chargesheeted(CS), cases Convicted(CV), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted(PCS) and Persons Convicted(PCV) under Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls (Section 364, 366, 367 and 369 IPC) during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	498	281	37	600	469	78	609	447	35	654	651	54	433	380	11	563	619	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	12	0	18	11	0	3	8	0	3	5	0	13	11	0	11	11	0
3.	Assam	25	18	2	25	18	2	29	24	10	29	22	10	7	13	1	9	16	2
4.	Bihar	25	30	5	44	42	8	421	130	6	603	243	16	496	328	15	931	694	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	113	109	24	115	114	18	103	82	9	87	85	14	96	94	16	105	104	10
6.	Goa	10	11	0	14	15	0	7	3	2	5	3	3	24	8	0	28	9	0
7.	Gujarat	360	259	8	391	387	16	436	317	18	505	464	19	521	421	14	606	618	18
8.	Haryana	158	88	20	123	118	21	107	31	5	138	141	28	104	82	17	89	92	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	52	19	0	41	41	0	61	32	22	32	29	0	78	39	4	69	59	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	72	55	0	57	57	0	8	20	0	9	9	0	3	4	0	4	4	0
11.	Jharkhaned	11	8	1	23	17	0	7	8	6	6	7	17	18	11	1	36	25	1
12.	Karnataka	62	41	0	50	56	0	62	46	1	62	54	1	99	41	1	69	61	1
13.	Kerala	73	52	14	126	98	4	73	58	4	96	91	8	87	72	2	93	111	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	237	215	24	304	285	36	283	205	47	271	285	85	264	246	53	357	351	82
15.	Maharashtra	552	431	13	612	561	17	590	415	8	680	614	13	598	476	13	699	627	17
16.	Manipur	32	0	0	30	0	0	42	0	0	17	0	0	61	0	0	5	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	13	8	0	1	1	0	9	3	0	7	3	0	21	7	0	12	11	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
19.	Nagaland	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	0	3	1	0
20.	Orissa	17	13	1	23	23	2	36	29	0	36	34	0	8	11	0	24	29	0
21.	Punjab	169	73	16	67	47	13	296	127	12	165	128	29	184	95	11	160	143	12
22.	Rajasthan	392	225	17	255	254	32	589	278	19	300	298	23	504	226	29	251	247	35
23.	Sikkim	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	1	1	1	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	118	71	15	146	96	18	197	84	3	197	115	12	275	181	19	216	231	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25.	Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	8	2	9	8	3	23	17	2	25	24	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	734	624	304	1120	1061	601	1041	729	372	1563	1240	607	2224	1308	532	3043	2061	928
27.	Uttarakhand	5	15	2	7	16	2	46	31	6	49	38	13	24	21	9	39	47	11
28.	West Bengal	156	111	8	233	170	10	88	38	1	110	51	1	196	136	2	154	165	5
	Total State	3917	2770	500	4425	3977	879	5161	3156	569	5638	4622	957	6369	4232	753	7603	6362	1226
29.	Anadam and Nicobar Islands	4	6	0	4	4	0	7	2	0	6	3	0	12	5	0	9	9	0
30.	Chandigarh	43	18	5	29	24	6	30	8	10	36	20	14	36	13	7	39	15	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	9	0	10	11	0	6	4	0	4	4	0	11	7	0	17	9	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	114	334	33	396	170	34	1161	236	41	410	383	48	1208	335	46	388	353	68
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	13	8	0	23	18	0	12	13	0	10	17	0	14	4	0	10	5	0
	Total UT	1185	376	38	463	228	40	1216	263	51	466	427	62	1281	364	53	463	391	76
	Total All India	5102	3146	538	4888	4205	919	6377	3419	620	6104	5049	1019	7650	4596	806	8066	6753	1302

Source: Crime in India

Financial Transaction by Terrorist Groups

2607. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints that terrorists groups/organisations are making financial transaction through Private Trust, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Charitable Trusts functioning in the country as well as Indian Organisations functioning abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of such cases registered including the action taken against such organisations during each of the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMA-CHANDRAN): (a) and (b) So far instances of terrorist groups/organizations making financial transaction through private trusts, NGOs etc. functioning in the country as well as Indian organizations functioning aboard, has not come to notice. However, from a terrorism financing risk perspective, foreign organisations and trusts, especially those based in countries which provide a safe haven to terrorists acting against India, are considered a potential source of terrorist financing.

(c) NGOs in India, desirous of receiving funds from abroad, need to be 'registered' under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. While the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has provisions to deal with the financing of terrorism, inflow of funds from abroad to NGOs is regulated under The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. Towards greater transparency and strengthening the reporting and regulatory mechanism, it is proposed to have amendments En the extant Act.

[English]

Establishment of Battalions

2608. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Arunachal Pradesh with regard to formation of battalions for Arunachal Scouts to supplement the effort of the Central Para-Military Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the local youths are likely to be inducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There is no specific proposal in this regard.

FM Channels

2609. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any impediment to rollout of FM services in the country including rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the present status for commissioning of FM radio stations in various parts of the country including Karnataka, State-wise and location-wise;

(d) the number of FM stations likely to be set up in the country under the FM Phase-III, State-wise and location-wise; and

(e) the time by which new FM stations are likely to be operational under the FM Phase-III?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All India Radio is commissioning 320 FM radio stations in the country. They are at various stages of implementation. Details are in Statement-I.

(d) It is proposed to set up 806 Private FM Radio Stations under Phase-III. Details are in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Place	STATE	Power of the proposed Transmitters	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adilabad	ANDHRA PRADESH	10KWFM	NIT issued.
2.	Cuddapah	ANDHRA PRADESH	1 kWFM	NIT issued
3.	Karimnagar	ANDHRA PRADESH	5 kWFM	Installation in progress.
4.	Mehboobnagar	ANDHRA PRADESH	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued
5.	Srikakulam	ANDHRA PRADESH	1 kWFM	Installation in progress.
6.	Suryapet	ANDHRA PRADESH	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued (1 kW FM interim set up ready)
7.	Anini	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1 kWFM	Proper demand note for site not received from State Government

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Bomdila	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
9.	Changlang	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
10.	Khonsa	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
11.	Daporijo	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
12.	Dibrugarh	ASSAM	1 kWFM	NIT issued
13.	Golpara	ASSAM	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
14.	Karimganj	ASSAM	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
15.	Lumding	ASSAM	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
16.	Tezpur	ASSAM	1 kWFM	N!T Issued
17.	Silchar	ASSAM	5kWFM	Order for transmitter under Issue
18.	Ambikapur	CHATTISGARH	5kWFM	NIT Issued
19.	Bhuj	GUJARAT	5kWFM	NIT Issued
20.	Junagarh	GUJARAT	10kWFM	Durchase Order issued
21.	Dhanbad	JHARKHAND	10kWFM	Procurement under process
22.	Bhadravati	KARNATAKA	1 kWFM	NIT Issued
23.	Trichur	KERALA	1 kWFM	NIT Issued
24.	Chhatarpur	MADHYA PRADESH	5 KWFM	NIT Issued
25.	Gwalior	MADHYA PRADESH	5kWFM	NIT Issued
26.	Ujjain	MADHYA PRADESH	5kWFM	Purchase Order under issue
27.	Amravati	MAHARASHTRA	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued
28.	Jalgaon	MAHARASHTRA	5kWFM	NIT Issued
29.	Parbhani	MAHARASHTRA	1 kWFM	NIT Issued
30.	Ratnagiri	MAHARASHTRA	1 kWFM	NIT Issued
31.	Sangli	MAHARASHTRA	1 kWFM	NIT Issued
32.	Sholapur	MAHARASHTRA	10KWFM	Purchase Order issued
33.	Tamenglang	MANIPUR	1 kWFM	Site not allotted by State Government
34.	Ukhrul	MANIPUR	1 kWFM	Site not allotted by State Government

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Tura	MEGHALAYA	5kWFM	NIT Issued
36.	Cherapunjee	MEGHALAYA	1 kWFM	installation in progress
37.	Kolasib	MIZORAM	1 kWFM	installation in progress
38.	Tuipang	MIZORAM	1 kWFM	installation in progress
39.	Champhai	MIZORAM	1 kWFM	installation in progress
40.	Phek	NAGALAND	1 kWFM	installation in progress
41.	Wokha	NAGALAND	1 kWFM	installation in progress
42.	Zunheboto	NAGALAND	1 kWFM	Demand note for site is under sanction
43.	Bhawanipatna	ORISSA	5KWFM	NIT Issued
44.	Jeypbre	ORISSA	1-kW FM	NIT Issued
45.	Keonjhar	ORISSA	10kWFM	NIT Issued
46.	Sambalpur	ORISSA	5kWFM	NIT Issued
47.	Rairangpur	ORISSA	1 kW FM	Technically ready
48.	Amritsar	PUNJAB	20 kW FM	Tenders are under process
49.	Fazilka	PUNJAB	20 kW FM	Tenders are under process
50.	Ajmer	RAJASTHAN	5kWFM	NIT Issued
51.	Bikaner	RAJASTHAN	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued
52.	Chauritan hill	RAJASTHAN	20 kW FM	Tenders are under process
53.	Kota	RAJASTHAN	1 kWFM	NIT Issued
54.	Gangtok	SIKKIM	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued
55.	Tirunelvelli	TAMIL NADU	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued
56.	Tuticorin	TAMIL NADU	1 kWFM	NIT Issued
57.	Longtherai	TRIPURA	5KWFM	Technically ready
58.	Nutan bazar	TRIPURA	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
59.	Udaypur	TRIPURA	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
60.	Agra	UTTAR PRADESH	5kWFM	NIT Issued

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Banda	UTTAR PRADESH	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued
62.	Lakhimpurkheri	UTTAR PRADESH	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued
63.	Maunath bhanjan	UTTAR PRADESH	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued
64.	Rai bareilly	UTTAR PRADESH	20 kW FM	Site not yet allotted by State Government
65.	Rampur	UTTAR PRADESH	1 kWFM	NIT Issued
66.	Bageshwar	UTTARAKHAND	5kWFM	Purchase Order is under issue
67.	Champawat	UTTARAKHAND	1 kWFM	Revised demand note from the State Government is being obtained
68.	Dehradun	UTTARAKHAND	10kWFM	Purchase Order issued
69.	Gairsan	UTTARAKHAND	1 kWFM	Installation in progress.
70.	Haldwani	UTTARAKHAND	10kWFM	State Government yet to allot the site at nominal cost
71.	New tehri	UTTARAKHAND	1 kWFM	Installation in progress
72.	Almora	UTTRAKHAND	5kWFM	NIT Issued
73.	Balurghat	WEST BENGAL	10kWFM	Procurement under process
74.	Bardhwan	WEST BENGAL	10kWFM	Procurement under process
75.	Koochbihar	WEST BENGAL	10kWFM	Procurement under process
76-120	LOW POWER FM TRANSMITTERS (45 places)		100 Watt	Installation completed. Commissioning held up due to non availability of Frequency clearance from WPC Wing, DoT.
121-220	LOW POWER FM TRANSMITTERS IN NORTH EASTERN REGION (100 Places)		100 Watt	Installation has been complete at 80 places and is in progress at another 10 places. Work at 10 other places will start after getting clearance from the State Government and improvement in law and order Situation.
221-320	LOW POWER FM TRANSMITTERS IN ALL OVER COUNTRY (100 Places)		100 Watt	NIT Issued

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Name of City	State	Total Number of Channels proposed	Existing Channels	Channels available for Phase III
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Category "A+"			
1.	Chennal	Tamil Nadu	9	8	1
2.	Delhi	Delhi	9	8	1
3.	Kolkata	West Bengal	9	9	0
4.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	9	7	2
		Category "A"			
5.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	6	5	1
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	8	7	1
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	8	4	4
8.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	6	5	1
9.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	6	3	3
10.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	6	3	3
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	6	4	2
12.	Pune	Maharashtra	6	4	2
13.	Surat	Gujarat	6	4	2
		Category "B"			
14.	Amritsar *	Punjab	4	3	1
15.	Agra *	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	2
16.	Allahabad *	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	2
17.	Asansol	West Bengal	4	2	2
18.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	0
19.	Cochin	Kerala	4	3	0
20.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4	4	1
21.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	4	0	4
22.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	0
24.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	4	3	1
25.	Ludhiana	Punjab	4	0	4
26.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	4	3	1
27.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	428
28.	Patna	Bihar	4	1	3
29.	Rajkot	Gujarat	4	3	1
30.	Vadodara	Gujarat	4	4	0
31.	Varanasi*	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	1
32.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	2
33.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	0
		Category "C"			
34.	Ahmednagar*	Maharashtra	4	2	2
35.	Ajmer *	Rajasthan	4	2	2
36.	Akola*	Maharashtra	4	1	3
37.	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	4	0	4
38.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	3
39.	Amravati	Maharashtra	4	0	4
40.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	4	2	2
41.	Bareily	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	2
42.	Belgaum	Karnataka	4	0	4
43.	Bellary	Karnataka	4	0	4
44.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	4	0	4
45.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	4	0	4
46.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	4	3	1
47.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	4	1	3
48.	Bilaspur*	Chhattisgarh	4	1	3
49.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh/UT	4	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	4	0	4
51.	Devengeri	Karnataka	4	0	4
52.	Dhule	Maharashtra	4	1	3
53.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	4	0	4
54.	Gaya	Bihar	4	0	4
55.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	3
56.	Gulbarga*	Karnataka	4	1	3
57.	Guwahati	Assam	4	4	0
58.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	0
59.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	4	0	4
60.	Jalandhar	Punjab	4	4	0
61.	Jalgaon*	Maharashtra	4	2	2
62.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1	3
63.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	4	0	4
64.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	3
65.	Jodhpur*	Rajasthan	4	3	1
66.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	4
67.	Kannur	Kerala	4	4	0
68.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	4	2	2
69.	Kota	Rajasthan	4	3	1
70.	Kozhikod	Kerala	4	2	2
71.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	4
72.	Malegaon	Maharashtra	4	0	4
73.	Mangalor *	Karnataka	4	3	1
74.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	4
75.	Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	4	1	3
76.	Mysore	Karnataka	4	2	
77.	Nanded*	Maharashtra	4	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	Nasik	Maharashtra	4	2	2
79.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	4
80.	Patiala *	Punjab	4	3	1
81.	Puducherry	Puducherry	4	3	1
82.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	4	4	0
83.	Rajamumdry*	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	3
84.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	4	4	0
85.	Rourkela	Orissa	4	2	2
86.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	4
87.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	4
88.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	4 4	0	4
89.	Sangli	Maharashtra	4	2	2
90.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	4
91.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	4	2	2
92.	Siliguri	West Bengal	4	4	0
93.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1	3
94.	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	a 4	2	2
95.	Tirunelveli*	Tamil Nadu	4	2	2
96.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	2
97.	Tiruvananthapuram	Kerala	4	4	0
98.	Trissur	Kerala	4	4	0
99.	Tuticorin*	Tamil Nadu	4	2	2
100.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	4	3	1
101.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	4
102.	Vellore	Tamil nadu	4	0	4
103.	Warangal*	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	3
		Category "D"			
104.	Abohar	Punjab	3	0	3
105.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
106.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
107.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
108.	Agartala	Tripura	3	1	2
109.	Aizwal	Mizoram	3	1	2
110.	Alipurduar	West Bengal	3	0	3
111.	Alwal	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
112.	Alwar	Rajasthan	3	0	3
113.	Ambala	Haryana	3	0	3
114.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
115.	Arrah	Bihar	3	0	3
116.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
117.	Baharampur	West Bengal	3	0	3
118.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
119.	Baleshwar	Orissa	3	0	3
120.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
121.	Balurghat	West Bengal	3	0	3
122.	Bands	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
123.	Bangaon	West Bengal	3	0	3
124.	Bankura	West Bengal	3	0	3
125.	Barddhaman	West Bengal	3	0	3
126.	Baripada	Orissa	3	0	3
127.	Barshi	Maharashtra	3	0	3
128.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
129.	Beawar	Rajasthan	3	0	3
130.	Begusarai	Bihar	3	0	3
131.	Bettiah	Bihar	3	0	3
132.	Bhadurgarh	Haryana	3	0	3
133.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
134.	Bharuch	Gujarat	3	0	3
135.	Bhatinda	Punjab	3	0	3
136.	Bheemavaram	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
137.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	3	0	3
138.	Bhiwani	Haryana	3	0	3
139.	Bidar	Karnataka	3	0	3
140.	Bihar Shareef	Bihar	3	0	3
141.	Bijapur	Karnataka	3	0	3
142.	Bokaro Steel City	Jharkhand	3	0	3
143.	Botad	Gujarat	3	0	3
144.	Brahmapur	Orissa	3	0	3
145.	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
146.	Burhanapur	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
147.	Chapra	Bihar	3	0	3
148.	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
149.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
150.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	3	0	3
151.	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
152.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	3	0	3
153.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
154.	Churu	Rajasthan	3	0	3
155.	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
156.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
157.	Daman *	Daman and Diu	3	0	3
158.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
159.	Darbhanga	Bihar	3	0	3
160.	Darjiling	West Bengal	3	0	3
161.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
162.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
163.	Dharamavaram	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
164.	Dibrugarh	Assam	3	0	3
165.	Dimapur	Nagaland	3	0	3
166.	Dingdigul	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
167.	Dohad	Gujarat	3	0	3
168.	Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhatisgarh	3	0	3
169.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
170.	English Bazar (Maldah)	West Bengal	3	0	3
171.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
172.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
173.	Faizabad/Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
174.	Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
175.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
176.	Gadag Betigeri	Karnataka	3	0	3
177.	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	3	0	3
178.	Gangtok	Sikkim	3	3	0
179.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
180.	Giridih	Jharkhand	3	0	3
181.	Godhra	Gujarat	3	0	3
182.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
183.	Gondiya	Maharashtra	3	0	3
184.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
185.	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
186.	Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	Uttar anchal	3	0	3
187.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	3	0	3
188.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
189.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
190.	Hassan	Karnataka	3	0	3
191.	Hazaribag	Jharkhand	3	0	3
192.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
193.	Hissar*	Haryana	4	3	1
194.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	3	0	3
195.	Hospet	Karnataka	3	0	3
196.	Imphal	Manipur	3	0	3
197.	Itanagar	Arunchal Pradesh	3	1	2
198.	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
199.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3
200.	Jaunpur-	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
201.	Jetpur Navagadh	Gujarat	3	0	3
202.	Jhunjhunun	Rajasthan	3	0	3
203.	Jind	Haryana	3	0	3
204.	Jorhat	Assam	3	0	3
205.	Junagadh	Gujarat	3	0	3
206.	Kaithai	Haryana	3	0	3
207.	Kanhangad (Kasargod)	Kerala	3	0	3
208.	Karaikkudi	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
209.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
210.	Karnal	Haryana	3	2	1
211.	Karur	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
212.	Kavaralli	Lakshadweep	3	0	3
213.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
214.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
215.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	3	0	3
216.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
217.	Kohima	Nagaland	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
218.	Kolar	Karnataka	3	0	3
219.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3
220.	Kothagudem	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
221.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	3	0	3
222.	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
223.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
224.	Latur	Maharashtra	3	0	3
225.	Machillpatnam	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
226.	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
227.	Mahbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
228.	Mahesana	Gujarat	3	0	3
229.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
230.	Mancherial	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
231.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
232.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
233.	Maunath Bhajan (Distt. Mau)	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
234.	Mirzapur cum Vindhvachal	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
235.	Moga	Punjab	3	0	3
236.	Motihari	Bihar	3	0	3
237.	Munger	Bihar	3	0	3
238.	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
239.	Nagaon (Nowgang)	Assam	3	0	3
240.	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
241.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
242.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
243.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
244.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
245.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
246.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
247.	Oral	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
248.	Palakkad	Kerala	3	0	3
249.	Palanpur	Gujarat	3	0	3
250.	Pali	Rajasthan	3	0	3
251.	Panipat	Haryana	3	0	3
252.	Pannaji	Goa	3	3	0
253.	Patan	Gujarat	3	0	3
254.	Pathankot	Punjab	3	0	3
255.	Porbandar	Gujarat	3	0	3
256.	Portblair	Andman and Nicobar	3	0	3
257.	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
258.	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
259.	Puri	Orissa	3	0	3
260.	Purnia	Bihar	3	0	3
261.	Puruliya	West Bengal	3	0	3
262.	Rae Barelli	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
263.	Raichur	Karnataka	3	0	3
264.	Rajapalayam	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
265.	Rajgarh	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3
266.	Ramagundan	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
267.	Raoganj	West Bengal	3	0	3
268.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
269.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
270.	Rewari	Haryana	3	0	3
271.	Rohtak	Haryana	3	0	3
272.	Saharsa	Bihar	3	0	3
273.	Sambalpur	Orissa	3	0	3
274.	Sasaram	Bihar	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
275.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
276.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	3	0	3
277.	Shilong	Meghalaya	3	2	1
278.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	0
279.	Shiraoga	Karnataka	3	0	3
280.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
281.	Sikar	Rajasthan	3	0	3
282.	Silchar	Assam	3	o 0	3
283.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
284.	Sirysa	Haryana	3	0	3
285.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
286.	Siwan	Bihar	3	0	3
287.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	3
288.	Surendranagar Dudhrei	Gujarat	3	0	3
289.	Thanesar	Haryana	3	0	3
290.	Thanjavar	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
291.	Tinsukia	Assam	3	0	3
292.	Tiruvannamiai	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
293.	Tonk	Rajasthan	3	0	3
294.	Tuirtkur	Karnataka	3	0	3
295.	Udupi	Karnataka	3	0	3
296.	Vaniyambadi	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3
297.	Veraval	Gujarat	3	0	3
298.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	3
299.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3
300.	Wadhwan (Surendernagar)	Gujarat	3	0	3
301.	Wardha	Maharashtra	3	0	3
302.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	3	0	3
	Total		1052	246	806

*Licence revoked in Phase-II

Share of MSME in Manufacturing Sector

2610. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the share of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the manufacturing sector of the country;

(b) the average capital investment in MSMEs in the country;

(c) whether the technological capabilities of the MSMEs are under-developed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for technical upgradation and increasing the share of MSME in manufacturing output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The share of Micro and Small Enterprises in the manufacturing sector of the country is 45.24% for the year 2007-08 (latest available).

(b) As per the 'Quick Results : Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 2006-2007', the average value of fixed investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for Registered sector is Rs. 32.26 lakh per unit.

(c) and (d) The MSMEs are heterogeneous in respect of size and state of technology with relatively advanced technology being adopted by many Medium enterprises. There is substantial scope for technology upgradation of MSMEs.

(e) The Ministry has put in place several measures to help MSMEs for technological upgradation and to increase their share in manufacturing output. The technological upgradation efforts include implementation of Design Clinic Scheme; Scheme for Promotion of Information and Communication Tools; Scheme for Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation and Scheme for Mini Tool Rooms under PPP mode, launched under the National Manufacturing Competitive Programme (NMCP) of the Government of India initiated in 2007-08. Further, the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), launched in 2005, aims at facilitating technology upgradation by providing 15% upfront capital subsidy to manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprises on institutional finance (subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 15 lakh) for induction of well-established and improved technologies in the specified sub-sectors/products approved under the scheme.

The Central Government implements several other schemes/programmes to help MSMEs increase their share in the manufacturing output with focus on infrastructure assistance through cluster approach, timely availability of credit, entrepreneurship and skill development, capacity building, marketing assistance etc. The Government has also enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 and announced a 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' in 2007 to facilitate promotion and development of MSMEs and enhancing their competitiveness. Further, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister in 2009 to address the issues concerning the MSME sector. The Task Force submitted its report and made several recommendations in the areas of technology upgradation, credit, marketing, infrastructure development, skill development etc. for providing an impetus to the growth of the sector. The report has been circulated to the departments/agencies concerned for time-bound action as laid down in the report.

[Translation]

Foodgrain Production

2611. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of foodgrains in the country including Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the details of foodgrain production in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise and crop-wise;

(c) whether the pace of foodgrain production and productivity in the country is far below the level of other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase foodgrain production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the Working Group of the Planning Commission constituted for the 11 Five Year Plan, the demand/ requirement of foodgrains at all-India level for they ear 2010-11 has been projected at 229.12 million tones. State-wise details of projected demand of foodgrains are not available.

(b) State-wise and crop-wise details of production of foodgrain in the country during the last three years, *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the latest reports of Food and Agriculture Organization, the comparative position of production and productivity of foodgrains in India vis-a-vis other major countries of the world during the year 2008 is as under:

Country	Foodgrains Production (Kg/Hectare)	Productivity (Million Tonnes)
Australia	35.01	1618
Canada	60.99	3210
China	484.47	5393
India	281.85	2245
USA	405.68	6538

(e) To increase the production and productivity of foodgrains in the country, the Government is implementing a number of schemes/programmes, namely; National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management Mode of Agriculture etc.

Statement

State-wise estimates of Production of Major Foodgrains Cropa

('000 Tonnes)

State/UT	Rice			Wheat			Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	13324.0	14241.0	10514.0	8.0	16.0	9.0	4274.0	4716.0	3046.0	1697.0	1448.0	1401.0	19303.0	20421.0	14970.0
Arunachal Pradesh	158.1	163.9	#	5.3	5.2	#	76.8	77.7	#	8.3	9.0	#	246.5	255.8	#
Assam	3319.0	4008.5	3796.7	71.0	54.6	64.0	17.0	15.4	17.2	63.0	64.5	61.7	3470.0	4143.0	3939.6
Bihar	4418.1	5590.3	3620.7	4450-4	4410.0	4623.0	1498.5	1751.3	1750.1	497.1	469.1	513.8	10864.1	12220.7	10507.6
Chhattisgarh	5426.6	4391.8	4110.4	98.8	92.5	121.9	229.7	184.4	181.8	536.8	498.6	486.7	6291 .9	5167.3	4900.8
Goa	121.6	123.3	#	NG	NG	NG	0.7	0.8	#	11.3	10.2	#	133.6	134.3	#
Gujarat	1474.0	1303.0	1292.0	3838.0	2593.0	2648.0	2151.0	1976.0	1483.0	743.0	609.0	545.0	8206.0	6481.0	5968.0
Haryana	3613.0	3298.0	3625.0	10236-0	10j808:2	10500.0	1357.0	1329.4	1132.0	101.8	178.1	100.8	15307.8	15613.7	15357.8
Himachal Pradesh	121.5	118.3	105.2	504.4	547.3	568.7	896.2	712.1	568.6	36.0	23.5	14.0	1558.1	1401.2	1256.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jammu and Kashmir	561.3,	563.1	497.4	495.9	483.6	4926	499.5	660.4	508.9	15.4	14.2	23.7	1572.1	1721.3	1522.6
Jharkhand	3336.4	3420.2	1491.0	139.9	153.9	154.5	386.4	333.9	243.7	301.8	280.7	220.6	4164.5	4188.7	2109.7
Karnataka	3717.0	3802.0	3512.0	261.0	247.0	251.0	6943.0	6254.0	5790.0	1265.0	972.0	1100.0	12186.0	11275.0	10653.0
Kerala	528.5	590.3	625.1	NG	NG	0.0	2.8	1.7	0.8	8.4	6.3	5.7	5397	598.3	631.6
Madhya Pradesh	1461.9	1559.7	1260.6	6032.5	6521.9	7846.3	2122.5	2149.9	2011.0	2453.6	3683.1	3934.0	12070.5	13914.6	15051.9
Maharashtra	2996.0	2284.0	2212.0	2078.7	1516.0	1757.0	7093-0	5971.6	6385.3	3024.0	1656.0	2463.6	15191.7	11427.6	12817.9
Manipur	406.2	397.0	#	NG	NG	NG	8.4	11.5	#	7.2	6.5	#	421.8	415.0	#
Meghalaya	200.0	203.9	#	1.1	0.7	#	27.4	27.8	#	3.3	3.9	#	231.8	236.3	#
Mizoram	15.7	46.0	#	NG	NG	NG	0.7	9-3	#	2.7	3.6	#	19.1	58.9	#
Nagaland	290.6	345-1	#	1.6	2.1	#	139.4	127.3	#	41.6	39.7	#	473.2	514.2	#
Orissa	7540.7	6812.7	6895.0	8.7	7.4	5.7	210.4	191.7	228.3	383.5	387.3	393.9	8143.3	7399.1	7522.9
Punjab	10489.0	11000.0	11236.0	15720.0	15733.0	15263.0	583.1	575.1	519.1	23.0	21.7	19.2	26815.1	27329.8	27037.3
Rajasthan	259.6	241-1	228.3	7124.9	7287.0	6828.3	7121.4	7325.7	3907.1	1552.8	1826.4	735.2	16058.7	16680.2	11698.9
Sikkim	22.9	21.7	#	4.5	7.8	#	72.6	66.2	#	11.6	11.8	#	111.6	107.5	#
Tamil Nadu	5040.2	5182.7	6024.0	NG	NG	NG	1357.1	1755.1	2132.3	185,0	164.5	272.5	6582.3	7102.3	8428.8
Tripura	624.6	627.1	#	1.9	1.2	#	2.1	2.0	#	4.7	4.4	#	633.3	634.7	#
Uttar Pradesh	11780.0	13097.0	10792.1	25679.0	28554.0	27810.0	3058.9	3080.2	2941.8	1576.9	1998.1	1999.3	42094.8	46729.3	43543.2
UttaraKhand	593.0	582.0	614.0	814-0	797.0	837.0	339.0	347.0	297.0	50.0	39.0	42.0	1796.0	1765.0	1790.0
West Bengal	14719.5	15037.2	14881.7	917-3	764.5	837.1	265.8	365.4	347.2	147.6	128.5	158.2	16050.2	16295.6	16224.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.9	22.1	#	NG	NG	NG	0.9	0.6	#	1.3	1.2	#	24.1	23.9	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.7	23-4	#	1.1	1.1	#	2.7	2.7	#	5.6	5.5	33.1	32.7	#	
Delhi	31.4	31.4	#	76.2	74.4	#	11.6	11.7	#	0.7	0.7	#	119.9	118.2	#
Daman and Diu	3.5	3.8	#	NG	NG	NG	0.5	3.8	#	1.1	1.1	#	5.1	8.7	#
Puducherry	53.4	50.8	#	NG	NG	NG	0.3	n.2	#	0.4	0.5	#	54.1	51.5	#
Others	NA	NA	1794.1	NA	NA	92.5	NA	NA	279.6	NA	NA	107.3	NA	NA	2273.5
All India	96692.9	99182.4	89127.3	78570.2	80679.4	80709.6	40750.4	40037.9	33770.8	14761.5	14566.7	14598.2	230775.0	234466.4	218205.8

*4th advance estimates released on 19.07.2010, # Included in others, NA: Not Appficable, NG; Not Grown

[English]

Funds to Banned Organisations

2612. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of banned organisations in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints that banned organisations are receiving financial assistance from abroad;

(c) if so, the details of such cases including financial assistance received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to curb and monitor such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 34 terrorist organizations have been banned. Apart from this, the ban order applies also to organizations listed in the Schedule to the UN Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolution) Order, 2007 made u/s 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 as amended from time to time.

(b) and (c) Instances of banned organizations receiving financial assistance from abroad have not come to notice. However, individual terrorists have received funds from abroad, which are monitored and tracked by Security Agencies.

(d) Suitable amendments have been made, both in the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) to criminalize and tackle terrorist financing. While specific sections have been Incorporated in the UAPA to deal with terrorist financing, the amended PMLA has widened the ambit of reporting entities, thereby covering Money Transfer Service Schemes and credit/debit card operators.

Infiltration of Terrorists

2613. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that a large number of terrorists are being trained in the neighbouring countries Including Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the infiltration of such terrorists have increased in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details of cases reported during the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the said issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available information, the terrorist infrastructure, fnter-alia, including terrorist training camps continues to remain, intact in Pakistan/Pak Occupied Kashmir. A large number of terrorists are reportedly being trained In these camps.

(c) and (d) Available Inputs do not Indicate an Increase in infiltration. During the year (upto June 2010) 64 persons have been apprehended for Infiltration on Indo-Pak border and 939 persons have been apprehended for Infiltration on Indo-Bangladesh border. During the same period 11 infiltrators are reported to have been killed on Indo-Pakistan border and 13 infiltrators were reportedly killed on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

(e) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements In the light of the emerging challenges, and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures, *inter-alia*, Include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces, Amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture of private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai empowerment of DC, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control, effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen

the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorists threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has also been created. Further, the issue of State support to terrorism has been taken up at various levels In the established bilateral fora.

MSP for Kharif Crops

2614. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed for kharif crops including paddy in the current year, crop-wise and variety-wise;

(b) the target fixed for procurement of kharif crops including paddy during the said period;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure stability in the prices of agricultural produce for which MSP are not fixed; and

(d) the details of the action plan formulated for the welfare of the distressed farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Minimum Support Prices of Kharif Crops, including Paddy, fixed for 2010-11 season are given below:

(Rs. Per quintal)

Sl.No.	Commodity	Variety	MSP
1	2	3	4
1.	PADDY	Common	1000
		Grade 'A'	1030
2.	JOWAR	Hybrid	880
		Maldandi	900
3.	BAJRA		880
4.	MAIZE		880
5.	RAGI		965
6.	ARHAR (Tur)		3000
7.	MOONG		3170
8.	URAD		2900
9.	COTTON	Staple length (mm) of 24.5-25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3-5.1	2500

1	2	3	4
		Staple length (mm) of 29.5-30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5-4.3	3000
10.	GROUNDNUT IN SHELL		2300
11.	SUNFLOWER SEED		2350
12.	SOYABEAN	Black	1400
		Yellow	1440
13.	SESAMUM		2900
14.	NIGERSEED		2450

(b) No targets are fixed for procurement of paddy/ rice.

(c) Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of State/UT Government for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme.

(d) To benefit farmers, the Government is providing crop loans at low interest rates. In addition, the Government has enhanced the interest subvention to 2% for timely repayment of crop loans. The limit of collateral free farm loan has been raised to Rs. 1.00 lakh. With a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production and in the overall interests of the farmers, the Government is also implementing a number of schemes/programmes which include, inter alia, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Cereals Development Programme, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) etc.

Smuggling on Borders

2615. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states

(a) whether there are reports of smuggling of different items including narcotics, fake currencies, weapons, foodgrains, garlic and areca nuts on Indo-Pak, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Nepal borders;

(b) If so, the details of cases reported atongwith the quantum of items seized and arrests made during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling on the borders and increasing vigil on the riverine stretches in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Under the principle of one border, one border guarding force, the Border Security Force (BSF) is deployed on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh border. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been given the responsibility on Indo-Nepal border. Trans-border criminal activities including smuggling of different items such as narcotics, fake currencies, weapons, foodgrains, garlic and areca nuts have been reported on these borders. Border-wise detailed information is given below:

Indo-Pakistan border

Year	No. of cases	Narcotics seized (In Kg)	Fake currencies seized (Value in Rs.)	Weapons seized (In Nos.)	Food-grains seized (In Kg)	Garlic seized (In Kg)	Areca nut seized (In Kg)	Arrests made
2007	23	91	112700	/7	-	-	-	03
2008	31	208	6399900	42	-	-	-	20
2009	43	148	6423500	64	-	-	-	11
2010 (Upto July)	26	144	13283500	15	-	-	-	-

Indo-Bangladesh border

Year	No. of cases	Narcotics seized (In Kg)	Fake currencies seized (Value in Rs.)	Weapons seized (In Nos.)	Food-grains seized (In Kg)	Garlic seized (In Kg)	Areca nut seized (In Kg)	Arrests made
2007	2087	18133	695300	65	70037	113986	163142	86
2008	2811	12414	1871500	10	364896	118715	232624	113
2009	1555	9459	2843390	65	49511	23482	256852	106
2010 (Upto July)	744	5996	2205000	43	41460	3589	219543	129

Indo-Nepal border

Year	No. of cases	Narcotics seized (In Kg)	Fake currencies seized (Value in Rs.)	Weapons seized (In Nos.)	Food-grains seized (In Kg)	Garlic seized (In Kg)	Areca nut seized (In Kg)	Arrests made
2007	659	4590	237640	89	104886	9750	16894	293
2008	1063	11424	118100	71	388466	5472	63178	390
2009	1088	25295	245300	41	244561	6559	96742	387
2010 (Upto July)	798	19900	454350	14	580410	751	71430	268

(c) The Government has adopted a multi-prolonged approach to stop cross border criminal activities including smuggling which, *inter-alla,*-includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders, establishment of observation posts, construction of border fencing and floodlighting, introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment, upgradation of intelligence set up, establishment of additional outposts along borders to reduce inter-s and distance and coordination with the State Governments and the concerned intelligence

agencies. In the riverine stretches, he domination is being done by patrolling in water crafts, both during day and night, for which sufficient number of water vessels have been deployed. Besides, floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been sanctioned for riverine stretches. Number of medium/small crafts, floating boats and speed boats have also been deployed to dominate the riverine borders.

[Translation]

Hiring of Godowns

2616. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private godowns taken on rent by the Food Corporation of India (FC1) alongwith the rent paid therefor during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number and capacity of godowns, out of the above being used for storage of foodgrains;

(c) whether the Government had taken any steps to ensure reduction in rent while renting these private godowns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details relating to the number of private godowns hired by FCI and the rent paid during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of Private. Godowns Hired	Amount spent on rent (Figures in Rs. Lakhs)
2006-07	121	817.69
2007-08	121	1322.41
2008-09	219	8437.58 (provisional)

(b) All the godowns hired are used for storage of foodgrains as per the following details:

Year	No. of Pvt. Godowns	Capacity In LMT
2006-07	121	8.30
2007-08	121	6.75
2008-09	219	9.49

(c) and (d) General Managers (Region) have been given full powers for hiring of godowns. The godowns are hired only after negotiations with the godown owner keeping the market rates/trend in mind. At the time of hiring of godowns all measures are taken to ensure hiring of godowns at minimum possible rates.

[English]

National Mission on Micro irrigation

2617. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement the existing Micro Irrigation Scheme as the National Mission on Micro Irrigation during the current plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked for the said mission;

(c) whether the Government has revised the norms and pattern of assistance and incorporated new components in the National Mission on Micro Irrigation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which farmers are likely to be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) in the country in June, 2010 for XI Plan period to promote drip and sprinkler irrigation system among farmers, A budget of Rs. 3409 crore as central share is earmarked to cover 2.85 million ha under micro irrigation in the country for XI Plan Period.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In the National Mission on Micro Irrigation, the cost norms for drip and sprinkler irrigation system has been increased and also included new components with advanced technology like semiparmanent sprinkler system, raingun system, fertigation system and different types of filters and essential valves. Assistance is provided @ 60% for small and marginal farmers and @ 50% for general farmers (including 10% State Government Share). Drip system is being implemented for both wide and closed spaced crops.

(e) NMMI is expected to improve the income of farmers through inceased production and productivity by enhancing water, fertilizer and energy use efficiency.

Condition of National Highways

2618. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any survey regarding the condition of National Highways in the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the percentage of National Highways which are damaged and are not road worthy;

(d) whether the Union Government/NHAI has formulated any comprehensive programme to take up repair and long term maintenance of NHs in the country;

(e) if so. the details thereof:

(f) whether .proposals have been received from State Governments in this regard;

(g) if so. the details thereof:

(h) whether the Union Government/NHAI has laid down any provisions for fixing responsibility/penalising the executing company/contractor responsible for damage caused to NH within a specific period of its construction; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and such action taken during each of the last three years and the current year. NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The development an oTnainte nance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic worthy condition within the available resources based upon the assessment of their conditions, depending upon traffic density and inter-se priority of works.

(d) to (g) The maintenance of the stretches of NHs, where 4/6 laning works are under implementation by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), js being carried out by the Contractor/Concessionaire as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement. In case of sections entrusted to NHAI where 4/6 laning have not yet started, the maintenance of existing roads is being carried out by NHAI directly or through State Public Works Departments (PWDs) with funds provided directly by NHAI. Completed sections of NHAI funded projects are being maintained through Operation and Maintenance (O and M) contracts and the sections being developed under Built Operate Transfer (BOT) basis are being maintained by the concessionaire.

The non-plan allocations that are annually allocated to this Ministry for Maintenance and Repair (M and R) of NHs are of the order of about 40% of the actual requirements as per the Ministry's stipulated norms based on the Report of the Committee on Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, published in 2001. There is no proposal at present for taking up repair and long term maintenance of entire NH network in the country. Further, no such proposals have been received from the State Governments.

(h) and (i) In case of Engineering-Procurement-Construction (EPC) projects, the contractors have to carry out correction of defects besides completion of minor incomplete items during the Defects Liability Period. The maintenance of completed projects under NHDP is being undertaken through O and M contracts. However in case of BOT (Toll or Annuity) projects, it is the responsibility of the concessionaire to maintain the project highway for the entire concession period including construction period. There are penal provisions in the Agreements in case of non-compliance with the stipulated conditions.

The year-wise and NH-wise details of actions taken during the last three years and current year due to failure on part of contractors to comply with such provisions are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Mineral Reserves in Tribal Areas

2619. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge reserves/deposits of various minerals are available in the country including tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and mineral-wise;

(c) the total percentage of mining areas of the country which comes under tribal dominated areas;

(d) whether the Government proposes to prepare any policy/programme for optimum exploration of minerals in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by the Government to explore various minerals?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) As per available information, exploration carried out so far has shown enormous Geological potential for mineral occurrence in the country including many parts of tribal dominated areas. State-wise information on reserves/resources of minerals is given in the Indian Minerals Year Book, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines(IBM), a copy of which is supplied to the Parliament Library on regular basis, which is also available on the website of IBM (http://ibm.nic.in). Data on percentage of mining areas of the country which comes under tribal dominated areas is not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) The Government has approved the National Mineral Policy, 2008, on 13th March 2008, replacing the National Mineral Policy, 1993. The new Policy enunciates policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions, in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector in India. The Mining policy also seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The Government of India has on 12.10.2009 circulated a Model State Mineral Policy to all State Governments to help give effect to the National Mineral Policy which lays specific emphasis on Policy on mining in tribal areas, Stakeholders participation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement etc. The State Governments have been requested to consider adopting the policy. These provisions would lead to optimal mining in a scientific and efficient manner. Recently Geological Survey of India is undertaking hyperspectral mapping using satellite and aerial platform as modern tool to strengthen the search of minerals in the country.

[English]

Training to Police Personnel

2620. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides annual training to secufity forces and police personnel of various State Governments to deal with naxal/terrorist/internal challenges and in the handling of sophisticated weapons;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposal to provide special commando training from Army personnel to the State Special Task Force personnel;

(c) the extent to which such training is likely to improve the capacities of the police forces;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up six juggle warfare and counter-insurgency schools to train security personnel to deal with naxals;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such institutes are likely to be set up in different States;

(f) the total funds granted/utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to provide more funds to various State Government to tackle law and order situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Training of State Police personnel is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the efforts of State Governments are being supplemented by the Central Govt. through training of their police personnel in various central police training institutes.

(b) Commando Training is also given to the State Police personnel through Army Training Institutions.

(c) Training and skill up-gradation is a continuous process. The specialized courses help to improve the skills and knowledge of the participant trainees.

(d) to (f) 20 Counter Insurgency and Anti-terrorist Schools (CIAT) are being set-up in the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Manipur, Nagaland, West Bengal and Tripura. These schools are to be set up during the XI Plan period. The Government has released Rs. 4.5crores each to the states of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa @Rs. 1.5 crore per school. An amount of Rs. 22.5 crores has so far been released for establishment of 15 CSAT Schools.

Funds are provided to the State Governments under the scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces.

Village Grain Banks

2621. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Village Grain Bank scheme in the country, including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any targets for setting up of Village Grain Banks during the current Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken to achieve the said targets; and

(e) the assistance provided by the Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute in the maintenance of Village Grain Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Under Village Grain Bank Scheme, this Department has sanctioned 18,692 Village Grain Banks (VGBs) to various State Governments till date. The Govt of Uttar Pradesh was sanctioned 1281 VGBs in 2006-07 and 2008-09. The State Government has reported setting up of 500 VGBs in the State.

(b) to (d) During the 11th Five Year Plan period, a target to establish 12,823 Village Grain Banks (VGBs) has been fixed. However, no State-wise targets have been fixed. Proposals are requested from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to set up VGBs. They are pursued periodically through meetings and in writing for submission of fresh proposals. During the first three years of the IIth Plan period, 7,219 Village Grain Banks have been sanctioned to 12 States as per Statement annexed.

(e) Village Grain Banks are managed by Executive Committee of each VGB. The Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute is not involved in maintenance of VGBs.

Statement

Village Grain Banks Sanctioned during the First three Years of The 11th Five Year Plan

Sl.No.	Name of State	Village Grain Banks Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1628
2.	West Bengal	650

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	415
4.	Gujarat	128
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1858
6.	Orissa	260
7.	Tripura	26
8.	Rajasthan	550
9.	Kerala	387
10.	Uttar Pradesh	781
11.	Nagaland	336
12	Manipur	200
	Total	7,219

[Translation]

Terrorist Funding

2622. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists posing threat to the Internal security of the country get financial aid from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether an international financial action task force set up by G-7 countries has observed In its report that the Indian laws are lax and not sufficient to prevent the flow of such aid; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and steps taken to prevent the flow of foreign funds for terrorist activities In the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available information, militants/terrorists active in India are also funded by their outfits based abroad, particularly in Pakistan, often routed through third countries.

(c) and (d) India has recently become the member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

The Central intelligence/security agencies work In tandem with their counterparts in the States, which has, Inter-alla, resulted in the arrest of a number of persons involved in facilitating funds/financing of terrorism. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended In 2008 to reinforce the punitive provisions to combat terrorism, which includes strengthening of provisions for Combating Financing of Terrorism. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 has been amended In 2009, to inter-alia, expanded the schedule of offences and certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 have been Included as scheduled offences under Prevention of Money Laundering Act. The FIU-IND Is also assisting the law enforcement agencies by way of disseminating financial intelligence.

The Issue of terror funding has also been taken up with Pakistan at the bilateral fora.

[English]

Incomplete Construction Work

2623. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on several stretches on NH-13, NH-17 and NH-48 has not been completed within the stipulated time;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, NH-wise and State-wise where such NH passes through;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of such construction work and the action taken against the defaulting contractors/officers responsible for the construction of the delayed stretches; and

(d) the time by which the construction is targeted to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details are annexed as Statement.

(c) Steps have been taken to expedite land acquisition by urging State Government to take proper steps. Contracts of defaulting contractors have been terminated and contract reawarded in one case.

(d) Completion is targeted by August, 2011, except for the terminated contracts.

Statement

Details of works not completed within the stipulated time

State : Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ stretch	NH. No.	Length in (Km)	Schedule date of completion	Anticipated date of completion	Reasons for Delay
1.	New Mangalore Port Connectivity Km. 358/00 to Km. 375/00	17	17.3	December, 2007	December, 2010	Delay due to utility shifting and court
2.	New Mangalore Port Connectivity Km. 328/00 to Km. 345/00	48	17.0	December, 2007 2007	December, 2010	Due to delay in land acquisition and resistance of local people against shifting of religious institution.
3.	New Mangalore Port Connectivity Km. 743/90 to Km. 745/00	13	1.10	December, 2007	December, 2010	Due to delay in land acquisition and utility shifting.
4.	4 laning of Nelmangala-Devihalli Section(Km. 28.20 to Km. 110.00)	48	81.8	July, 2010	February, 2011	Delay due to slow progress by concessionaire and shifting of religious structures, burial ground etc.
5.	IRQP from Km. 237/00 to Km. 264/00	48	60	May, 2009	-	Contract terminated. Matter under Arbitration
State : Kerala						
1.	New Road from Kuttippuram to Puduponnani	17	11.75	March, 2008	-	Contract terminated. Due to poor performance. Revised estimate under preparation.
2.	Approaches to Edappally ROB	17	1.73	March, 2009	August, 2011	Contract Terminated due to slow progress. Tender R.E. approved by SFC.

East West Corridor

2624. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Wiil the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status and target date set for the completion of the East West Corridor from Srirampur to Silchar; and

(b) the details of the amount spent, length of roads and number of bridges completed on the said section/ stretch so far during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The current status and target dates for completion of the various stretches from Srirampur to Silchar in Assam under East-West Corridor are enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) Details of the amount the last two years are enclosed at roads and number of bridges completed during Statement-II.

Statement-I

Projects in Srirampur-Silchar section of Assam under East-West Corridor

Sl. No.	Contract Stretch	Districts	Pkg No.	NH No.	Length (km)	Date of		Awarded cost (Rs. in Crore)	Physical Progress Achieved (%)
						Commencement (as per contract)	Anticipated date of Completion		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
STATE-ASSAM									
1.	Bijni-WB Border (Km 30.0-0.00)	Kokrajhar {BTC}	{AS-12}	31C	30.00	18.10.05	31.12.11	218.38	33.141
2.	Bijni-WB Border (Km 60.0-30.00)		{AS-11}	31C	30.00	06.10.05	31-12.11	199.41	31.84
3.	Bijni-WB Border (Km 93.0-60.00)	Bongaigaon and Chirang {BTC}	{AS-10}	31C	33.00	06.10.05	31.12.11	248.69	30.70
4.	Nalbari-Bijni (Km. 983.00-961.50)	Bongaigaon	{AS-9}	31	21.50	03.11.05	31.07.11	131.23	72.65
5.	Nalbari-Bijni (Km. 1013.00-983.00)	Bongaigaon and Baska {BTC}	{AS-8}	31	30.00	03.11.05	30.11.11	187.08	73.52
6.	Nalbari-Bijni (Km. 1040.30-1013.00)	Barpeta	{AS-7}	31	27.30	Oct-05	Dec-11	207.165	39.05
7.	Nalbari-Bijni (Km 1065.00-1040.30)	Nalbari and Baska {BTC}	{AS-6}	31	25.00	Nov-05	Dec-11	182.48	50.05
8.	Guwahati-Nalbari (km 1093-1065)	Kamrup (Rural)	{AS-5}	31	28.00	Oct-05	Dec-11	192.87	47.23
9.	Guwahati-Nalbari (km 1121-1093)	Kamrup (Rural)	{AS-4}	31	28.00	Dec-05	Dec-1 1	173.63	24.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
10.	Bridge over Srahamputra river (km 1121-1126)	Kamrup (Metrol)	{AS-28}	31	5.00	Oct-06	Mar-12	238.4	28.79
11.	Sonapur-Guwahati (Km 183.00-163.90)		{AS-3}	37	19.00	Sep-05	Dec-1 1	166.72	32.00
12.	Dharamtul-Sonapur (km 205.00-183.00)		{AS-20}	37	22.00	Nov-05	Dec-11	137.75	27.60
13.	Dharamtul-Sonapurkm (Km 230.50-205.00)	Morigaon	{AS-19}Danve	37	25.500	25 Dec 05 (25 Nov 05)	31 Dec 2011	173.14	57.1
14.	Nagaon-Dharamtul i/c Nagaon Bypass (km 262.725-255.00)	Morigaon and Nagaon	{AS-02}	37	24.500	26 Dec 05 (25 Nov 05)	31 Dec 2011	273.8	56.42
15	Daboka-Nagaon (Km 36.0-5.5)	Nagaon	{AS-18}	37	23.663	16 Dec 05	30 Sept 10 (16 Nov 05)	238.72	96.97
16	Nagaon-Dharamtut (km 255.05-230.50)		{AS-17}	36	30.362	26 Dec 05	Oct11 (25 Nov 05)	202.18	76.3
17	Lumding-Daboka i/c 4.2km Daboka Bypass (km 22.0-2.40)		{AS-16}	54	24.032	26 Dec 05 (25 Nov 05)	Mar 11	198.65	89.55
18	Lanka-Lumding) I/c Lanka Bypass (km 40.0-22.00	Nagaon	{AS-15}	54E	18.00	14.03.08	Dec. 2011	143.97	36.73
19	Maibang-Lumding (Km 60.5-40)		{AS-27}		20.50	15.10.06	Dec-12	198.68	12.48
20	Maibang-Lumding (Km 83.40-60.50)	N.C. Hills	{AS-26}		22.90	10.05.06	Dec-13	179.25	6.58
21	Maibang-Lumding (Km 111-83.40)		{AS-25}		27.60	05.11.06	Dec-13	226.16	1.92
22	Maibang-Lumding (Km 127-111)		{AS-24}		16.00	10.05.06	Dec-13	171.62	1.28
23	Narimbangio-Maibang (Km 140.70-127)	N.C. Hills	{AS-23}	54	15.57	05.08.06	Dec 11	317.11	36.11
24	Jatinga-Narimbangio (Km 165.4-140.7)		{AS-22}	54	23.38	30.12.06	Dec. 13	241.53	0.10
25	Harangajo-Jatinga (Km 190.587-165.4)		(AS-21)	54	25.19	30.12.06	Dec. 13	253.09	2.19
26	Balachera to Harangajo section Km 244 to 190.58)	Cachar (21 .987Km) and NC Hills (3.20 Km)	AS-14	54	25.19	Detailed Project Report completed.			
27	Silchar-Balachera (Km 275.0-306.54)	Cachar	(AS-1)	54	25.88	17.09.04	June, 2011	115.86	57.15

Statement-II

Details of amount spent, length of roads and number of bridges completed during the last two years

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Spent (Rs. in crore)	Length completed (km)	Bridges completed (Nov.)
1.	2008-09	664.4	50	22
2.	2009-10	816.1	75	30

[Translation]

Regional Offices of NHAI

2625. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Regional Offices of the Ministry/NHAI in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(c) whether lack of such Regional Offices in various States had led to procedural delays in the finalisation and implementation of highway projects, particularly in Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which such Regional Offices are like to be set up and made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has already set up 20 Regional Offices [ROs] and 2 Engineering Liaison Offices [ELOs]. In addition, there are 13 Regional Offices of NHAI located in various States including Jharkhand. The State-wise details of ROs/ELOs of the Ministry and ROs of NHAI are enclosed at Annexure. The Engineering Liaison Office in Jharkhand at Ranchi was upgraded to the level of Regional Office of the Ministry in the year 2009.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Regional Offices/ Engineering Liaison Offices of Ministry located at	Jurisdiction
1	2	3
1.	Bangalore (Civil)	Karnataka
2.	Bangalore (Mechanical)	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Maharashtra and Goa
3.	Bhopal (Civil)	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
4.	Bhubaneswar (Civil)	Orissa
5.	Chandigarh (Civil)	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir
6.	Chennai (Civil)	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
7.	Gandhinagar (Civil)	Gujarat, Daman and Diu

1	2	3
8.	Guwahati (Civil)	North Eastern States including Sikkim
9.	Guwahati (Mechanical)	North Eastern States including Sikkim
10.	Hyderabad (Civil)	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Jaipur (Civil)	Rajasthan
12.	Jaipur (Mechanical)	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir Chandigarh, Daman and Diu
13.	Kolkata (Civil)	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
14.	Kolkata (Mechanical)	West Bengal, Orissa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
15.	Lucknow (Civil)	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand
16.	Lucknow (Mechanical)	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand
17.	Mumbai (Civil)	Maharashtra, Goa
18.	Patna (Civil)	Bihar
19.	Trivendram (Civil)	Kerala
20.	Ranchi (Civil)	Jharkhand
21.	ELO Dehradun	Uttarakhand
22.	ELO Raipur	Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	National Highways Authority of India [NHAI] ROs located at	Jurisdiction
1.	Chandigarh	Jammu and Kashmir and HP
2.	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana
3.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
4.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat and Western Maharashtra
5.	Nagpur	Central and Eastern Maharashtra and Chattisgarh
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Delhi	Uttarakhand and Delhi
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal and all NE States
9.	Patna	Bihar and Jharkhand
10.	Bangalore	Karnataka and Goa
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Kerala
12.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

Subsidy to Farmers

2626. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy to farmers in the country is low as compared to others countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant per hectare subsidy to the farmers as provided in developed countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has decreased the subsidy to farmers in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for awareness campaign about subsidies provided and for its more effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The subsidies provided by the United States, European Communities and Japan to their Agriculture as per their notifications to WTO are given below.

	United States of America (USD Million)			European Communities (Euro Million)			Japan (Billion Yen)		
	2005	2006	2007	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2004	2005	2006
Current Total AMS (Amber Box)	12937	7742	6259	30880	31214	28427	608	593	571
Measure Exempt from reduction Commitment (Green Box)	71829	76035	76162	22074	24390.6	40280.2	2098	1916	1802
Measures exempt from reduction commitment-Direct Payments under production Limiting Programme (Blue Box)	NA	NA	NA	24782	27236	13445	68	65	70

NA: Not Available

The Subsidies given by India to Agriculture* are as under:

Years	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
At current prices, Rs. Crore	67693	87708	160917
In U.S Million Doller (Average Exchange Rate used)	14933.38	21241.95	37060.57

***Source:** CSO. These include fertiliser, electricity, irrigation and other subsidies. Electricity subsidy includes all subsidies given to electricity Boards and corporations.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Subsidy provided by the Government to farmers depends on its ability to provide that Subsidy and also on commitments made under WTO. However, preference is given to small and marginal farmers in most Schemes of the Department.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The Government is implementing various schemes like Mass Media Support to Agriculture, Kisan Call Centres etc., for providing information on various schemes/ programmes of the Government including provision of subsidies for the development of the agricultural Sector.

[English]

Sugarcane Pricing

2627. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry has requested the Government to devise a new formula linking sugarcane pricing and sugar realisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. A representation has been received from the sugar industry for sugarcane price to be related to realization from sugar and direct realization from by-products on a suitable formula, with minimum price protection to come from Government during years of low sugar realization.

The above proposal of the sugar industry and related requests are to be examined in the context of likely production, demand and availability of sugar, impact on sugarcane prices paid to farmers, implications on sugar prices paid by consumers, etc. Thereafter, the issues will be discussed with all concerned Ministries. The Government will take appropriate decision in the matter after taking into consideration all related aspects.

Production of Fish

2628. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production offish in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to enhance the production of fish in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the production offish from deep sea has stagnated;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the other programmes being launched or proposed to be launched in the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of fish production is at Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes namely (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operation, (Hi) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, (iv) Strengthening of Database and GIS for Fisheries Sector, (v) Assistance to the Fisheries Institutes of the Department for enhancing the fish production in the country.

(d) and (e) No specific data for production of fish from deep sea is available. However the Marine fish production increased from 29,19,486 tonnes in 2007-08 to 29,77,379 tonnes in 2008-09.

(f) National Fisheries Development Board has been set up in September,2006 to realize the untapped potential of fisheries sector in Inland and Marine fish capture, culture, promotion of processing and marketing of fish, overall growth of fisheries sector with the application of modern tools of research and development including biotechnology for optimizing production, productivity, value addition and exports.

Statement

State-wise Fish Production during 2006-07 To 2008-09 (Provisional)

(In Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09 (Provisional)		
		Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total	Marine	Inland	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240199	616729	856928	254892	755195	1010087	291159	961618	1252777
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		2770	2770	0	2830	2830	0	2880	2880
3.	Assam		181479	181479	0	190320	190320	0	206150	206150
4.	Bihar		267040	267040	0	319100	319100	0	300650	300650
5.	Goa	98965	3430	102395	32262	1166	33428	82950	2284	85234
6.	Gujarat	670511	76821	747332	644531	77376	721907	623055	142847	765902
7.	Haryana		60080	60080	0	67236	67236	0	76285	76285
8.	Himachal Pradesh		6887	6887	0	7851	7851	0	7793	7793
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		19200	19200	0	17330	17330	0	19270	19270
10.	Karnataka	168544	123919	292463	175566	122124	297690	218137	143005	361142
11.	Kerala	598057	79572	677629	586286	81041	667327	583579	82574	666153
12.	Madhya Pradesh		65038	65038	0	63893	63893	6	68466	68466
13.	Maharashtra	464090	131848	595938	419815	136632	556447	395963	127138	523101
14.	Manipur		18614	18614	0	18600	18600	0	18800	18800
15.	Meghaiaya		5487	5487	0	4000	4000	0	3959	3959
16.	Mizoram		3760	3760	0	3760	3760	0	3760	3760
17.	Nagatand		5800	5800	0	5800	5800	0	6175	6175
18.	Orissa	128141	213899	342040	130767	218716	349483	135486	235973	371459
19.	Punjab		86700	86700	0	78730	78730	0	104770	104770
20.	Rajasthan		22200	22200	0	25700	25700	0	25700	25700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Sikkim		150	150	0	175	175	0	168	168
22.	Tamil Nadu	387246	155035	542281	393266	166090	559356	365280	168885	534165
23.	Tripura		28634	28634	0	36245	36245	0	36000	36000
24.	Uttar Pradesh		306728	306728	0	325950	325950	0	340274	349274
25.	West Bengal	178098	1181005	1359103	182735	1264527	1447262	186789	1323123	1509912
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28600	85	28685	28600	85	28685	32785	167	32952
27.	Chandigarh		173	173	0	214	214	0	244	244
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		48	48	0	48	48	0	48	48
29.	Daman and Diu	16348	64	16412	26280	78	26358	14060	81	14141
30.	Delhi		610	610	0	610	610	0	511	511
31.	Lakshadweep	11751	0	11751	11042	0	11042	11586	0	11586
32.	Puducherry	33610	6058	39668	33444	5569	39013	36550	3306	39856
33.	Chhattisgarh	-	137753	137753	0	139373	139373	0	158699	158699
34.	Uttaranchal	-	3003	3003	0	3092	3092	0	3163	3163
35.	Jharkhand	-	34270	34270	0	67890	67890	0	75816	75816
	Total	3024160	3844883	6869049	2919466	4207346	7126832	2977379	4659582	7636961

Thefts in Police Stations

2629. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to cases of theft In Delhi Police Stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases registered including vehicles and wireless set during each of the last three years and the current year, stationwise including Kirti Nagar Police Station;

(c) whether the Delhi Police has recovered all the items;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to recover all the items alongwith the measures taken to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. Complaints have been received with regard to cases of theft in Delhi Police Stations. Details of such cases including Kirti Nagar Police Station are given in Statement.

(e) Steps taken by the Delhi Police to check such cases are as follows:

(i) Standing order No.57/2008 dated 10.07.2008 issued by Delhi Police contains guidelines for the disposal of case properties.

(ii) Moharrir Head Constable (Case Property) has been posted at each Police Station to ensure proper

care and disposal of the case properties Including the seized/impounded vehicles.

(iii) Sentries on duty have been directed to remain alert and vigilant.

Statement

YEAR-2007

Sl. No.	Fir No., Dt, U/S and PS	List of the Stolen Articles	Brief Gist of the Case	Status of The Case	List of Item Recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	250 dtd. 31.12.07, u/s 379/IPC, PS Kanjhawala	Motor Cycle No. DL-83-K-4619	Ona motorcycle was found missing during shifting property from the old building of PS to new one. The motor cycle had been deposited u/s 66 DP Act.	Sent untraced on 05.03.08	Not recovered
			YEAR-2008		
1.	223, dtd., 3.6.08 u/s 380 IPC PS, Welcome	Two wireless hand sets	Two wireless handsets of ASI Jalblr and ASI Mahavir were stolen during the night of 23.05.08 from PS Welcome	Sent untraced on 10.1.09	Not recovered
2.	54, dtd.1 5.04.08 u/s 400 IPC, PS Karal Bagh	06 Pulanda of Gold wt. 813 gms.	6 pulandas of Gold weighing 813 gms., which was the case property, were found missing from the malkhana.	Pending Investigation	Not recovered
			YEAR-2009		
1.	119/09 u/s 380 IPC, PS Gulabl Bagh	One pistol 9 mm and eight live round	The arms and ammunition were found missing of PP Andha Mughai.	Pending Investigation	Not recovered
2.	411, dtd. 8-8. 09 u/s 379 , IPC PS Saraswatl Vihar	M/Cycle Bullet No. DL-1S-L-7468	Theft of one M/cycle No. DL-13-L-7468, which was case property and parked near the wall of the PS.	Sent untraced on 9.3.10	Not recovered
3.	307, dtd. 19.1 0.09 u/s 379 IPC, PS Keshav Puram	Tyres of the car and Tool box	5 Tyres and one Tool box of an Indlca car, which was a case property, were found stolen.	Pending Investigation	Not recovered
4.	301, dtd.13.12.09 u/s 457/380/411/34 IPC, PS Pahar Ganj	Carton of shoes	Shoe carton, which was case property was stolen after breaking the grill of window of the room In which It was kept. The accused was caught red handed by Malkhana staff.	Pending trial	Carton shoes
5.	142 dtd.3 1.1 2.09 u/s 379 IPC, PS Maya Puri	One Motor Cycle DL-4S-AV-752S Splendor Plus (Pvt. Motor Cycle	One Sh. Lalu Ram who had come to Special Branch office at PS Maya Puri for some work and parked his In the parking area of the P.S. was stolen.	Sent untraced on 05.02.10	Not recovered

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	211/09 u/s 379 IPC, PS Ambedkar Nagar	One Car No.DL-SC-AX-No.DL-3C-AX-6834	Indica Car which was recovered in a theft case, was stolen from PS promises and was again recovered.	-	One Car No.DL-3C-AX-6854
			YEAR-2010 (UPTO 15.07.2010)		
1.	37, dtd., 08.02.2010 u/s 379 IPC, P.S. Kirti Nagar	Wireless set and Motor cycle	HC Narender, 1925/W kept his wireless set In the dicky of his Motor Cycle and parked the same in the parking of PS., Kirti Nagar from where the motor cycle and WT Set were stolen.	Sent as untraced on 19.06.2010	Not recovered
2.	373, dtd. 14.5.10 u/s 379/411 IPC, PS Shakar Pur	Speaker, Jack, Rod and Wheel	One person apprehended while in possession of articles mentioned in Column. No.2 from the PS premises.	Pending Investigation	Speaker, Jack, Rod and Wheel
3.	79, dtd.6.2.10 u/s 457/380 IPC, PS Shahdara	Fhre die, two katta sealed safety valves-780 PCS., 08 weights (Batta) of different wts., two carton liquor 94 quarter, one bag of book.	MHC (M) PS Shahdara reported about the theft of various case properties from the Malkhana.	Pending Investigation	-
4.	15dtd.18.1.10u/s 409/420/467/468/ 477A IPC, PS Lajpat Nagar	14 Muds cases (Case property)	14 cases Muds amounting to Rs. 7,21,780/-were found misappropriated from the police station.	Pending Investigation	

[Translation]

Storage Godowns

2630. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the organizations involved in storage of foodgrains alongwith the capacity, both covered and open, held by them, State-wise;

(b) whether the storage capacity of the said organisations have been fully utilised;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in view of shortage of godowns faced during the recent years the Government has launched a target oriented programme for creation of storage capacity;

(e) if so, the details of financial and physical targets fixed and achieved tor construction of godowns in the country including North Eastern States, State-wise;

(f) the number and capacity of godowns proposed to be constructed during the remaining part of the Eleventh Plan, State-wise;

(g) whether the Government proposes to create a separate organisation on lines of NHAI for construction of godowns; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Food Corporation of India is the organization mainly involved in the storage of foodgrains. The capacity both covered arid Covered and Plinth (CAP), owned/hired as on 15.7.2010 with FCI along with the utilization is at Statement-I. The capacity available with the FCI is optimally used and the utilization percentage as on 15,7.2010 is 90% as compared to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) norm of 75%. The other organizations besides FCI involved in the storage of foodgrains are Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) and other State Agencies. The State-wise storage capacity available with CWC, SWCs and percentage utilization as on 1.7.2010 is at Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

(d) to (f) The FCI has prepared a shelf of project with an estimated cost of Rs. 133 crores, against an allocation of Rs. 125 crores by the Planning Commission for the godowns to be constructed by FCI in the country including the North-Eastern States during the 11th Five Year Plan. A capacity totalling 1,38,770 metric tonnes is likely to be created out of the funds allocated for construction of godowns by FCI jsuhject to availability of land for the purpose. Details of the godowns to be constructed is at Statement-VI. As a long-term measure, for augmentation of the storage capacity in the country, the Government has formulated a Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI (as well as for the States undertaking Decentralized Procurement of Foodgrains), through private entrepreneurs. Under the Scheme, FCI would give a guarantee of 10 years for the storage charges. About 134 lakh tonnes of additional capacity has been identified for construction in 16 States under the Scheme.

(g) No Madam.

(h) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Statement Showing the State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 15.07.2010

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Covered							Cap			Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utili-zation (%Age)
			FCI Owned	Hired					Total Covered	Owned	Hired	Total			
				State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EAST	1.	BIHAR	3.66	0.03	0.62	0.97	0.48	2.10	5.76	0.97	0.00	0.97	6.73	3.46	51
	2.	JHARKHAND	0.66	0.03	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.53	1.19	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.21	0.89	74
	3.	ORISSA	2.93	0.00	0.82	2.56	0.15	3.53	6.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.46	5.02	78
	4.	WEST BENGAL	8.59	0.19	0.92	0.00	0.88	1.99	10.58	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.09	8.88	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	5.	SIKKIM	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.10	91
		TOTAL (E.ZONE)	15.94	0.26	2.50	3.69	1.71	8.16	24.10	1.50	0.00	1.50	25.60	18.35	72
N.E.	6.	ASSAM	2.07	0.00	0.24	0.13	0.37	0.74	2.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.81	2.31	82
	7.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.18	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.11	52
	8.	MEGHALAYA	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.21	81
	9.	MIZORAM	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.06	26
	10.	TRIPURA	0.29	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.23	44
	11.	MANIPUR	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.03	15
	12.	NAGALAND	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.35	106
		TOTAL(N.E.Z)	3.30	0.09	0.62	0.18	0.37	1.26	4.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.56	3.30	72
NORTH															
	13.	DELHI	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	2.84	77
	14.	HARYANA	7.68	3.97	2.90	5.41	2.74	15.02	22.70	3.33	0.35	3.68	26.38	25.73	98
	15.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.21	81
	16.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.28	1.31	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.41	0.78	55
	17.	PUNJAB	21.17	0.95	4.41	38.27	4.27	47.90	69.07	7.14	3.48	10.62	79.69	73.93	93
	18.	CHANDIGARH	1.07	0.28	0.83	1.15	0.00	2.26	3.33	0.17	0.11	0.28	3.61	3.53	98
	19.	RAJASTHAN	7.06	0.00	2.03	3.93	2.12	8.08	15.14	1.83	1.62	3.45	18.59	20.12	108
	20.	UTTAR PRADESH	14.95	0.07	3.43	4.84	0.23	8.57	23.52	5.19	0.48	5.67	29.19	20.50	70
	21.	UTTARAKHAND	0.66	0.30	0.46	0.56	0.05	1.37	2.03	0.21	0.18	0.39	2.42	2.30	95
		TOTAL (N.Z.)	57.12	5.78	14.12	54.16	9.54	83.60	140.72	18.28	6.22	24.50	165.22	149.94	91
SOUTH	22.	ANDHRA PRADESH	12.66	0.17	6.71	18.02	1.08	25.98	38.64	2.62	0.00	2,62	41.26	43.03	104
	23.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.07	0.03	43
	24.	KERALA	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	4.43	82
	25.	KARNATAKA	3.78	0.00	1.73	1.50	0.25	3.48	7.26	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.42	8.74	104
	26.	TAMIL NADU	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.57	3.43	9.23	0.56	0.00	0.56	9.79	8.55	87
	27.	PUDUCHERRY	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.54	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.59	0.47	80
		TOTAL (S.Z)	27.92	0.17	10.84	20.08	1.90	32.99	60.91	4.59	0.00	4.59	65.50	65.25	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
WEST	28.	GUJARAT	5.00	0.14	1.47	0.00	0.00	1.61	6.61	0.27	0.00	0.27	6.88	6.37	93
	29.	MAHARASHTRA	11.77	0.13	2.54	2.87	2.24	7.78	19.55	1.12	0.00	1.12	20.67	15.68	76
	30.	GOA	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.06	40
	31.	MADHYA PRADESH	3.37	0.35	1.70	1.49	2.84	6.38	9.75	0.36	0.00	0.36	10.11	8.98	89
	32.	CHHATTISGARH	5.12	0.18	0.79	2.30	0.23	3.50	8.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.62	7.66	89
		TOTAL(W.Z.)	25.41	0.80	6.50	6.66	5.31	19.27	44.68	1.75	0.00	1.75	46.43	38.75	83
		GRAND TOTAL	129.69	7.10	34.58.	84.77	18.83	145.28	274.97	26.12	6.22	32.34	307.31	275.59	90

Statement-II

Storage Capacity of CWC as on 1/7/2010

(figures in Lakh MT)

State/UT	No. of Warehouses	Covered Capacity			Cap Capacity			Grand Total	Percentage Utilization
		Owned	Hired	Total	Owned	Hired	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.03	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.03	100
Andhra Pradesh	50	11.55	1.08	12.63	0.51	1.03	1.54	14.17	94
Assam	6	0.64	0	0.64	0.01	0	0.01	0.65	95
Bihar	17	0.93	0.24	1.17	0.13	0	0.13	1.3	80
Chandigarh	1	0.11	0	0.11	0.02	0	0.02	0.13	103
Chhattisgarh	13	1.93	0.36	2.29	0.17	0.39	0.56	2.85	91
Delhi	10	1.13	0.22	1.35	0.15	0	0.15	1.5	130
Goa	2	0.22	0	0.22	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.41	70
Gujarat	28	3.12	1	4.72	2.51	0.42	2.93	7.65	79
Haryana	28	3.87	1.19	5.06	0.25	0	0.25	531	76
Himachal Pradesh	3	0.07	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.07	83
Jharkhand	3	0.34	0	0.34	0.01	0	0.01	0.35	90
Karnalaka	41	2.44	2.75	5.19	1.68	0.04	1.72	6.91	100
Kerala	10	1.19	0.03	1.22	0.01	0	0.01	1.23	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	27	4.56	0.54	5.1	0.26	0.04	0.3	5.4	100
Maharashtra	52	5.65	1.89	7.54	6.59	2.26	8.85	16.39	86
Nagaland	1	0.13	0	0.13	0	0	0	0.13	106
Orissa	11	1.49	0.05	1.54	0	2.03	2.03	3.57	100
Puducherry	1	0.07	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.07	57
Punjab	25	6.11	0.47	6.58	0.2	0	0.2	6.78	97
Rajasthan	31	2.68	1.1	3.78	0.13	0.08	0.21	3.99	106
Tamil Nadu	25	5.43	0.15	5.58	0.73	0.01	0.74	6.32	100
Tripura	2	0.24	0	0.24	0	0	0	0.24	96
Uttar Pradesh	50	9.71	0.34	10.05	1.52	0.06	1.58	11.63	79
Uttrakhand	6	0.64	0.07	0.71	0	0	0	0.71	97
West Bengal	37	3.56	1.47	5.03	1.33	0.19	1.52	6.55	81
Total	481	68.44	12.95	81.39	16.29	6.66	22.95	104.34	92

Statement-III

Storage Capacity of SWC As on 1/7/2010

(figures in Lakh MT)

State/Ut	No. of	Covered Capacity			Cap Capacity	Grand Total	Percentage
	Warehouses	Owned	Hired	Total	Owned	Total	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	130	5.34	15.69	21.03	0.00	21.03	101
Assam	45	2.13	0.40	2.53	0.00	2.53	72
Bihar	42	1.45	1.10	2.55	0.00	2.55	90
Chhattisgarh	106	5.11	5.40	10.51	0.00	10.51	99
Gujarat	46	1.45	0.06	1.51	0.00	1.51	52
Haryana	107	10.13	2.99	13.12	0.00	13.12	102
Karnataka	120	6.32	4.33	10.65	0.00	10.65	102
Kerala	59	1.80	0.48	2.28	0.00	2.28	89
Madhya Pradesh	258	11.61	19.68	31.29	0.00	31.29	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	165	11.41	0.95	12.36	0.12	12.48	62
Meghalaya	6	1.38	0.00	1.38	0.00	1.38	82
Orissa	60	3.95	0.14	4.09	0.00	4.09	96
Punjab	117	24.21	32.73	56.94	1.28	58.22	93
Rajasthan	90	7.52	0.24	7.76	0.00	7.76	92
Tamil Nadu	59	6.24	0.23	6.47	0.00	6.47	88
Uttar Pradesh	159	24.71	10.76	35.47	0.00	35.47	88
West Bengal	30	1.37	0.79	2.16	0.00	2.16	59
Total	1599	126.13	95.97	222.10	1.40	223.50	86

Statement-IV

Statement showing the Capacity of Godowns to be Constructed and Expenditure during the 11th FIVE YEAR PLAN 2007-12

(Capacity in MT) (Expenditure Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Centre/State/Capacity Targeted	2007-08 (Achievement)		2008-09 (Achievement)		2009-10 (Achievement)		2010-11 (Target)		2011-12 (Target)	
		Capacity	Exp.	Capacity	Exp.	Capacity	Exp.	Cap.	Exp. projected	Cap.	Exp. projected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chaulkhowa/Assam/4170MT	2500	9.91								
2.	Bualpui/Mizoram/5000 MT	4590	72.21		22.42						
3.	Tumkar/Karnataka/15000MT	5000									
4.	Badarpurghat/Assam/5000	5000	57.74		14.85						
5.	Nandan Nagar/Tripura/2500		23.68	2500	64.46		15.00				
6.	Dungripally/Orissa/10000				33.12	9170	372.00				
7.	Haiiakandi/Assam/5000				0.51		55.40	5000	180.00		
8.	Kohima/Nagaland/5000		50.21				50.00	5000	350.00		
9.	Dimapur/Nagaland/5000										
10.	Jiribam/Manipur/7500						30.00	2500	125.00	2500	125.00
11.	Senapati/Manipur/5000						93.00	5000	250.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Churachandpur/Manipur/2500						33.00	2500	125.00		
13.	Changsari/Assm/50000 + 50000 (with siding)			1366.00		400.00		1500.00	25000	1500.00	
14.	Jorthang/Sikkim/5000							5000	250.00		
15.	Lakshadweep/UT/2500				38.70		200.00	1250	180.00		
16.	Bhawrarana(Palampur)/HP/3340						100.00			3340	200.00
17.	Kinnaur/H.P/1670							1670	200.00		
18.	Mandi/HP/5000							2500	250.00	2500	150.00
19.	Nagrota Bagwan/HP/5000							2500	250.00	2500	150.00
20.	Mohania/Kaimur/Bihar25000 (with siding)							5000	400.00	10000	400.00
21.	Baripada/Orissa/10000							5000	250.00	5000	200.00
22.	Jalpaiguri/W.Bengal/10000										
23.	Srinagar Valley/Badgaon/Jammu and Kashmir/20000 (with siding)						1340.00		310.00	5000	300.00
24.	Pulwama/Jammu and Kashmir/2500										
25.	Udhampur/Jammu and Kashmir/15000 (with siding)						320.00		350.00	10000	380.00
26.	Karimganj/Assam/5000										
27.	Kokrajhar/Assam/5000										
28.	Nowgaon/Assam/25000 (with siding)										
29.	Dibrugarh/Assam/25000 (with siding)										
30.	Fakiragram/Assam/5000										
31.	Kumarghat/Manipur/5000										
32.	Dimaur/Nagaland/5000										
33.	Bhagmara/South Garo Hill/2500										
34.	Shillong/Meghalaya/5000										
35.	Bilaspur/HP/5000										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
36.	Nahan/HP/5000										
37.	Shimla/HP/5000										
38.	Chakradharpur/Jharkhand/15000										
39.	Mancheswar/Orissa/10000										
40.	Balod/Chhattisgarh/15000										
41.	Akaltara/Chhattisgarh/10000										
42.	Bhandara/Maharashtra/10000										
43.	Others(Payment of pending bills)		219.76		66.02						
	Total	17090	433.51	2500	1606.08	9170	3008.40	429204970.0	0	65840	3675.00

No capacity has been created during 2010-11 till now.

Total Capacity likely to be created-1,38,770 MT

Total likely expenditure-Rs. 13,259.48 lakhs or say Rs. 133 crores

[English]

Area under Millets

2631. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether millets like bajra, jowar, ragi etc. are more nutritious than rice and wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether millets can be grown in harsh environment with little inputs like chemical fertilisers and pesticides;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether millets are more drought resistant having a wide range of area specific varieties and the nutritional value of millets has now been recognized by urban elite;

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to encourage production and consumption of millets and to provide incentives to farmers;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the details of decline in area under millet cultivation as compared to wheat and rice during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Millets contain more protein, fiber, minerals, vitamins, etc. which are normally deficient in Indian diet. Compared to rice, Jowar has 8 times more fiber; ragi has 40 times more calcium; bajra has 8 times more iron and 5 times more riboflavin and folic acid.

(c) to (h) Yes, Madam. Millet crops are largely grown in arid and semi-arid areas with low rainfall (200-600 mm) under rainfed condition with low input consumption.

These crops have more tolerance to dry spells rather than high water consuming crops and also have ability to escape the drought. During last 15 years, more than 80 hybrids of millets and more than 100 high yielding varieties of millets have been released. A Variety of products like multi grain flour, multi-grain roasted snacks, bakery, barnyard rice are available in retail chains for urbanites. In order to increase the production and

productivity of Millets, Government of India has been implementing schemes like Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals (excluding Maize) Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals) under Macro Management of Agriculture Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Besides, Minimum Support Price of Millets have been announced every year by the Government before commencement of kharif season to attract the fanner towards cultivation of millets.

The details of area under millets as compared to rice and wheat during last three years is given below:

Crop	Area in Lakh ha		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Millets	197.61	185.7	186.43
Rice	439.14	455.37	418.70
Wheat	280.38	277.52	283.42

Action on Madhava Menon Committee Report

2632. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve the criminal justice system in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has constituted Madhavs Menon Committee in this regard;

(c) If so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee;

(d) whether the Government has accepted/examined aH the recommendations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard including the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Various Commissions/ Committees had been set up from time to time to make recommendations on various aspects of Criminal Justice System. A Committee was constituted on 03.05.2006 for drafting a National Policy Paper on Criminal Justice System under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhava Menon. The Committee has submitted its report. Some of the major recommendations In the report, inter alia, include suggestions relating to reclassiffication of crimes with the objective of empowering victims, speedy and efficacious delivery of justice sentencing guidelines for purposive punishment, safeguarding the interest of the weaker sections, use of science and technology for Criminal Justice Reforms and compensation for victims.

(d) to (f) Ministry of Law and Justice has been requested to examine and take necessary steps to bring about a comprehensive legislation on the issue.

SME for Unemployed Youth

2633. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is sponsoring any programmes to facilitate unemployed youth to start Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for the said purpose during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 for assisting beneficiaries in setting up of micro enterprises with attractive levels of subsidy for generation of employment opportunities. The State/Union Territory (UT) wise amount released and the number of beneficiaries during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is enclosed at Statement-I. Further, the Government is conducting various entrepreneurship and skill development programmes for prospective entrepreneurs, including unemployed youth, across the country to facilitate setting up of micro, small and medium

enterprises (MSMEs) by them. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise amount eaonarked for this purpose and the number of trainees during the last three years is enclosed at Statement-II. In addition, the Government has also introduced the scheme for 'Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through Incubators' from April 2008 for assisting incubation of innovative business ideas that could be commercialized in a short period of time, resulting in the formation of MSMEs. The funds under the scheme are released incubator-wise and not State/UT-wise. During the last two years, 171 business ideas have been approved under the scheme.

Statement-I

State-UT-wise funds released and number of units assisted under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Funds Released (Rs. lakh)		Number of units assisted	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	59.94	0.00	16	50
2.	Delhi	285.51	-150.00	01	85
3.	Haryana	1431.16	1066.22	484	550
4.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	567.79	309	485
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	1820.00	680	1782
6.	Punjab	1800.00	1290.13	266	972
7.	Rajasthan	3313.19	1625.77	540	1257
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.25	33.76	40	96
9.	Bihar	5152.18	900.00	5873	884
10.	Jharkhand	2366.52	300.00	498	353
11.	Orissa	2946.68	3422.13	1654	1908
12.	West Bengal	6500.00	7200.00	4002	7197
13.	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	6159.93	865	2995
14.	Karnataka	3571.24	1979.34	1220	1388
15.	Kerala	2123.80	1245.20	365	1597
16.	Lakshadweep	6.66	0.00	0	11
17.	Puducherry	59.94	6.57	48	73
18.	Tamil Nadu	4220.23	3930.61	1197	3142
19.	Goa	86.59	136.59	01	89

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Gujarat	3474.30	234.52	268	841
21.	Maharashtra	6642.23	3150.15	1692	3281
22.	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1952.54	584	464
23.	Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	709.91	416	1138
24.	Uttarakhand	1162.25	332.94	384	816
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	9739.75	2724	4161
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	51.43	114	138
27.	Assam	2050.54	3735.00	1226	2430
28.	Manipur	188.25	0.00	0	195
29.	Meghalaya	483.96	156.01	0	399
30.	Mizoram	238.28	27.40	0	156
31.	Nagaland	430.68	0.00	5	17
32.	Tripura	472.12	100.00	25	325
33.	Sikkim	125.80	120.00	10	60
	Total	73717.61	51843.69	25507	39335

* Provisional.

Note: 1. The funds in respect of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are included in Maharashtra and those in respect of Daman and Diu are included in Gujarat.

2. A net amount of Rs. 1.5 crore was actually re-distributed from Delhi, to better performing States.

3. An amount of Rs. 264.99 crore has been released to 16 States, which have utilized at least 50% of the margin money subsidy released to them during 2009-10 after exhausting the release of 2008-09.

Statement-II

State-UT-wise amounts allocated and number of trainees under Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Amount Allocated	Number of trainees of trainees	Amount Allocated	Number of trainees	Amount Allocated	Number of trainees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.20	5369	66.80	11798	137.48	25512
2.	Assam	25.76	4603	47.40	6491	87.52	12188

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	31.64	3922	40.96	7459	103.87	15306
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.60	1740	30.00	2698	40.66	4638
5.	Delhi	13.00	2659	49.20	7171	71.98	11535
6.	Goa	9.04	1206	19.76	1788	14.47	1716
7.	Gujarat	18.96	4700	38.04	6687	81,75	13041
8.	Haryana	15.40	3535	31.04	4279	46.12	5658
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.20	1430	12.40	1451	15.31	4633
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.40	2573	14.04	2289	21.43	3090
11.	Jharkhand	12,40	2725	43.20	5494	55.82	8753
12.	Karnataka	43.88	7203	89.48	8976	135.78	13824
13.	Kerala	26.64	3983	55.60	5363	69.12	7621
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.44	6661	36.32	9487	86.16	16732
15.	Maharashtra	36.20	7228	74.36	10479	157.40	21189
16.	Manipur	46.92	1849	24.80	2152	16.47	1607
17.	Orissa	69.24	6581	85.20	12816	115.28	14102
18.	Punjab	17.00	6130	24.04	4648	45.56	8710
19.	Rajasthan	19.60	2446	33.04	4565	87.04	13536
20.	Sikkim	5.80	1028	28.36	2036	9.89	984
21.	Tamil Nadu	51.00	4164	61.20	10192	136.80	21106
22.	Tripura	11.80	1482	21.00	3769	36.41	4651
23.	Uttar Pradesh	358.40	43604	329.36	56666	334.94	57104
24.	Uttrakhand	15.40	1599	22.00	3145	18.23	2176
25.	West Bengal	31.04	3976	48.40	6154	151.44	19566

Frauds Through SMS and E-Mails

2634. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of cheating/fraud through e-mails and SMSs have been increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain the specific information regarding cases of cheating/fraud through e-mails and SMSs. However, State/UT-wise details of cases registered and persons arrested under Fraud Digital Signature Certificate (Section 74 IT Act 2000) and cyber-crime related Sections of IPC related to forgery and criminal breach of trust during 2006-2008, as compiled by the NCRB, are as at the Statement.

(c) In order to address the growing threat of various types of Cyber crimes in the country, Government has evolved an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the cyber crimes.

Under the purview of the Department of Information Technology (DIT), the Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 enforced on 27,10.2009 has been made more stringent. The Act has new provisions for dealing with various cyber crimes by way of punishments for cyber crimes such as sending offensive messages through communication services, dishonestly receiving stolen computer resource or communication device, identity theft, cheating by impersonation by using computer resource, violation of privacy, cyber terrorism, publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form, publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form, child pornography in electronic form.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (ICERT) scans the Indian Cyber Space to detect traces of any untoward incident that poses a threat to the cyber space. CERT-In performs both proactive and reactive roles in computer security Incidents prevention, Identification of solution to security problems, analyzing product vulnerabilities, malicious codes, web defacements, open proxy servers and in carrying out relevant research and development.

The Department of Information Technology (DIT) has also Initiated a programme on cyber forensics, specifically development of cyber forensic tools, training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in a Court of Law. Further DIT along with ICERT and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) is also Involved In providing basic and advanced training of Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and Judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analyzing and presenting digital evidence. The DIT has set up cyber forensic training labs at CBI and Kerala Police and is planning to set up similar facilities at four States of North East, namely Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura.

Besides the above steps taken In general under the purview of the Department of Information Technology (DIT), the following steps have also been taken under the purview of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) to spread awareness among the public with a view to protect them from on-line frauds:

(i) The Central Board of Direct Taxes(CBDT) had issued Press release on 6th October, 2009 clarifying that the Income Tax Department does not issue refunds online and taxpayers were advised not to fall prey to such fake e-mails.

(ii) The advertisements have been brought out by the Directorate of Income Tax in the print media to caution the public.

(iii) In order to spread awareness amongst the taxpayers, suitable 'caution,' messages are flashed on the National website and other websltes of the Income Tax Department, through which the tax payers are advised about the policy of the Income Tax Department not to seek Information relating to Bank accounts, debit/credit cards etc.

Statement

Statement of Cases Resistered and Persons Arrested under Fraud Digital Signature Certificate (Sec. 74 IT Act 2000), Cyber Crime Related Forgery (Sections 463,465,468,469,471,474,476, 477A IPC) and Cyber Crime Related Criminal Breach of Trust (Sections 405,406,408,409 IPC) during 2006-2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006						2007						2008					
		Fraud Digital Signature Certificate		Forgery		Criminal Breach of Trust		Fraud Digital Signature Certificate		Forgery		Criminal Breach of Trust		Fraud Digital Signature Certificate		Forgery		Criminal Breach of Trust	
		Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	31	36	41	88	0	0	22	46	15	13	0	0	33	51	21	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	7	13	11	6	3	3	26	52	12	20	0	0	1	1	11	13
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	2
8.	Hayrana	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	108	132	12	13	0	0	133	140	20	16	0	0	1	0	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	3	4	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	15
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	17	6	0	0	6	10	17	24	0	0	7	5	19	25
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	2	2	J	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
	Total (States)	1	0	152	187	84	117	3	3	200	256	65	73	3	0	53	60	79	96
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	4	3	3	1	0	0	3	4	7	12	0	0	1	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	4	4	3	3	0	0	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTS)	0	0	8	7	6	4	0	0	17	8	8	12	0	0	2	I	0	0
	Total (All-India)	1	0	160	194	90	121	3	3	217	264	73	85	3	0	55	61	79	96

Source: Crime in India.

[Translation]

Availability of Agricultural Produce

2635. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is lagging behind in the world in regard to production and per-capita availability of agricultural produce including foodgrains, fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken to increase the production of agricultural produces and its per-capita availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the available data of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), India helti third position in the world in the production of cereals, second position in the production of wheat, rice, vegetables and fruits and first position in pulses in 2007 and 2008.

The per capita net availability of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables in India for 2009 is given below:

(Grams per day)

Item	2009
Foodgrains	444.0
Rice	188.4
Wheat	154.7
Pulses	37.0
Fruits	164.0*
Vegetables	322.0*

*For 2009-10.

As per the available data of FAO, the per-capita availability of of rice, wheat, fruits and vegetables, in select countries, for 2007 is given below:

(Grams per day)

Country	Rice	Wheat	Fruits	Vegetables
China	210.4	184.8	176.48	766.83
UK	15.44	266.2	348.56	251.57
USA	22.64	232.4	304.01	349.62
World	145.1	180.6	189.30	327.47

The per-capita availability of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables in different countries varies depending on a number of factors including, *inter alia*, economic status of the country, national income, level of economic development, agro-climatic conditions, tastes etc.

(c) In order to increase production and productivity, the Government is implementing a number of schemes/ programmes, which include, *inter alia*, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY), Integrated Cereals Development Programme, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), National Horticulture Mission etc.

[English]

Construction of Ice Hockey Rinks

2636. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to construct Ice hockey rinks in the country including in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Arrest of Fugitives by Police

2637. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER *ALIAS* KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminals who have been declared as absconders and fugitives by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to coordinate with different States to facilitate the tracing of such absconders and with different countries to extradite the fugitives from abroad;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total number of such cases sloved/unsolved during the said period.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primrily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising to the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime. Though National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) complies data relating to crimes in the country, information regarding absconders/fugitives is not maintained by NCRB.

However, according to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) the total numbers of criminals declared as absconders and proclaimed offenders in respect of the cases handled by CBI during the last three years i.e. 2007, 2008, 2009 and upto 31st July, 2010 are as under:

Year	Proclaimed Offenders	Absconders
2007	90	140
2008	76	110
2009	61	68
2010 (upto 31.07.2010)	47	40

(b) to (d) A consolidated Advisory for prevention of crime has been issued to all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations on 16th July 2010, which is available on the website http://mha.nic.in. The Central Government has also been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through a variety of Schemes which, *Inter-alia*, include assistance under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) for strengthening and improvement of infrastructure of Police Stations and other levels, mobility, modem weaponry and equipment, communication systems, strengthening of the Intelligence machinery, training facilities, strengthening the forensic Science related facilities, etc; assistance for computerisation of police operations at the level of the Police Stations with networking facilities and creation of data bases at the local, State and national levels under a scheme "Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System" (CCTNS) with an allocation of Rs. 2000/-crore in the Eleventh Plan; assistance for raising India Reserve Battalions with provisions for raising two companies of such battalions as Commando units; etc.

The Central Bureau of Investigation have issued 105, 34, 71 and 27 Red corner Notices during the year 2007, 2008, 2009 and up to 31st July 2010 in respect of the cases handled by CBI as weBI as on request from various states.

(e) According to CBI, the number of such cases relating to CBI, solved/unsolved during the last three years *i.e.* 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (upto 31.07.2010) Is as follows:

Year	Arrested during the Year		Pending at the end of the Year (cumulative)	
	PO	Abs.	PO	Abs.
2007	36	89	837	481
2008	51	104	862	487
2009	60	41	863	514
2010 (upto 31.07.2010)	31	29	879	525

Density of Roads in Rajasthan

2638. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the density of roads/National Highways per 100 square kilometres in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the density of roads in Rajasthan is very low as compared to the total density of roads in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to increase road/NH density in the said State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of the density of National Highways (NHs) per 100 square km in the country are annexed as Statement. Roads other than NHs are the responsibilities of the respective State Governments.

(b) to (d) The density of NHs in the State of Rajasthan is 163.20 per 100 square km as against the National average "NH density of about 215.50 per 100 square km, which is about 75% of National average. The Government declares certain roads as NHs in various States, including the State of Rajasthan, from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Statement

The State-wise details of the density of NHs per 100 square km in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Length of NH in km/ 100 sq km
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	363.7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	164.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	237.9
4.	Assam	361.6
5.	Bihar	386.8
6.	Chandigarh	2105.3
7.	Chhattisgarh	161.5
8.	Delhi	539.4
9.	Goa	705.3
10.	Gujarat	165.5
11.	Haryana	343.3
12.	Himachal Pradesh	253.1
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.0
14.	Jharkhand	226.4
15.	Karnataka	229.2
16.	Kerala	374.9
17.	Madhya Pradesh	163.1
18.	Maharashtra	136.2
19.	Manipur	429.5
20.	Meghalaya	361.1
21.	Mizoram	439.7
22.	Nagaland	298.0
23.	Orissa	237.9
24.	Puducherry	1070.7
25.	Punjab	309.2
26.	Rajasthan	163.2
27.	Sikkim	87.4
28.	Tamil Nadu	371.5
29.	Tripura	381.5
30.	Uttarakhand	365.7
31.	Uttar Pradesh	283.9
32.	West Bengal	290.5

[English]

Fake Visa Cases

2639. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 27 persons had been arrested at the IGI Airport, Delhi with fake visas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the immigration and fake visa racketeers have their fteeitaeles all over the country and illegally send workers to the Middle East;

(d) if so, the details of such incidents during the last three years; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to curb such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 27 passengers were arrested at IGI Airport, Delhi. All the 27 passengers who were intending to depart apprehended when they reported at the airline's counter.

(c) to (e) No such specific instance of countrywide network of visa racketeers has come to notice. However,

the passengers intercepted for travelling on fake documents are handed over to the local police authorities for investigation. Prompt action is taken under the law by law enforcement agencies as and when such cases of forgery in visas and travel documents are detected. However, data with regard to persons apprehended/ convicted in cases related to issue/use of fake vias is not centrally maintained.

As per available information, the number of cases of forgery in visas and travel documents detected at the major International Airports controlled by Bureau of Immigration (Bol) during each of the and the current year (upto 30.6.2010) are given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Year	Number of cases reported
1.	2008	865
2.	2009	954
3.	2010 (upto 30.6.2010)	537

A number of steps have been taken by the Government travel by persons on forged/fake documents. These steps includes:

(i) Use of Ultra-violet Lamps, magnifying glasses copies of travel documents for comparison at all Check Posts (ICPs) for scrutinizing the features documents;

(ii) Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machines at major ICPs for detection of sophisticated forgeries in the travel documents;

(iii) Installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) verifies the passport details of passengers impersonation;

(iv) Special training is also imparted to Immigration Officers immigration counters at the ICPs on a regular basis forged/fake travel documents.

[Translation]

Live Cartridges/Weapons

2640. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of live cartridges/ weapons have been seized from the foreign nationals in various airports in the country including Mumbal and Pune during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwfth the number of accused arrested, nationalitywise;

(c) whether dereliction of security measures by the personnel deployed at the airport has been reported in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, some empty cartridges were detected from foreign nationals at the airports. In all such cases, passengers were allowed to go as per norms and the recovered empty cartridges were handed over to airport police station concerned. Necessary guidelines/instructions to be followed by security personnel at airports have already been issued In this regard.

[English]

Child ABUSE

2641. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of sexual abuse, molestation and rape of children have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported and registered during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(c) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved, the action taken against the accused and the steps taken to solve all the cases during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any separate panel/commission in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to bring a new law to tackle such cases in future; and

(f) the details of guidelines/instructions/advisories issued by the Union Government in this regard to the State Governments and the reaction of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As per Information provided by NCRB on crime against children.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) And Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape of Children (Section 376(IPC) during 2006-2008

		2006						2007						2008					
Sl. No.	STATE	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412	323	54	434	374	62	363	375	24	403	423	34	412	396	33	464	485	48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0 2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	11	7	0	9	7	0
3.	Assam	61	39	8	61	39	8	34	16	10	34	16	10	27	11	1	14	19	1
4.	Bihar	17	13	0	11	13	0	110	38	3	129	44	0	91	92	5	96	109	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	448	446	102	455 F	453	94	368	357	75	376	375	99	411	401	71	436	434	87
6.	Goa	14	10	0	15	14	0	15	11	1	16	12	1	18	15	5	33	15	5
7.	Gujarat	112	101	10	158	155	13	98	90	12	160	158	13	99	90	8	141	144	25
8.	Haryana	176	159	29	206	207	28	122	39	17	148	150	42	70	72	23	110	109	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41	42	18	52	57	14	48	35	2	40	34	1	68	47	11	65	51	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	5	0	7	7	0	12	10	0	9	9	0	5	3	2	3	3	2
11.	Jharkhand	28	26	5	42	44	11	23	30	5	24	24	22	8	11	1	11	15	1
12.	Karnataka	84	77	5	84	78	5	84	68	7	86	82	6	97	87	10	127	104	8
13.	Kerala	219	147	8	388	302	10	183	176	19	204	208	22	215	168	12	259	242	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	829	818	221	1085	1070	185	1043	1012	308	1304	1335	352	892	877	209	1109	1104	254
15.	Maharashtra	655	601	30	768	756	38	615	562	23	762	696	31	690	624	35	905	826	37
16.	Manipur	15		0	7	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	47	23	0	13	7	0	41	24	0	30	11	0	34	24	0	32	28	0
18.	Mizoram	35	35	35	35	35	35	60	60	60	60	60	18	18	0	18	18	0	
19.	Nagaland	11	10	10	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20.	Orissa	101	80	6	83	74	7	92	90	4	98	105	5	65	57	18	68	62	18
21.	Punjab	58	51	17	73	68	21	135	101	19	127	100	24	106	90	35	130	105	39
22.	Rajasthan	311	266	35	288	281	43	406	340	23	349	354	24	420	324	47	362	361	46
23.	Sikkim	14	0	0	14	0	0	17	5	0	17	6	0	12	7	3	12	7	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	125	127	26	134	129	29	141	106	17	159	119	25	187	134	49	176	149	44
25.	Tripura	37	25	4	28	10	0	33	36	3	14	17	4	104	83	10	97	72	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	347	338	209	480	494	288	471	384	222	694	567	343	900	681	272	1179	934	386
27.	Uttarakhand	23	22	9	39	42	3	17	16	10	22	17	4	9	10	6	12	15	11
28.	West Bengal	20	15	2	33	29	2	92	36	2	43	30	1	129	70	2	129	73	5
	Total State	4248	3801	843	4996	4740	897	4630	4022	868	5312	4957	1126	5120	4399	868	6021	5491	1087
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	0	6	4	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	8	2	0	10	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	8	10	6	7	8	6	8	11	6	11	8	6	10	5	4	12	13	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	4	3	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	448	330	59	466	311	60	398	371	67	423	408	77	301	292	72	312	359	84
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	A	4	0	11	5	0	3	8	0	5	14	0	4	2	1	4	2	1
	Total UT	473	362	65	493	331	66	415	396	74	444	436	84	326	304	77	342	379	90
	Total All India	4721	4153	908	5489	5071	963	5045	4418	942	5756	5393	1210	5446	4703	945	6363	5870	1177

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

[Translation]

Toll Tax from Farmers

2642. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI is charging toll tax from the farmers for transportation of their produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to exempt fanners from the toll tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rate and Collection) Rules, 2008, no fee is payable for use of the section of National Highways, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, as the case may be, by two wheelers, three wheelers, tractors and animal drawn vehicles, provided service road or alternative road is not available. Under the National Highway Fee Rules,

discounts in the User Fee charges are available for frequent traveller across the toll plazas. Extract of the relevant provisions under these Rules are enclosed at statement.

Statement

National Highways (Fees for the Use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge— Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997

Rule 7(4) When the same vehicle has to cross the National Highway Section or bridge more than once in a day, the user shall have the option to pay one and a half times of rate notified by the Government while crossing such section or bridge in the first trip itself, or if the vehicle has to use the section or bridge frequently the vehicle owner can have, a monthly pass on the payment of charges equal to 30 single rates.

National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008

9. Discounts: (1) The executing authority or the concessionaire, as the case may be, shall upon request provide a pass for multiple journeys to cross a toll plaza within the specified period at the rates specified in sub-rule (2) of rule 9.

(2) A driver, owner or person in charge of a mechanical vehicle who makes use of the section of national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, may opt for such pass and he or she shall have to pay the fee in accordance with the following rates, namely;-

Amount payable	Maximum number of one way journeys allowed	Period of validity
One and half times of the fee for one way journey	Two	Twenty four hours from the time of payment
Two-third of amount of the fee payable for fifty single journeys	Fifty	One month from date of payment

Promotion of Indigenous Games

'2643. SHRI ARJUN RAY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme/programme to preserve and promote traditional and indigenous games like kabaddi and kho-kho etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and sports discipline-wise;

(c) the number of national competitions conducted during the said period, sports discipline-wise;

(d) the number of sports persons who competed in the National games, alongwith the jobs provided to them during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the government to promote and preserve these traditional and indigenous games in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The existing Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India (SAI) lay adequate emphasis on the promotion and preservation of traditional and indigenous games. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games such as Archery, Chess, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Tug of War, Wrestling etc have been given government recognition and are provided with financial assistance for promotional and developmental activities in their respective disciplines. Federations are also given assistance for organzing national championships both for men and women in categories of senior, junior and sub-junior. From 2010, organizing of national championships

on regular basis has been made of one of the components for grant of annual recognition to NSFs including those dealing with indigenous/traditional games.

The Government has introduced from 2008-09 a centrally sponsored scheme titled Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which aims at providing basic sports infrastructure in all village panchayats and block panchayats in a phased manner over a period of 10 years and access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national level. The scheme Jays special emphasis on promotion of traditional and is games.

The details of financial assistance to the sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during the last three years and current year are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto 30.6.2010)
1.	Archery Association of India	0.81	0.96	5.26	0.41
2.	All India Chess Federation	2.39	2.21	2.71	0.47
3.	Wrestling Federation of India	0.06		4.76	0.34
4.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation	0.25	0.32	0.18	0.10
5.	Atya Patya Federation of India	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.05
6.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	00	00	0.04	0.05
7.	Tug of War Federation of India	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.05
8.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.03	0.09	0.0016	-

(d) The number of sportspersons who competed in the National Games during last three years and current year is as follows:

No.	Year	Number of participants
1.	2007 (National Games, Guwahati)	6958
2.	2008	No National Games held
3.	2009	-do-
4.	2010	-do-

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about the jobs provided to sportspersons.

(e) As given in reply to (a) to (c) above.

[English]

National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board

2644. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVODB),

(b) the targets set and achievement made by NOVODB during each of the last three years; and

(c) the extent to which farmers have been benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OE CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development (NOVOD) Board has been set up in terms of the NOVOD Board Act, 1983 to provide for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith.

(b) Details are at Statement.

(c) Farmers have been benefited through training Programmes conducted at field level for improved agronomic practices and new technologies. Besides, farmers are also directly involved in nursery raising and plantation under Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs programmes.

Statement

Sl.No.	Components	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Plantation of Jatropha, Karanja, neem etc (in ha.)	1688	1530	2010	1824	2582	2287
A total of 5641 ha. model plantation of various TBOs like jatropha, karanja, neem, kokum, Tung, Wild apricot, Mahua, Simarouba, Cheura and jojoba has been undertaken during last three years on Government/waste land through Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest etc. and institutional land through State Agricultural Universities and other ICAR, CSIR and ICFRE institutions.							
2	Farmers' training (in numbers)	39	32	68	63	30	14
3	Trainers' Training (in numbers)	15	11	23	21	20	8
4	Identification of Candidate Plus Trees (CPTs)/Superior Genotypes	Total number of 3502 CPTs/Superior genotypes of Jatropha, 1322 of Karanja. 484 of Wild apricot, 71 of Cheura, 28 of Simarouba, 20 of Mahua and 28 of Kokum have been identified by research organizations involved in National Network of R and D programme.					
5	Cryo-preservation in National Gene Bank	A total of 1481 germplasm lines including Jatropha (890), Karanja (305), Wild apricot (270), Simarouba (2) and Kokum (14) have been cryo-preserved in National Gene Bank of National Bureau of Plant and Genetic Research, New Delhi for long term storage.					
6	Progeny trials	More than 644 germplasms have been tested in progeny trials.					
7	Inter-cropping	Chick pea, green grass, black gram, sesamum, ginger, turmeric, Arhar, lentil, kulthi, niger, soyabean, cowpea, muskmelon, dhaincha, sumhemp, rice etc. crops are growing successfully as intercrops under Jatropha plantation while mustard, wheat, castor, lentil, sunhemp, sorghum, black gram, redgram, Isabgol etc. crops are growing under Karanja plantation.					
8	Hybrids	Jatropha hybrids have also development of these hybrids is oeen developed. The growth and being tested at research institutes.					
9	Genetic Diversity analysis/DNA fingerprinting	A set of 30 Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) and 10 Inter-Simple Sequence Repeat (ISSR) have been identified as suitable for genetic diversity analysis and DNA fingerprinting of Jatropha genotypes.					

Policy for Organising National Games

2645. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any policy to organise National Games (NG) in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of States where NG have not been organised so far alongwith the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the number of States which have necessary sports infrastructure for organising NG, State-wise;

(d) the extent to which the Government may assist the States which do not have adequate sports infrastructure for conducting the such Games;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage all States for organising National Games in their States;

(f) whether the Government has assessed the preparations for forthcoming National Games; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and released by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) National Games are allotted by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) through bidding process. In case of more than one bidders, the Host State is selected through voting process in the General Assembly of the IOA. After allotment, the responsibility for conduct of National Games is that of the concerned State Government. So far, after independence, the National Games have been held in the States of Uttar Pradesh (1948), Tamil Nadu (1952), Madhya Pradesh (1953), Delhi (1954), Punjab (1956), Orissa (1958), Delhi (1960), Madhya Pradesh (1962), West Bengal (1964), Karnataka (1966), Tamil Nadu (1968), Orissa (1970), Andhra Pradesh (1979), Delhi (1985), Kerala (1987), Maharashtra (1994), Karnataka (1997), Manipur (1998), Punjab (2001), Andhra Pradesh (2002) and Assam (2007). IOA has allotted 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th National Games to the States of Jharkhand, Kerala, Goa and Chhattisgarh respectively.

(c) to (e) Although allotment of National Games to States is done by IOA, the Ministry has advised IOA to satisfy itself regarding the ability of the Host State to finance and organize the Games, including availability of related infrastructure, before allotting the Games. Ministry has also observed that States first bid for the National Games and then approach the Government of India for central assistance for the creation of games infrastructure. With a view to ensuring that proper planning precedes the hosting of such events, the Ministry has written to States to seek prior approval of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports before bidding for the National Games to be eligible for central assistance.

(f) Once allotted, the responsibility for conduct of the National Games is that of States. However, when the States approach the Central Government for financial assistance for creation of sports infrastructure and for conduct of National Games, the proposals of States are examined on merits.

(g) Planning Commission has provided an assistance of Rs.67 crore to the State Government of Jharkhand as ACA towards creation of sports facilities and conduct of 34th National Games and also sanctioned ACA of Rs.110 crore to the State of Kerala for the 35th National Games. Further, an amount of Rs.20 crore has been earmarked 'during Annual Plan 2010-11 for modernizing and renovation of Sports Authority of India Centres in Kerala which will be used as venues during 35th National Games.

Damaged NHs in West Bengal

2646. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large portion of the road on NH-31, NH-31A and NH-3 ID has been totally damaged in West Bengal including Jalpaiguri;

(b) if so, whether any amount has been sanctioned to repair the road;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not; the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Damages have taken place in some stretches of NH-3 K NH-31A and NH-31D in West Bengal. These NHs have been kept in traffic worthy condition by carrying out regular improvement/maintenance works. A list of improvement/maintenance works sanctioned during last 3 years and current year on NH-31, 3 3 A and 31D in the State of West Bengal is annexed as Statement.

Statement

List of Improvement/Maintenance works sanctioned during last three years and current year on NH-31, NH-31A and NH-31D in West Bengal

Sl.No.	Name of work/Stretch	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
	Year 2007-2008	
1.	Periodic Renewal in km 718/0-733/0 of NH-31	212.91
2.	Improvement in riding quality in km 742/0-745/0 of NH 31	138.54
3.	Improvement in riding quality in km 645/0-665/0 of NH 31	1196.54
4.	Improvement in riding quality in km 689/50-700/0 of NH 31	751.54
5.	Improvement in riding quality in km 700/0-1 1 0/0 of NH 3 1	729.57
6.	Periodic Renewal in km 670/0-682/0 of NH 31	207.23
7.	Strengthening existing pavement in km 804/0-810/0 of NH 31	448.62
	Year 2008-2009	
8.	Construction of new bridge across on d/s side of existing damaged bridge over river Dimdima at km 713.722 of NH 31	1075.34
9.	Strengthening existing pavement in km 796 to 804 of NH 31	483.18
10.	Construction of new bridge across on d/s side of existing damaged bridge over river Kalua at km 710.190 of NH 31	506.14
11.	Strengthening in Km 566-595, and widening with l.$-m wide paved shoulder on both sides of c/w/rom km 566-577.5 of NH-31	2625.90
12.	Improvement of some of the critical portions to 2-lane from km 0/0 to (14/32 and 1 6/75 to 20/00 (8 locations) of NH-3 1 A	742.00
13.	Improvement of some of the critical locations to 2-lane from km 22/650 to 22/800 and 29/500 to 52/100 (33 locations) of NH-31A	191.00
	Year 2009-2010	
14.	Periodical Renewal in km 641-645 and 655-670 of NH 31	168.48

1	2	3
15.	Periodical Renewal in km 788-796 of NH 31	138.71
16.	Strengthening of existing carriageway from km 595-598 of NH-31	280.78
17.	Strengthening of existing carriageway from km 710-718 of NH-31	784.16
18.	Periodical Renewal in km 733-742 of NH-31	156.60
19.	Improvement of Riding Quality of existing pavement km 778-788 of NH-31	506.78
20.	Strengthening of existing carriageway from km 612-630 of NH-31	1874.54
21.	Construction of new bridge in replacement of existing damaged bridge at km 702/405.247 km over river Angravasa-IU of NH 31	531.87
	Year 2010-2011	
22.	Maintenance works in km 84/06 to 95/98 of NH-3 ID	396.00

[Translation]

Construction of Overbridges

2647. DR. SANJAY SINH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of overbridges constructed during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals for construction of overbridges pending as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the number of proposals not accepted by the Government atongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Number of overbridges (road over bridges) constructed on National Highways during last three years state-wise by the State PWDs, Border Road Organization and NHAI are enclosed at statement.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal pending for qie year 2009-10. In the year 2010-11, three proposals have been received from Assam and one proposal from Uttar Pradesh which will be considered subject to the provision in Annual Plan, limit of sanction, inter-se-priority of works and availability of funds.

Statement

State/UTs	No. of overbridges (road over bridges) constructed		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Assam	2	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1	4	0
Bihar	0	2	0
Chattishgarh	0	0	1

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	1	6	10
Haryana	0	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1
Jharkhand	0	0	1
Karnataka	0	1	3
Kerala	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	2	2
Maharashtra	0	0	1
Orissa	1	0	0
Punjab	0	0	1
Rajasthan	0	1	6
Tamil Nadu	0	5	19
Uttar Pradesh	0	7	2
West Bengal	4	2	0

[English]

Special Package for Security Personnel

2648. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any special package of remuneration for Security personnel posted in naxal affected areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The combatized Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) personnel upto the rank of commandant deployed in naxal affected areas have been sanctioned the following additional allowances:

(i) Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Risk allowances at the rates equivalent to Counter Insurgency Operation in Modified Field Area Allowance admissible to Army.

(ii) 80% of Marine Commandos (MARCOS) allowance, sanctioned to the Commando battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) of CRPF.

Threat to VIPS

2649. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any report from the Intelligence Bureau (IB) with regard to possible attacks on some political leaders and WIPs by terrorists including the Maoists;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. Government receives threat Inputs/assessment from Central Security Agencies regarding possible attacks by terrorists including Maoists on some political leaders and VVIPs.

Security arrangements for all such threatened leaders/WIPs are reviewed and adequately strengthened in the light of specific threat inputs received from Central Security Agencies. Such inputs are also shared with State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for providing appropriate security to the threatened leaders/VVIPs.

Atrocities by Police Personnel

2650. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of human rights violation/atrocities committed by security forces including para-military forces in naxal affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

Package to Farmers

2651. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Union Government has announced/ proposes to provide special package alongwith the packages sought by the States for the farmers in the country including Punjab to compensate them for the expenditure incurred on crop production due to delay of southwest monsoon in 2009 and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of beneficiaries under such packages; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) During the South-West Monsoon 2009, 15 States declared drought/scarcity/drought like situation in 352 districts. Government of Haryana and Punjab, despite facing severe rainfall deficit during South-West Monsoon 2009, salvaged agriculture production by providing supplementary irrigation, for which they had to incur expenditure on purchase of additional power. Accordingly, Haryana and Punjab were sanctioned grants-in-aid of Rs.400 crores and Rs.800 crores, respectively, for the measures taken by these States to protect the standing crops during Kharif 2009 season. Funds were released to the States of Haryana and Punjab and not to any individual beneficiary. During 2010-11, Bihar and Jharkhand have declared drought in 40 districts. No State Government has sought any special package due to delay in South-West Monsoon 2010, so far.

Consumption of Foodgrains

2652. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a). whether-the Millennium Development Goal for reducing hunger in the country has been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual per-capita availability and consumption of foodgrains in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken to eradicate hunger in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and

(b) The United Nations' Millennium Declaration 2000 set 20l5~arrhe time-line for achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including Goal-1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, which targets to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. From estimated 53.5% in 1990, the proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 26,8% by 2015.

As per mid-term statistical appraisal of India Country Report 2009 on MDGs (Central Statistical Organization), the said proportion came down to 46% by 2005-06. With the same rate of decline, this proportion may come down to about 40% by 2015 but under-nourishment among children may still continue to be a food insecurity issue.

(c) As per information available from National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP) and National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO), annual per capita availability and consumption of cereals in the country during 2007-08 were as follows:

Year	Per-capita availability (Kg.)	Per-capita consumption (Kg.)
2007-08	182.9	140.4 (Rural) 116.4 (Urban)

The annual per-capita availability of foodgrains in the country during 2008-09 was 198.95 Kg. which consisted of 184.35 Kg. cereals and 14.60 Kg. pulses.

(d) In order to reduce malnutrition, Government implements Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS) and other food based Welfare Schemes such as Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme for school children, Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS) Scheme for children below 6 years of age and mothers, Annapoorna Scheme for indigent senior citizens of 65 years of age or above but not getting old age pension, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), scheme for supply of subsidized foodgrains to hostels and Village Grain Banks Scheme.

Legislation for Sale of Cotton Seeds

2653. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments including Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra have come up with their own legislations for regulation of quality and sale of cotton seeds and to have effetive monitoring of the Bt. Cotton pricing to the advantage of poor Indian farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Our of nine major cotton growing States only three viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra have sought to regulate Bt. Cotton prices within their States through Ordinances/Acts.

(c) There is no provision in the Seeds Act 1966, for price regulation. Seed is an essential commodity in terms of Seeds (Control) Order 1983 issued in exercise of powers available under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, but it is onl for purposes of quality control. Price regulation is not provided for. Further, there is no provision for price control in Seeds Bill 2004.

Area Officers under PDS

2654. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has appointed Area Officers for monitoring of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the nature of the duties performed by the said officers;

(c) whether the Union Government has made any assessment of the Area Officers Scheme during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, Stale-wise; and

(e) the extent to which the said scheme has been successful in improving the functioning of the PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) For better coordination between Central Government and State/UT Governments for implementing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other schemes, an arrangement of field visits by senior officers of the Department of Food and Public Distribution was introduced in 2000. These officers are termed as Area Officers. The Area Officers are to make field visits in the assigned States/UTs to assess functioning of TPDS and progress of schemes by visiting Fair Price Shops (FPSs), Food Corporation of India (FCI) Depots and meeting beneficiaries of such schemes. The duties and responsibilities of the Area Officers are at Statement-I.

This arrangement of Area Officer was reviewed especially for its effectiveness. Field visits of officers brought feed-back on TPDS and other schemes, which were shared with concerned State/UT Governments for improvement and taking action on the findings/ recommendations contain therein. States-wise details of the same in the last two years are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

Duties and responsibilities of the Area Officers

(i) The Area Officers shall visit their allocated States/UTs at least once in a quarter for inspecting TPDS functioning.

(ii) Each Area Officer, during the inspection in the allotted State would inspect TPDS operations in one/two districts in the State. For surprise nature of their inspection and its objective, all Area Officers should select a minimum of two village Panchayats in each of the Districts on random basis. Assessment of the functioning of TPDS in the State be made by inspecting Fair Price Shops, FCI Depots, State Government Department godowns issuing foodgrains to FPS, and as well as interacting with TPDS ration card holding families.

(iii) The Area Officer would select such areas, having population belonging to Scheduled Cast, Scheduled Tribe and very poor category.

(iv) The Area Officers shall review functioning of TPDS as per the questionnaire/check list given to them.

(v) The Area Officers are expected to make an in-depth study on the functioning of TPDS in the area considering the actual situation prevailing in the area and submit an analytical report. In order to assess extent of diversion/leakage and price being charged, officer would first interview AAY/BPL/APL beneficiary on random basis about receipt of foodgrains and prices charged and crosscheck the same with State register maintained with FPSs.

(vi) Area Officer may collect information from various divisions in the Department on the important issues pending with the State Food Secretary of concerned State and take up the issue with the Food Secretary.

(vii) During meeting with State/UT Government representatives, the Area Officer shall disseminate the important decisions taken by the Central Government and concern of the Department of Food and PD with the functioning of TPDS.

(viii) The Area Officers shall submit their inspection reports within fortnight of inspection to the Department.

Statement II

State/UT	Findings/recommendations of Area Officers–2008-09
1	2
West Bengal	Less quantity of foodgrains was supplied to BPL/AAY beneficiaries. Higher price was charged from the BPL beneficiaries. FPSs were short of slips for recording the distribution of foodgrains to beneficiaries. Transporter/wholesaler should be selected through tender process.
Bihar	Beneficiaries were not getting foodgrains and kerosene regularly. BPL and AAY were not issued new

1	2
	cards after review of the lists. Non-lifting of foodgrains from FCI depots. Charging of higher prices of TPDS commodities by the FPSs.
Assam	Beneficiaries distributed foodgrains without producing cards at FPS. Beneficiaries were also getting foodgrains 1 kg less than the quantity allotted to very poor persons in order to adjust the extra transport cost.
Karnataka	Records in FPS should be updated and checked by Officers. The State Godowns should maintain quality of foodgrains supplied by the FCI. FPSs should be not very far away from the residences of beneficiaries. Monthly review meetings of functioning of TPDS in the State.
Rajasthan	Less quantity of foodgrains was distributed to the BPL beneficiaries i.e. 30 kg. of wheat to BPL families in Tonk, 30 kg of wheat to BPL families in Jaipur district.
Madhya Pradesh	BPL cardholders were supplied 20 or 30 kg foodgrains whereas both the categories are entitled to get 35 kg foodgrain per family per month. No supply of foodgrains was made to APL households for some months. Foodgrains were supplied once in two months to wholesalers and subsequently to FPS to reduce transportation cost. Fair price shops did not issue receipts to TPD beneficiaries. It was also noted that Vigilance Committee had not inspected the Fair Price Shops for about 6 months.
Maharashtra	The FPS level records to be tallied and checked by Officers. Foodgrains at FPS level should be preserved properly to prevent infestation. FPS should be at vicinity of all beneficiaries. Foodgrains at FCI to be lifted in a time bound manner. Monthly review meeting with State and District level officers to be held regularly.

Findings/recommendations of Area Officers 2009-10

Jharkhand	Improve the functioning of the fair priceshops through close monitoring and supervision, especially in the Naxal affected areas and ensure strict implementation of the 9-point action plan. Review of the list of BPL/AAY card holders. Submission of Utilization Certificates for foodgrains received by State. Expedite setting up of Village Grain Banks sanctioned almost four years ago. Expedite setting up of a State Civil Supplies Corporation. Create additional storage capacity to meet storage requirements of the State Government for PDS against Government of India allocations.

Difference in Wholesale and Retail Prices

2655. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTIUBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide difference between production cost/farm gate price and retail prices of foodgrains in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the retail prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The wholesale/retail prices are largely determined by the market forces. Different layers in the distribution channel leads to the entry of intermediaries and contributes to the high prices paid by the consumer. Lack of market integration is one of the factors that give rise to emergence of the intermediaries. Besides costs of intermediation, there are other factors which affect the prices spread (difference in farm gate prices and retail prices) such as: (i) transportation and handling costs (ii) Wholesalers Margin (iii) packaging and other marketing expenses at retail, (iii) retailers mark-up, (iv) various taxes levied by different State Governments e.g. octroi duty, (v) the location of the market and the nature of the consumer group covered by that market. Even within the same city retail prices of a commodity will differ across different markets.

The details of the retail and wholesale prices of essential commodies alongwith their variation in 4 Metros are given in Statement I.

(c) Government measures to check the price rise is given in statement II. A Conference of Chief Ministers was organized to discuss the issues related to Prices of essential commodities on 6th Feb 2010. The conference commended the constitution of a Standing Core Group of State Chief Ministers arid concerned Central Ministers. The Core Group was constituted on 15.03.2010 by Cabinet Secretariat The first meeting of the Core Group took place on 8th April 2010 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, wherein it was decided that, *inter alia*, a Working Group on Consumer Affairs will be constituted, v,:th the Chief Minister, Gujarat as Chairman and Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu as members. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group are:

Reducing the gap between farm gate and retail prices and better implementation and amendment to Essential Commodities Act including suggestion of strategies/plan of action *inter alia* for:

(i) Increasing efficiency of distribution channels from farm to consumers.

(ii) Reducing intermediation costs and reducing gap between farm gate and retail prices.

(iii) State interventions for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices.

(iv) Enforcement of statutory provisions to improve availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices.

Statement I

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution Department of Consumer Affairs (Price Monitoring Cell) Variation in wholesale and retail prices of Essential Commodities in Metros (as on 4.8.10)

Commodity/Centre	Retail Prices(Rs./Kg.)	Wholesale Prices (Rs./Kg.)	Variation
1	2	3	4
Rice			
Chennai	20	18	2
Delhi	22	19	3
Kolkata	20	19	1
Mumbai	20	18	2
Wheat			
Chennai	22	21	1
Delhi	14	12.35	1.65

1	2	3	4
Kolkata	NT	NT	NR
Mumbai	19	16	3
Atta			
Chennai	23	22	1
Delhi	16	14.50	1.5
Kolkata	16	13.80	2.2
Mumbai	21	14.98	6.02
Gram			
Chennai	34	30	4
Delhi	34	27.75	6.25
Kolkata	32	26.50	5.5
Mumbai	35	29.42	5.58
Tur			
Chennai	68	64	4
Delhi	71	62	9
Kolkata	62	53	9
Mumbai	65	55.75	9.25
Urad Dal			
Chennai	78	74	4
Delhi	74	64.75	9.25
Kolkata	68	61.50	6.5
Mumbai	76	70.50	5.5
Moong Dal			
Chennai	78	74	4
Delhi	84	74..50	9.5
Kolkata	85	75	10
Mumbai	85	71.33	13.67

1	2	3	4
Masur			
Chennai	48	44	4
Delhi	54.5	45	9.5
Kolkata	48	40	8
Mumbai	51	41.50	9.5
Sugar			
Chennai	29	28	1
Delhi	30	28.30	1.7
Kolkata	31	28.50	2.5
Mumbai	30	27	3
Groundnut Oil			
Chennai	88	83.50	4.5
Delhi	115	99.63	15.37
Kolkata	100	88.50	11.5
Mumbai	81	71.73	9.27
Mustard Oil			
Chennai	68	NT	NA
Delhi	67	63.74	3.26
Kolkata	62	59.50	2.5
Mumbai	68	57.13	10.87
Vanaspati			
Chennai	58	56	2
Delhi	57	52.75	4.25
Kolkata	50	48	2
Mumbai	56	53.34	2.66
Tea (Loose)			
Chennai	240	NR	NA
Delhi	148	142.50	5.5

1	2	3	4
Kolkata	100	NR	NA
Mumbai	155	143.33	11.67
Milk®			
Chennai	20.5	NR	NR
Delhi	24	NR	NR
Kolkata	21	NR	NR
Mumbai	26	NR	NR
Potato			
Chennai	14	8	6
Delhi	12	2.50	9.5
Kolkata	6	4.50	1.5
Mumbai	12	6.12	5.88
Onion			
Chennai	14	9	5
Delhi	14	6.25	7.75
Kolkata	13	9 1	4
Mumbai	13	8.75	4.25

Source: State Civil Supplies Department; NR—Not Reported NT-Not TradeJ

Statement II

Measures taken by Government to control prices of essential commodities

A. Short Term Measures

I. Fiscal Measures

(i) Reduced import duties to zero-for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude); and butter and ghee.

(ii) Reduced import duties on refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils to 7.5%;

(iii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. up to 01.08.2009 by sugar mills (notified on 17.04.2009) extended up to 31.12.2010. Furthermore, import of raw sugar has been opened to private trade up to 31.12.2010 for being processed by domestic factories on job basis.

(iv) Allowed import of white/refined sugar by STC/ MMTC/PEC and NAFED up to 1 million tons by 01.08.2009 under O.G.I,, at zero duty (notified on 17.04.2009). Furthermore, the duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has been opened to other Central/State Government agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies. The cap on the quantity to be imported upto 31.03.09 has also since been removed vide notification dated 27th November, 2009. The Government has extended it upto 31.12.2010 without any quantitative cap.

II. Administrative Measures

(i) Removed levy obligation in respect of imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.

(ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana).

(iii) Export of edible oils has been allowed w.e.f 20th November, 2008 in small packs upto 5 kgs. subject to a limit of 10,000 tons upto 31.10.2009.EGoM in its meeting held on 20.11.2009 decided to further allow export of edible oils not exceeding 10,000 tons during the period from 01.11.2009 to 31.10.2010.

(iv) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, sugar, upto 30.9.2010; In order to discourage non-household sector consumers from stockpiling sugar and to ensure adequate availability of sugar in the open market for actual consumers, the Central Government has issued a notification dated 22.08.2009 imposing stockholding limit on bulk consumers: it has been provided that w.e.f 19.09.2009 no person, establishment, or industrial unit using or consuming more than 10 quintals of sugar per month as a raw material for production or consumption or use, in my manner, shall keep stock, at any time, sugar exceeding 15 days of such use or consumption.

(v) Using Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion (averaging at $220 per tonne for August, 2010) and basmati rice ($900 PMT);

(vi) Maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.

(vii) Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur suspended by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 and continues during 2010-11. Future's trading in sugar were suspended w.e.f. 27.5.2009 upto 30th of September, 2010.

(viii) Permitted sugar factories to sell processed raw sugar in the domestic market and fulfill export obligation on ton to ton basis.

(ix) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar season to ensure adequate levy sugar supplies under PDS.

(x) For the month of June, 2010, 17.00 lakh tons of non levy sugar have been made available which includes 12.80 lakh tons of normal non-levy sugar and 3.70 lakh tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar during April, 2010. Estimated availability out of imported white/refined sugar during the month is about 0.50 lakh ton. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.08 lac tons also been released. Thus, for the month of June, 2010, 19.08 lac tons of sugar have been made available.

(xi) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @10 kg/family/month of January and February 2010 has been made to the accepted number of AAY, BPL and APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing allocation while the wheat will be allocated at MSP price; rice will be allotted at MSP derived price.

(xii) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders w.e.f. 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010® of Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

(xiii) **OMSS interventions**:

(a) Allocation to State Governments under OMSS (Domestic) for release of 20.00 lakh tonnes of wheat was made to check inflationary trends in food economy from October 2009 to March 2010. The State/UT Government were asked to distribute wheat released under OMSS (D) to household consumers and small processors of wheat.

(b) In addition to above, a quantity of 10 lakh MTs wheat was also allocated for sale to bulk consumers through open tenders by FCI from October,09-March, 10. Another 10.88 lakh tonnes of wheat from the expected savings from retail allocations was allocated for bulk consumers through tender sale.

(c) In order to check inflationary trend in prices of Rice, a quantity of 10.0 lakh tonnes of rice was allocated during October 2009 to March 2010 to State Governments for distribution to retail consumers.

(d) On 18.1.2010, NAFED was allotted 37400 tonnes of wheat and 17000 tonnes of rice from the un-lifted quantity of OMSS allocations to state Governments. Similarly, NCCF was allocated 32684.21 tonnes wheat and 11000 tonnes rice for sale to retail consumers.

(e) On 16.2.2010, another allocation of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat was made for tender sale to small processors by FCI.High Level Committee of FCI has formulated guidelines for tender sale to small processors. The reserve price fixed for tender sale of wheat to bulk consumers undertaken by FCI.

(B) Medium Term Measures: In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

Development of NHs in West Bengal

2656. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals for development of National Highways in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any pending proposals are lying with the Government; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH):

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details of proposals, as received from the Government of West Bengal, and sanctioned by the Ministry during the last the three years are as under:

Year	No. of proposals	Amount of sanctions (Rs. in lakh)
2007-08	23	12412.53
2008-09	19	16853.65
2009-10	24	37946.00

(c) and (d) Works as included in Annual Plan of any year are considered for sanction subject to the limit of sanction determined on the basis of annual allocation to the State and the sanction already available with the State. Proposals, not meeting the criteria, are returned to the respective State unapproved.

[Translation]

Policy for Mining of Stones

2657. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for mining of stones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the States have violated the directions of the Supreme Court on mining of stones;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of such cases reported and the action taken in each case during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to curb such violations in future?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) State Governments grant mineral concessions as the owners of the minerals. The Central Government has notified the Granite Conservation and Development Rules, 1999 and Marble Conservation and Development Rules, 2002 with regard to systematic

and scientific exploitation of granite and marble throughout the country.

(c) and (d) Data on violations of Supreme Court directions on mining of stones are not centrally maintained. However, as per available information, vide Supreme Court order dated 19.2.2010, 157 mines in Aravalli hills of Rajasthan have been restrained from mining till further orders and the matter is sub-judice. In Haryana, all mining operations have been closed since 1.3.2010.

(e) The Central Government has requested the State Governments to prepare Action Plan to monitor and curb illegal mining, which includes the use of satellite imagery and other intelligence inputs, constitution of State Level Coordination Committee to discuss various issues related to the mining sector, and formulation of State Mineral Policy.

[English]

Investigation Into Terroritst Activities

2658. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MAILK:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered any investigation into the cases of bomb blasts at Malegaon, Hyderabad and Ajmer;

(b) if so, whether the investigation has been completed;

(c) if so, the person(s)/organisation(s) reported to have been involved in the said blasts;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to bring out a white paper in this regard;

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to punish the offenders in the said cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) As per available Information, the Malegaon blast of 2008 has been investigated by the Anti Terrorism Squad, Maharashtra in which charge sheet has been filed and 11 persons have been arrested, while 3 persons are still wanted, In this case. The Ajmer Blast case is being investigated by Anti Terrorism Squad, Rajasthan and 3 persons have reportedly been arrested, in this case. The Meca Masjid Blast case of Hyderabad, is being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation which has arrested 2 accused against production warrant.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

(f) The punishment in criminal cases is awarded to the guilty by the competent Court.

[Translation]

Financial Loss of NHAI

2659. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India is suffering financial losses due to exceeding expenditure in comparison to its income;

(b) if so, the details of the income and expenditure of NHAI during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the expenditure of NHAI, head-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (b)and(c) The details of the receipts and expenditure of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), head-wise, during each of the last three years and the current year are placed at statement.

Statement

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the NHAI

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto June'10)
1	2	3	4	5
Opening Balance (as per Balance sheet)	4804.98	5418.10	5236.39	2451.86
	RECEIPTS			
Cess	6541.06	6972.47	7404.70	1962.00
Additional Budgetary Support (ABC)	—	—	—	—
EAP Grant	1776.00	1515.20	272.00	80.00
EAP Loan from GOI	444.00	378.80	68.00	20.00
ADB Loan (Direct)	—	—	—	—
Negative Grant	167.23	5.40	7.21	—
54 EC Bonds	305.18	1630.74	1148.05	418.91
Interest on Surplus Funds	344.72			
Toll Collection (Gross)	1415.18	1703.13	1936.25	371.97
For construction works NH(O)	265.00	159.00	200.00	283.00
Receipts (Revenue) for Maintenance of NH under NHDP and Others	147.92	70.00	-* 87.94	21.00
SARDP-NE	294.00	—	—	—
Eastern Peripheral	—	—	211.72	173.25
Gross Total of Receipts	16505,27	17852.84	16572.26	5781.99
	EXPENDITURE			
NHDP and Others	15,639.70	17,570.77	18,340.23	3,966.54
NH(O)	179.99	167.84	241.26	36.92
Eastern Peripheral Expressway, ICTT Cochin and SARDP-NE	153.34	448.79	550.65	201.52
Sub Total-Capital Expenditure on project including the private sector expenditure.	15973.02	18,187.40	19,132.14	4204.98

1	2	3	4	5
Payment of Annuity	582.91	515.28	731.37	72.49
Interest and Repayment of Market Borrowings	157.28	1503.00	1662.93	133.60
Interest and Repayment of ADB Direct Loan	43.55	42.32	30.32	—
Interest and Repayment of Govt Loan	781.21	735.60	359.71	36.97
Maintenance of Highways	442.36	521.05	474.95	127.54
Total-Capita! Expenditure on project including the private sector expenditure.	17980.34	21504.65	22391.42	4575.58
Less: Share of Private Sector in Case of BOT (Toll/Annuity) Projects	7,062.40	8,184.73	8,572.54	1,792.28
Net Expenditure of the NHAI on the projects financed out of NHAI resource mobilization.	10,917.94	13,319.92	13,818.88	2,78330
Establishment Expenditure of the NHAI	70.56	105.38	114.70	28.68
Gross Total of Expenditure of the NHAI	10,988.50	13,425.30	13,933.58	2811.98

Progress of Roads under CRF

2660. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has reviewed the progress of the projects approved under the Central Road Fund (CRF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such projects are likely to be completed on time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The Union Government reviews the progress of works approved under Central Road Fund from time to time to ensure proper utilization of funds allocated to the States and releases further funds depending upon the utilization of funds already released, total funds accruing to the States and annual allocation for the State.

[English]

Award of Road Projects

2661. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/NHAI is planning to award 15,000 kms. of highway/road projects during 2010-2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stretch-wise and State-wise;

(c) the total investment required alongwith the proposed mobilisation of resources for the projects; and

(d) the details of projects likely to be undertaken on PPP, BOT, other modes etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHA1) have awarded 2696 km of

length against the target of about 9000 km during 2010-11. The balance length is targeted to be awarded out of carried over projects from Work Plan-I and works identified under Work Plan-11, based on *inter-se* priority. Viability of projects and response from the bidders. The list of works is at Statement.

(c) As per the financing plan recommended by the B. K. Chaturvedi Committee the estimated total investment is Rs. 9,35,139 crore proposed to be mobilized through cess funds, external assistance, net surplus from toll revenue, budgetary support, share of private sector and market borrowings for the construction of National Highway projects under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) up to 2014.

(d) It is estimated that nearly 60% of the projects would be taken up on BOT (Toll), 25% on BOT (Annuity) and 15% on EPC basis.

Statement

Works carried over from Work Plan-I

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	Piprakothi-Motihari-Raxaul	28A	69.33
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar-Banihal	1A	68.00
3.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	67	54.00
4.	Kerala	Walayar-Vadakancherry	47	54.00
5.	Bihar	Patna-Bakhtiyarpur	30	50.60
6	West Bengal	Krishnagar-Bahrampore	34	78.00
7	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra	Multai-Chindwara		
8.		Chindwara-Chaurai-Seoni		
9.		Narsinghpur-Harrai-Amarwara	26B and 69A	422.00
10.		Amarwara-Umarnala including bypass for Chindwara		
11.		Umarnala-Ramkona-Sausar-Saoner		
12.	Gujarat	Jetpur-Somriath	8D	123.49
13.	Maharashtra	Panvel-Indapur	17	84.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhansi-Khajuraho	75	164.31
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi-Jamshedpur	33	163.50
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban-Banihal	1A	36.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur-Ramban	1A	43.00
18.	Vijayawada-Machhilipattnam	Andhra Pradesh	9	63.40

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Bihar	Patna-Buxar	30 and 84	125.00
20.	Bihar	Gopaiganj-Chhapra	85	94.70
21.	Bihar	Khagaria-Bakhatiyarpur	31	120,00
22.	Bihar	Khagaria-Purnea	31	120,00
23.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	8	102,30
24.	Haryana	Rohtak-Hissar	10	100.00
25.	Haryana	Rohtak-Jind	71	53,00
26.	Haryana	Ambala-Kaithal	65	88.00
27.	Haryana	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh Border-Yamunanagar-Barwala-Panchkula	73	104,00
28.	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	NE-II	135.00
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla-Solan	22	J60,60
30.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo-Solan	22	40.00
31.	Jharkhand/West Bengal	Barwa Adda-Panagarh	2	120.00
32.	Karnataka	Nulbagal-Karnataka/AP Border-Ranipet	4	130,00
33.	Kerala	Ochira-Thriuvananthapuram	47	86.00
34.	Kerala	Thrivananthapuram-Kerala/TN Border	47	43.00
35.	Kerala	Kuttipuram-Edapally	17	112.00
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal-Bareilly	12 and 69	112.00
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Bareily-Rajmarg crossing	12	98.00
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajmarg crossing-Jabalpur	12	102.00
39.	Maharashtra	Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border-Bijapur	13	100.00
40.	Maharashtra	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	6	60.00
41.	Maharashtra	Satara-Kagal	4	133.00
42.	Orissa	Panikholi-Rimuli	215	163.00
43.	Orissa	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talchar	200	133.00
44.	Rajasthan	Reengus-Sikar	11	42.00

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Rajasthan/Gujarat	Udaipur-Ahmedabad	8	242.00
46.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh-Udaipur	79 A, 79 and 76	315.00
47.	Rajasthan	Beawar-Pali	14	116.00
48.	Rajasthan	Pali-Pindwara	14	130.00
49.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri	66	178.06
50.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram	210	80.00
51.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Ramnathpuram-Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi	49	186.00
52.	Tamil Nadu	Walajpet-Poonamalee	4	92.00
53.	Tamil Nadu	Kerala/TN Border-Kanyakumari	47 and 47B	65.09
54.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam-Thanjavur	66	76.70
55.	West Bengal	Barasat-Krishnagar	34	84.00
56.	West Bengal	Dhankuni-Kharagpur	6	111.40
57	West Bengal	Ghoshpukur-Salsalabari	31 and 31D	163.00
			Total	5888.88

Projects under Work Plan-II

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada-Elluru-Rajamundry	5	198
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ichapuram-Srikakulam-Vishakapatnam	5	213
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad-Barwa Adda	2	220
4.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur-Barauni	28	107
5.	Bihar	Chhapra-Rewaghat-Muzzaffarpur	102	75
6.	Chhattisgarh	Arang-Saraipalli-Orissa Border	6	150
7.	Chhattisgarh	Chilpi-Simga	12A	128
8.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur-Dhamtari	43	72
9.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari-Jagdalpur	43	222

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur-Pathlgaon	78	85
11.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur-Ambikapur	111	190
12.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur-Bilaspur	200	112
13.	Chhattisgarh/Jharkhand	Pathalgaon-Gumala	78	130
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur-Ner Chowk	21	54
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Ner Chowk-Manali	21	119
16.	Jharkhand	Junction with Govindpur at NH-2-Dhanbad-Bokaro-Ramgarh	32 and 23	130
17.	Jharkhand	Junction with NH-2 at Govindpur-Chas-Upto JHR/WB Border	32	71
18.	Jharkhand/WB	Jamshedpur-Kharagpur	6 and 33	150
19.	Karnataka	Dharwad-Haveri	4	95
20.	Karnataka	Khagal-Belgaum	4	77
21.	Karnataka	Hospet-Chitradurga	13	119
22.	Karnataka	Bellary-Gooty	63	77
23.	Karnataka	Hospet-Hubli-Ankola	63	271
24.	Karnataka	Hoskote-Dobespet	207	89
25.	Karnataka	Gundlupet-Coimbatore	67	27
26.	Karnataka	Gulbarga-Bijapur-Homnabad	218	200
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior-Dewas	3	450
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur-Lakhnadon	7	41/74
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Biaora-MP/Rajasthan Border	12 Ext.	66
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur-Mandla-Chilpi	12A	189
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Obadullaganj-Betul	69	143
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur-Katani-Rewa	7	210
33.	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra	Betul-Nagpur	69	176
34.	Maharashtra	Amravati-Dhule-Gujrat Border	6	450
35.	Maharashtra	Khed-Nasik	50	180

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Maharashtra	Vedishi-Osmanabad-Solapur	211	85
37.	Maharashtra	Dhule-Aurangabad	211	140
38.	Maharashtra/Andhra Pradesh	Solapur-Sangareddy	9	234
39.	Meghalaya	Jowai-Meghalaya/Assam Border	44	104
40.	Orissa	Chandikhole-Paradeep	5A	80
41.	Orissa	Baleashwar-Baripada-Jharpokhria (Jn. of NH-5 with NH-6)	5	90
42.	Orissa	Jn. With NH-6 at Sambalpur-Jn. with NH-5 in Cuttack	42	261
43.	Orissa	Bahargora-Sambalpur	6	370
44.	Orissa	Birmitrapur-Palhara	23	128
45.	Punjab	Ludhiana-Talwandi	95	78
46.	Punjab	Ludhiana-Chandigarh	95 and 21	
47.	Punjab	SriGanganagar-Amritsar	15	172
48.	Punjab/Haryana	Jullunder-Jind	71	350
49.	Rajasthan	Kota-Jhalawar	12	55
50.	Rajasthan/Gujarat	Padhi-Dahod	113	123
51.	Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh	Jhalawar-Biaora	12	121
52.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur-Pudukkotai-Sivaganga-Manamadurai	226	122
53.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli-Lalgudi-Chidambaram and Meenusurhi-Jayamkondam-Kootu Road [km 90.20 to km 93.00 (common stretch with km 96.80 to km 99.60 of NH 227)]	45C and 227	135
54	Tamil Nadu	Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur	45C	165
55	Uttar Pradesh	Agra-Etawah Bypass	3	125
56	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bypass-Varanasi	2	160
57	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah-Chakeri	2	157
58	Uttar Pradesh	Chakeri-Allahabad	2	153

1	2	3	4	5
59	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal Border-Varanasi	233	292
60	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi-Lucknow	56	300
61	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi-Hanumanha	7	70
62	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow-Raibareilly	24B	82
63	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao-Lalganj	232A	68
64	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad-Aligarh	93	71
65	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut-Nazibabad	119	139
66	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut-Bulandshahar	235	66
67	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareilly-Jounpur	231	169
68	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar-Banda	231	287
69	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki-Bahraich-Nanapara-Rupaidiha	28 C	152
70	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur-Ferenda-Nautanwa-Sonauli	29 E	99
71	Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan	Bharatpur-Mathura-Hathras	SH	90
72	Uttarakhand	Rampur-Kathgodam	87	88
73	Uttarakhand	Dehradun-Chutmalpur-Roorkee	72A	70
74	Uttarakhand	Sitarganj-Tanakpur	125	52
75	Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh	Chutmalpur-Saharanpur-Yamunanagar-Haryana/UP Border	73	50
76	Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh	Haridwar-Kashipur	74	167
77	West Bengal	Barasat-Petrapole	35	60
78	West Bengal	Pundlbari-Baxirhat	31	46
79	West Bengal	JHR/WB Border-Purliya-Balarampur-JHR/WB border-upto junction with NH-33 at Chandil (Jharkhand)	32	83
		Total		11313
SARDP-NE				
80	Assam	Demow-Dibrugarh	37	64
81	Assam	Numaligarh-Jorhat	37	56
82	Assam	Jorhat-Demow	37	81
83	Nagaland	Dimapur-Kohima	39	81
		Total SARDP-NE		282
		Grand Total		11595

Area under Wheat Crop

2662. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under wheat cultivation in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of per hectare yield of wheat in the country including Punjab and Haryana during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether per hectare yield of wheat in Punjab and Haryana is much higher than other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons therefor, and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring parity in yield of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) State-wise details of area coverage under wheat and its productivity during the last-three years, i.e., 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in the statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The States of Punjab and Haryana have almost 99% area uiraer irrigation. These States also come under North-Western Plains Zone where the crop duration is longer than other parts of the country, leading to more gram filling period resulting into higher productivity. Further, in the above States, the technological dissemination is faster than other States and most of the farmers adopt high yielding varieties and advanced technologies which are supported by timely availability of inputs.

(e) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has taken initiatives in the form of research advancement for development of new varieties of wheat. For all the wheat growing areas, the advanced varieties have been released and put under seed chain to ensure supply of quality seeds to the farmers. ICAR has also taken initiatives to sensitize the State Governments for faster technological dissemination and availability of quality seeds of newer varieties and other inputs to the farmers in the country.

Statement

State-wise Estimates of Area and Yield of Wheat

State/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)			Yield (Kg/Hectare)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	9.0	14.0	10.0	889	1143	900
Arunachal Pradesh	3.6	o3.3	#	1472	1576	#
Assam	56.0	50.1	55.0	1268	1090	1164
Bihar	2162.5	2158.3	2226.7	2058*	2043	2076
Chhattisgarh	93.3	88.9	112.2	1059	1040	1086
Gujarat	1274.0	1091.0	913.0	3013	2377	2900
Haryana	2462.0	2462.0	2492.0	4158	4390	4213
Himachal Pradesh	366.6	360.0	352.8	1376	1520	1612

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	278.3	278.7	274.4	1782	1735	1795
Jharkhand	86.3	^9,9	99.7	1621	1541	1550
Karnataka	276.0	269.0	284.0	946	918	884
Madhya Pradesh	3742.3	3785.2	4275.9	1612	1723	1835
Maharashtra	1253.0	1022.0	1081.0	1659	1483	1625
Meghalaya	0.6	0.4	#	1833	1750	#
Nagaland	1.5	1.4	#	1067	1500	#
Orissa	5.6	5.3	3.9	1554	1396	1445
Punjab	3488.0	3526.0	3538.0	4507	4462	4314
Rajasthan	2591.8	2294.8	2394.2	2749	3175	2852
Sikkim	4.5	5.8	#	1000	1345	#
Tripura	1.0	0.6	#	1900	2000	#
Uttar Pradesh	9115.0	9513.0	9668,0	2817	3002	2876
Uttaranchal	397.0	398.0	395.0	2050	2003	2119
West Bengal	352.6	307,0	315.9	£602	2490	2650
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.6	0.6	#	1833	1833	#
Delhi	17.5	17.1	#	4354	4351	#
Others	NA	NA	29.2	NA	NA	3168
All India	28038.6	27752.4	28520.8	2802	2907	2830

*4th advance estimates released on 19.07.2010. #Included in others. NA: Not Applicable.

[Translation]

Employment in Agricultural Sector

2663. SHRI GORAKH NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of employment and number of employment opportunities in the agricultural sector has decreased due to drought in many parts of the country including Vidarbha region,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to make special provision for women to empower them under the present schemes/programmes related to agriculture being run in the country including Vidarbha, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Agriculture area under cultivation decreased

marginally from 714.28 lakh hectars in Kharif 2008 to 693.25 lakh hectares during Kharif 2009 on account of drought. This could have resulted in marginally lower employment during Kharif 2009. However, the Government is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in all districts which provided adequate employment to agriculture labourers.

(c) and (d) 30% of total plan outlay of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is earmarked for women for implementation in the country, including Vidarbha.

NH Development in Kerala

2664. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether priority is accorded to certain States in the allocation of funds for the National Highway development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount allocated to the State of Kerala in the last three years and the amount utilised from the same; and

(d) the present status of National Highway development in the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The allocation for National Highways Original [NH(0)j Works are made to the States depending upon the condition of the National Highways (NHs), the works sanctioned for development/ improvement of NHs, and overall availability of funds. (c) The year-wise details of the funds allocated for the State of Kerala for the development of NHs and expenditure incurred during the last three years are given below:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	58.48	50.10
2008-09	72.53	73.20
2009-10	141.23	141.23

(d) The total length of NH network in the State of Kerala is about 1,457 km. Out of this, about 1,451 km length has been programmed for development under various phases of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

Investment by China in Agriculture Sector

2665. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed Chinese investment in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard,

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the terms and conditions of such agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Crime in Buses

12666. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several reported cases of robbery in moving buses in the Nct of Delhi in the recent past;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in this regad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to prevnt such crimes in the NCt of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) 11 cases of robbery in moving buses have been reported to Delhi Police during the current year (upto 15.7.2010). Out of 11 cases, 09 cases have been worked out. 16 accused have been arreted in all these cases.

(e) In order to prevent crimes in buses in the NCT of Delhi, following steps have been taken by Delhi Police:

- Special surprise checks are organized by Delhi Police during vulnerable timings by uniformed policemen in order to identify anti-social and criminal elements travelling in buses, and further necessary action as per law is initiated against them.
- Staff in plain clothes is deployed in the moving buses to keep a watch on anti-social elements.
- Necessary liaison is maintained with the bus crew with the briefing that in case they detect any such criminal element they should inform the police.

Road Accidents due to Rash Driving

2667. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents caused due to rash driving during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the convfction rate achieved in this regard during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the low conviction rate Is one of the contributing factor for the tendency among the youth to indulge in rash driving; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of traffic and road safety rules on the roads including stricter punishments for offenders to minimise such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) According to the data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of road accidents during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been 394432, 418657 and 415855 respectively. State-wise details of the road accidents for the period 2006 to 2008 are at statement. The information is available only up to the year 2008. NCRB does not maintain separate information regarding cases of road accidents caused due to rash driving.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the fact that separate information is not maintained in respect of cases of accidents due to rash driving.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order* are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising to the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime. An advisory has been issued on prevention of crime on 16th July 2010, which is available on MHA's website (http://mha.nic.in) .

Statement

State/UT-wise distribution of Road Accidents, Injuries and Deaths during 2006-2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006			2007			2008		
		No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died	No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died	No. of Cases	Persons injured	Persons Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41323	56485	12661	43594	56028	13762	42106	57199	14158
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	243	257	116	230	303	108	261	415	125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	4080	4568	1740	3995	5157	1604	4262	4276	1721
4.	Bihar	4382	2808	2231	5631	3379	2804	6180	3954	3471
5.	Chhattisgarh	7111	5069	2574	7837	5613	2932	8769	6864	3243
6.	Goa	3749	3115	310	4022	2951	340	4179	3361	333
7.	Gujarat	18944	21571	5599	21433	21112	6293	21027	22076	6386
8.	Haryana	10262	9100	4420	10316	9134	4376	11241	9585	4680
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2416	. 4533	890	2582	4555	997	1982	3198	798
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5609	7989	1092	5874	7639	952	5426	7585	981
11.	Jharkhand	4301	3708	1667	4504	3708	1760	3259	2703	1574
12.	Karnataka	43280	60898	7939	46334	61413	8762	46252	63281	8814
13.	Kerala	41728	49799	3627	39861	47951	3802	37238	44163	3934
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25038	27333	5598	28444	29867	6346	34316	36093	7514
15.	Maharashtra	48887	48624	11934	51975	50346	12616	49679	49756	12957
16.	Manipur	521	1020	157	538	1039	114	502	1026	133
17.	Meghalaya	176	235	132	157	164	133	191	359	149
18.	Mizoram	72	86	64	52	40	35	87	72	78
19.	Nagaland	77	186	62	75	223	92	126	348	116
20.	Orissa	7729	9773	2745	8214	10193	3058	8184	9805	3104
21.	Punjab	2251	1640	2048	2391	1400	2155	2394	1362	2055
22.	Rajasthan	23348	29794	7154	23885	31151	8145	23704	30857	8388
23.	Sikkim	39	0	88	150	272	52	196	246	79
24.	Tamil Nadu	55145	64342	11009	59117	71099	12036	60409	70251	12784
25.	Tripura	793	1388	196	801	1329	223	767	1494	221
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16207	10782	11520	18031	11587	12555	19064	13294	12073
27.	Uttarakhand	1461	1910	975	1522	1975	973	1409	1764	1067
28.	West Bengal	13085	14538	4557	13954	14475	4919V	11547	13495	4739
	Total (States)	382257	441551	103105	405519	454103	111944	404757	458882	115675

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Union Territories									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	155	206	22	152	313	23	191	256	22
30.	Chandigarh	521	526	141	536	528	151	477	441	146
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103	129	45	116	94	66	116	96	65
32.	Daman and Diu	57	53	27	60	63	29	50	25	21
33.	Delhi (UT)	9699	8764	2167	10528	8480	2122	8566	7601	2098
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1639	1693	217	1744	1769	255	169$	1855	212
	Total (UTS)	12175	11371	2620	13138	11249	2646	11098	10274	2564
	Tot All (All India)	394432	452922	105725	418657	465352	114590	415855	469156	118239

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'.

[English]

Area under Bio-Fuel

2668. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under bio-fuel crops during each of the last three years, State-wise,

(b) whether increase in fuel price is likely to shift more agriculture area for cultivation of Jatropha and rapeseed,

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Details are at statement.

(b) The National Policy on Bio-fules clearly states that plantations on agricultural lands will be discouraged. Plantations of trees bearing non-edible oilseeds will be taken up on government/community wasteland, degraded or fallow land in forest and non-forest areas.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Area Covered under Jatropha Plantation (in ha.)
1.	Chhattisgarh	165250.84
2.	Madhya Pradesh	429083.00
3.	Rajasthan	141620.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1400.00
5.	Uttarakhand	20319.00
6.	Orissa	2320.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	136288.00
8.	Karnataka	4610.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	27673.18
	Total Area	928564.02

Dairy Development

2669. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from the State Governments including Bihar for Dairy Development during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the action taken by the Government on such proposals including the number of proposals accepted/ rejected alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has been implementing four dairy development schemes. The details of proposal received from State Government along with their present status is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Details of received proposals and their present status
1.	Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)	Statement-I
2	Strengthening infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (CMP)	Statement-II
3.	Assistance to Cooperatives (A-C)	Statement-III
4.	Dairy Venture Capital Fund (Implemented through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Statement-IV

Statement I

Details of project proposal received and its current status under the Scheme Intensive Dairy Development Programme" during 2007-08 to 2010-11(up to 31.07.10)

Year	Sl.No.	State	Name of project/proposal	District Covered	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	1	Jammu and Kashmir	Proposal-III	Anantnag, Pulara, Srinagar, Leh and Kargil	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.
	2	Maharashtra	Proposal-IV	Gondia.Buldhana, Nasik and Sangli	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.
	3	Rajasthan	IDDP-IV	Tonk, Sirohi and Dholpur	Approved in 2007-08
	4	Sikkim	IDDP-V	North Sikkim	Approved in 2008-09
	5	Orissa	IDDP-VII	Jagatsinghpur.Kendrapara and Nayagarh	Approved in 2008-09
2008-09	1	Jammu and Kashmir	Proposal-IV	Jammu, Kathua and Doda	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.
	2	Karnataka	Proposal-I	Koppal	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Proposal-II	Chitradurga	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.
			Proposal-III	Bagalkot	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.
	3	Orissa	Proposal-VIII	Keraput.Malkanagiri, Nowaranpur and Rayagada	Approved during 2009-10
	4	Mizoram	Proposal-VI	Aizwal	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.
			Proposal-VII	Lunglei	
			Proposal-II	Kolasib	
2009-10	1	Goa	Proposal-I	North Goa	Approved in 2009-10
	2	Arunachal Pradesh	Proposal-II	East Siang, West Siang, Papumpare	
2010-11	1	West Bengal	Proposal-IV	Ichamati, Purulia, Birbhum, Bankura and Dakshina Dinajpur	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.
	2	Chhattisgarh	Proposal-IV	Jagadalpur.Kanker.Dantewada, Janjgir-Chamba, Korba, Raipur, Mahasamund.Dhamtri, Rajnandgaon.Narayanpur and Bijapur	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.
	3	Nagaland	Proposal-IV	Dimapur, Kohima, Mokochung, Wokha, Phek, Mon, Tuensang, Zunheboto and Peren	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Govt.

NOTE: No proposals were received from State Government of Bihar during the above period.

Statement II

Details of Proposals received under "Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production" scheme from the State Government during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (upto 31-7-2010)

Year	Sl.No.	State	Name of project/proposal	District Covered	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08	1	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Doda	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	Karnataka	1	Mysore and Chamarjanagar	Approved
	3	Maharashtra	2	Beed	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
				Rahata, Rahturi, Shrirampur, Newasa and Kopergaon in Ahmednaaar Dist	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	4	Nagaland	1	Kohima, Dimapur, Wokha, Phek, Mokokchung, Mon, Tuensang and Zunheboto	Approved
	5	Odisha	1	Cuttak, Kendrapara, Puri, Khurda, Nayagarh, Balasore, Bhadrak and Mayurbhanj	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	6	Punjab	1	Amritsar	Approved
	7	Rajasthan	1	Ajmer Bhilwara	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
		Gujarat	1	Surendranagar	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	8	Sikkim	1	North	Approved
	9	Uttar Pradesh	2	Goutarn Budh Nagar	Approved
				Allahabad and Hardoi	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	10	Tamil Nadu	1	Dindigul	Approved
		TOTAL	13		
2008-09					
	1	Gujarat	1	Sabarkantha	Approved
	2	Himachal Pradesh	1	Kullu and Una	Approved
	3	Karnataka	3	Dakshina Kannada, Uduppi	Approved
				Tumkur	Approved
				Belgaum	Approved

1	2	3	4	5	6
	4	Kerala	1	Idukky	Approved
	5	Maharashtra	6	Bhandara	Approved
				Satara	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
				Latur	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
				Kadegaon, Sangli Dist	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
				Jaoili/Mahabaleshwar Taluka, Jawli	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
				Khandala	Revised proposal in terms o guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	6	Punjab	2	Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur Sangrur and Bathinda	Approved
	7	Tamil Nadu	1	Coimbatore	Approved
		TOTAL	15		
2009-10	1	Gujarat	3	Kaira and Anand	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
				Amreli	Approved
				Rajkot	Approved
	2	Maharashtra	1	Kolhapur	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	3	Orissa	3	Koraput, Malkamgiri, Nowarangapur and Raygada	Approved
				Bolangir.Kalahandi and Nuapada	
				Ganjam	
	4	Uttar Pradesh	1	Barabanki	Integrated Finance Division has initiated audit process of previous project.
		TOTAL	8		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11					
	1	Gujarat	1	Vadodra and Narmada district	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	2	Maharashtra	1	Combined proposal for Mahalaxmi, Kolapur and Shree Varna milk union	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	3	Himachal Pradesh	1	Kullu	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	4	Kerala	1	Kottayam, Ernakulum and Trissur	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	5	Tamil Nadu	1	Sivagagai, Trichy, Velloer and Thukud DCMPU	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
	6	West Bengal	1	North 24 Pagana, Howrah and Nadia	Revised proposal in terms of guidelines of the scheme sought from State Government
		TOTAL	6		

NOTE: No poposal were received from State Government of Bihar during the above period.

Statement III

Assistance to Cooperative

State wise details of proposals funded during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (Upto 31/7/2010}

(Rs. in lakh)

No	State	Milk Union assisted during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (Upto 31/7/2010}	Total Approved Outlay	Amount Released during			2010-11 (Upto 21/7/2010)	Government of India Share
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	487.96	150.00				243.98
		Saharanpur	274.24		75.00			137.12
		Bulandshaher	552.93			50.00		276.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Muzaffarnagar	549.47			39.09		274.74
2.	Assam	West Assam	867.74		45.00	320.00		453.14
3.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	231.86		36.00	79.93		115.93
		Amritsar	1450.00			225.00	225.00	725.00
		Jalandhar	622.76		150.00		125.00	311.38
		Bhatinda	1360,00		150.00	150.00		680.00
		Gurdaspur	1453.82			150.00		726.91

Note: No proposals were received from State Government of Bihar during the above period

Statement IV

Dairy Venture Capital Fund

State-wise and Year-wise details of Units and Interest Free Loan Assistance provided during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (Upto 23.7.2010)

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Upto 23.7.2010)		State-wise Projects approved during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (Upto 23/7/2010)	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	22.5	8	12	4	6	10	14.825	37	55.325
2.	Bihar	8	5.965	37	54.805	19	25.095	0	0	64	85.865
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
4.	Goa	1	15.95	0	0	2	10.93	0	0	3	26.88
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	1	5	0	0	1	1.25	1	5.98	3	12.23
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21	31.35	6	9	1124	1148.11	778	661.776	1929	1850.235
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	65.735	19	33.25	38	62.35	80	115.755	184	277.09
9.	Jharkhand	12	23-6	7	10.5	1	0.95	0	0	20	35.05
10.	Karnataka	200	204.953	0	0	3	4.9	0	0	203	209.853

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Kerala	55	93.7937	20	.29.86	104	152.153	21	34.4	200	310.2067
12.	Madhya Pradesh	74	118	58	87.16	21	31.5	0	0	153	236.66
13.	Maharashtra	1188	1226.731	3847	2903.924	1967	1874.8	1419	1426.725	8421	7432.179
14.	Orissa	124	82.388	8	9.709	42	15.818	0	0	174	107.915
15.	Punjab	2	10.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10.92
16.	Rajasthan	120	160.587	75	103.501	50	71.625	9	13.5	254	349.213
17.	Tamil Nadu	65	128.245	139	95.015	63	72.1	48	37.52	315	332.86
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28	41.49	57	118.735	68	101.5	17	25.45	170	287.175
19.	Uttaranchal	132	152.344	79	65	597	664.024	80	78.9	888	960.268
20.	West Bengal	63	86.19	49	51.71	72	25.919	0	0	184	163.819
	Total	2157	2480.7417	4409	3584.169	4176	4269.02	2463	2414.831	13205	12748.7637
	N E States		**0**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**0**
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	13	19.5	4	6	0	0	17	25.5
2.	Assam	256	415.80276	205	243.332	297	334.755	177	184.204	935	1178.09376
3.	Manipur	43	96.27	17	60.5	37	55.5	0	0	97	212.27
4.	Meghalaya	2	2.419	1	1.405	2	3	5	6.52	10	13.344
5.	Mizoram	71	107	13	19.5	66	99	0	0	150	225.5
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Tripura	443	233.385	147	42.328	137	48.495	52	16.165	779	340.373
	Total	815	854.87676	396	386.565	543	546.75	234	206.889	1988	1995.08076
	G.Total (Total A+B]	2972	3335.61846	4805	3970.734	4719	4815.77	2697	2621.72	15193	14743.84446

Irregularities in Zonal Youth Festival Competition

2670. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of irregularities during the Zonal Youth Festival competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the process of selection of candidates for the Zonal Youth Festivals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to stop such irregularities in the selection process of Zonal Youth Festivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The Zonal Youth Festival Competitions are conducted by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), a registered Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 with the membership of Indian Universities. The AIU is a Non-Governmental Organization and is organizing 4 Zonal inter University Youth Festivals and one National Youth Festival every year. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, under its scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development provides grants-in-aid to AIU for conducting its programme activities. Earlier, this Ministry has received a complaint regarding North Zone inter university festival in 2009. The complaint was sent to AIU for appropriate action.

(c) to (e) According to the Association of Indian Universities they have procedures laid down for selections of candidates for Zonal Youth Festival. The judges are appointed jointly by AIU and the host universities. As the festivals are organized by AIU, there is no role for Government in selection of candidates.

Quality of Mineral Water

2671. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies engaged in manufacture and sale of bottled mineral water in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether several instances of use of substandard machines for purification and manufacture and sales of poor quality/fake mineral water have been reported recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases reported and persons held responsible for the same;

(d) the action taken against companies and persons held responsible;

(e) whether the Government proposes to raise quality benchmark for packaged mineral water;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the mechanism in place to monitor/regulate the manufacture and sale of packaged water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There are 17 companies in India (Himachal Pradesh 12, Uttar Pradesh 1, Uttrakhand 3 and Gujarat 1) which have been given BIS license for using Standard Mark on Packaged Natural Mineral Water.

(b) to (d) There is no information regarding use of substandard machines for purification, manufacture and sale of mineral water. However, Government of NCT of Delhi have conducted raids and five illegal units manufacturing packaged drinking water without Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification have been sealed under section 133 Cr. PC.

(e) and (f) Bureau of Indian Standards has published an Indian Standard on "Packaged Natural Mineral Water-Specification" (Second Revision) (IS 13428:2005). The Standard is subject to change, review and amendments as and when decided by the concerned technical committee. Three Amendments have already been made to the standard.

(g) Standards of Packaged Water have been prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955. To regulate the quality control of Packaged Water, a mandatory provision is in existence that no person shall manufacture for sale, sell or exhibit for sale Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water except under Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark. The implementation of the PFA Act and Rules framed thereunder is the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations that take action in case of violations thereof. BIS also undertakes periodic surveillance inspection and testing of samples from the market for maintaining the quality of the products of its licensees as per the prescribed Indian Standard.

NHs in Karnataka

2672. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the total length of all the National Highways in Karnataka, NH-wise and lane-wise;

(b) whether several stretches of such NHs are only three metres wide;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to make such National Highways 7-1/2 metres wide; and

(e) the details of the National Highways in Karnataka proposed to be converted into four lane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The length-wise and lane-wise details of National Highways in the State of Karnataka are given in Annexure. No National Highway is less than 3 mtr. wide.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) NH-4, 4A 17, 63, 13 and 48 are proposed to be converted into four lane.

Statement

Lane widths of NHs in the State of Karnataka

Sl. No.	NH No.	Length Km				Total
		4-Lane	2-Lane	Less than 2-lanes		
				Int. Lane	S.L.	
1.	4	599	101	-	-	700
2.	4A	0	49	35	-	84
3.	7	134	0	-	-	134
4.	9	0	75	-	-	75
5.	13	0	480	214	21	715
6.	17	0	300	-	-	300
7.	48	0	320	-	-	320
8.	63	6	363	-	-	369
9.	67	0	11	16	-	27
10.	206	20	280	57	14	371
11.	207	0	122	-	-	122
12.	209	4	170	30	-	204
13.	212	0	114	37	-	151
14.	218	0	409	3	-	412
15.	234	0	62	403	44	509
	Total	763	2856	795	79	4493

Compensation for Land Acquisition

2763. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between the market rate and the rate of compensation paid by the Government for the land acquired for various National Highway projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government for the payment of compensation to the land owners on par with the prevailing market rates for the land;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government also provides compensation to the State Governments for the land handed over to the NHAI for various highway projects; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per Section 3G(7) of the National Highways Act, the competent authority shall determine the amount of compensation on the basis of market value of the land on the date of publication of the notification under section 3(a) of the above Act.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) It is the policy of the Union Government/ National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to request State Governments to provide their land free of cost to NHAI for implementation of National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) due to the following reasons; (i) construction of National Highways bestows substantial economic benefits to States in which projects are implemented, (ii) State Highways are elevated to the status of National Highways on request of State Governments, and therefore (iii) State Governments are equal partners of the Union Government in NHDP. However, some State Governments insist on payment of compensation for their land.

[Translation]

Religious Programmes on DD Channels

2674. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and the norms laid down by the government for telecast of programmes relating to religious discourse on Doordarshan;

(b) the details of National Doordarshan (DD) and regional Doordarshan channels telecasting such programmes, DD Kendra-wise;

(c) whether Doordarshan receives any payment for the telecast of the said programmes from Indian/foreign organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the revenue earned by the Doordarshan during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Doordarshan has adopted the AIR's Religious Programmes Policy to telecast religious programmes, A copy of the policy of AIR is at Statement-I.

(b) List of Doordarshan Kendras and Regional channels telecasting religious programmes is at statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. As informed by Prasar Bharati, Doordarshan receives payment from producers for programmes under sponsored categories. However, for in-house programmes no payment is received. Revenue earned by Kendras for telecast of sponsored religious programmes on Doordarshan during the last three years is as under:

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Kendra	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Bhubaneswar	7.45	7.41	7.37	0.65
2.	Patna	0.26	-	-	-
3.	Chennai	17.70	69.33	111.06	40.49
4.	Mumbai	28.68	53.77	91.86	2.16
5.	Jallandhar	22.61	27.88	39.62	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	0.48	-
7.	Bhopal	0.69	0.11	-	-

Statement I

AIR's Policy Towards Religion Adopted by Doordarshan General religious Broadcast Policy of Akashvani

1. AIR's policy towards religion has been summed up in several statements in Parliament and in other fora. It has been clarified that AIR does not broadcast "Religious programmes" as such. However, coverage is given to public celebrations of festivals of all communities. This may involve relays from places of religions.

2. It is not the policy of AIR to propagate any particular religion, hence, it does not allocate any fixed chunks for religious broadcast to any particular religion. As a matter of policy, AIR does not encourage ritualistic broadcast by the stations. However, in pursuance of its policy, its programme should help strengthen the moral fibre of the people. AIR draw upon the deeper spiritual experiences of the followers of all religions of India and uses extracts from their sacred literature. This endeavour is reflected in the musical as well as spoken word programmers.

3. The policy of AIR is to inculcate in its listener's equal respect for all religions to strengthen ethical and cultural awareness. AIR takes important notes of the important festivals and celebrations of all religions and provide coverage to such functions. Similarly, on the-o demise of dignitaries, if State mourning is declared, recitations from scriptures of all religions are broadcast from AIR stations to infuse essence of secularism among the listeners.

4. In all AIR stations in the morning transmission, about half an hour given to a programme of devotional music includes Bhajans, Shabads, Christian Hyamns, Naat Hamd, Jain Stavans, verses from Buddhist Dhamped etc. These programmes are intended to respect all religious communities and are based on talent drawn from different parts of the country. According to the instructions, the text of the songs selected should be non-sectarian and advocate universal values.

5. The use of sacred texts from various religions is incidental to AIR's religious broadcast on special occasions like important religious festivals, tests from sacred books are recited and explained if the programmes planned for such festivals need such recitations. For instance during the period of Muharrum recitations from Shia religious texts, on Janmashtmi from Bhagwad Geeta and on the Christmas Eve, a special Church Service directly from the Church are being broadcast. In addition, recitation from "Ram Charit Manas" in various folk and devotional music are also put out by Delhi and many AIR stations broadcasting in Hindi. Similarly, Shabads and Gurbani are also included in the Punjabi Programme by AIR, Delhi, Jallandhar etc. In the form of devotional music.

6. Besides recitations, AIR stations put out a short spoken word programme in their morning transmission under the captions "Aaj Ka Chintan", "Vichar Bindu", "Amrit Vani etc. which includes saying of the great man, philosophers, Scholars, thinkers and religious personalities. At times, selection from various scriptures of different religions are also broadcast without fixing any periodicity.

7. Due to historical reasons some stations like Srinagar, Jallandhar, Hyderabad etc. broadcast religious programmes and recitations form religious scriptures on a fixed point basis. Although this is not in keeping with the existing policy of AIR, it was not found possible to withdraw these broadcasts for historical reasons.

Religious Broadcast Policy in the light of AIR code and code for Commercial Broadcast of AIR.

(1) Clause-2 of the AIR code does not permit "attack on religion or communities."

(2) As per Commercial Broadcasting, code of AIR:-

(a) "Advertising shall be so designed as to conform to the laws of the country and should not offend against morality, decency and religious susceptibilities of the people."

(b) "No advertisement shall be permitted which decides any race, caste, color, creed and nationality." (Clause-2 (i)).

(c) "No advertisement shall be permitted which is against any of the directive principles, as or any other provision of the Constitution of India (Clause-2 (ii)).

Note: Article 28 of the Constitution reads as follows:- "No religious institution shall be provided by any institution fully maintained out of state funds"

(d) "No advertisement shall be permitted the objects which are wholly or mainly of a religious or political end or have any relation to any industrial dispute." (Clause-4 of C.C.B of AIR).

The code for Commercial Broadcasting of AIR explicitly states that religion is to be excluded from commercial broadest. However, we can consider broadcast of mythological/Classics epics as in past. AIR and Doordarshan broadcast/telecast Ramayana, Mahabharata and stories of Bible etc.

Statement II

List of Doordarshan Kendras/Channels Telecasting Religious Programmes

Bhubaneswar

Jiabanara Ananda

Patna

(a) Electric Christmas

(b) The Hope Giver

Chennai

(a) Nalam Tharum Thirumandiram

(b) Bakthi Sudar

(c) Kathavai Thira Kaatru Varattum

(d) Arunachala Ramana

(e) Madhangalil Marganzhi

(f) Enjoying Everyday Life.

(g) Kannanin Aaramudhu.

(h) Kathavai Thira Kaatru Varattum.

(i) Enjoying Everday Life.

(j) Anbin Alaigal

(k) Santhoshammai Vaazha.

(l) Yellam Koodum

(m) Athmaavai Thira Anandam Perugattum.

(n) Aradanai Ummakkay.

(o) Victory Today.

(p) Yeitam Koodurn.

(q) Anandam Adaiveer Andrada Vazhvii.

Mumbai

(a) Anand Lutuya Pratyek Divashi Jivanacha.

(b) Navi Drishti Nava Marg.

(c) Sada Sawadh to Sada Sukhi.

(d) Sant Tukaram.

Jaipur

(a) Ganger Poojan

(b) T.V. Report on Chetichand Festival

(c) Coverage on Ram Naomi

(d) Coverage of Ajmer Dargah Mushira

(e) Coverage of Hanuman Jayanati

(f) T.V. Report on Mahavihar Jee

(g) Coverage on Goodfriday

(h) Coverage on Budha Purnima

(i) Shabad Kritan

Jalandhar

(a) Amrit Bani

(b) Enjoy Everday Life.

(c) Anmol Bachan.

(d) Param Purakh.

(e) Amrit Varkha.

(f) Begampura Sehar Ka Naun.

(g) Gurbani Vichar.

(h) Sat Sangat

(i) Sifat Salah.

(j) Katha Kirtan.

(k) Naam Ras.

(l) Parmeshwar Di Rah.

(m) Amrit Rachna.

(n) Sat Sangat Mile So Taria.

(o) Gayan Sagar

Bhopal

(a) Electric Christmas.

(b) Hope giver

(c) Gift of Christmas.

DD National

Brahama Kumaris

[English]

Upgradation of Highways in Maharashtra

2675. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Highways/State Highways in Maharashtra which are being converted into four, six and eight-lanes; and

(b) the names of the new approved National Highways in the State alongwith the total kilometres of road under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways and the State Roads are the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The details of National Highways being converted into four/six lane in the State of Maharashtra are enclosed as Statement.

(b) During 11th Five Year Plan, about 13km. length of SH-250 in the State of Maharashtra has been notified as National Highway No. 26B on 21st January, 2010. Four/six laning in a length of 1079 km has been completed and work is in progress in 846 km under various phases of NHDP.

Statement

Details of NHs being converted into 4 lane in the State of Maharashtra

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of the stretch
1.	7	Nagpur (Km. 36/600) to MH/Andhra Border (Km. 175/000) including Butibori ROB
2.	7	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra border to Nagpur including Kamptee Bypass Kanhan
3.	6	ChHattisgarh/Maharashtra Border to Waihganga Bridge
4.	6	Nagpur-Kondhali-Talegaon-Amravati
5.	6	Talegaon-Amravati from Km. 100/00 to Km. 149/800 and Km. 167/00 to Km. 166/725
6.	3	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra border Dhule-Nashik-Vadape (Near Thane)
7,	9	Pune-Solapur from Km. 144/400 to Km. 247/00
8.	17	Panvel-Indapur Section
9.	17	Zarap Patradevi Mumbai Goa Section
10.	69	Nagpur-Saoner Section up to Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border

Details of NHs being converted into 6 lane in the State of Maharashtra

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of the stretch
1.	4	Pune-Satara-Kolhapur-Kagal section
2.	8	Gujarat/Maharashtra border to Dahisar Section

[Translation]

Lucknow-Kanpur National Highway

2676. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction of the Lucknow-Kanpur National Highway;

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether toll tax is being levied on the said National Highway even before its completion; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the toll collection agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The total length of Lucknow-Kanpur section of NH-25 is 80.960 Km. The stretch from Km.0.00 to Km.59.190 is already four laned. Four laning work from Km.59.190 to Km.75.500 has been substantially completed excluding ROB on Unnao-Bighapur Railway tine, which is in progress and this stretch of 16.31 Km is likely to be fully completed by August, 2011. The stretch from Km.75.500 to Km. 80.960 involves construction of bridge over river Ganga and elevated corridor between Jajmau to Ramadevi. The work in this stretch is slow due to various reasons like land acquisition problem in 1.5 Km, existence of huge earthen mound (Jajmau Tila) under the protection of Uttar Pradesh Archeological Department (UPAD) and poor mobilisation of man and machinery by the Contractor. Due to these reasons, the progress of work is 29.88 per cent at present. Now, the above stated hurdles are almost cleared and the work is being accelerated, which is likely to be completed by March, 2012.

(c) and (d) The toll is levied for the section from Lucknow to Unnao (Km.11.380 to Km{59.190) only which has already been four laned.

Production of Kharif Crops

2677. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrain production including wheat and rice and cultivable area thereof are likely to decline in the coming kharif season due to deficient rainfall;

(b) if so, the details thereof, crop-wise and State-wise;

(c) the strategy made by the Government to meet the situation; and

(d) the details of the assistance/compensation proposed to be provided to small and marginal farmers likely to be affected due to deficient rainfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) As per the 2nd revised forecast of Indian Meteorological Department, the rainfall in the country as a whole is likely to be 102% of LPA with a model error of +4. The area sown under foodgrain crops during Kharif 2010 is 514.64 Lakh ha so far (as on 5.8.2010) compared to 468.30 Lakh ha during corresponding period of 2009 and 453.72 Lakh ha in the year 2008. This could be mainly attributed to good rainfall in most parts of the country. Although, it is too early to predict the production of foodgrains, increase in area sown would positively influence the food grain production.

Contingency Crop plan guidelines have been issued to the states for the preparation of crop plans for three scenarios of excess, normal and less rainfall conditions. Minikits of submergence tolerant rice varieties are also distributed and promoted.

State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the state governments by providing logistic and financial support.

Relief in the form of financial assistance under the schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund were provided in the form of Agriculture Input Subsidy to the affected farmers in the wake of damage cause to the crops due to natural calamities including flood, in accordance with the norms approved by the Government of India.

[English]

Financial Assistance under CRF

2678. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal of Rs. 479.24 crore during 2009-10 for the improvement of roads under the Central Road Fund, Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (CRF/ EI/ISC) schemes;

(b) if so, the status of the proposals;

(c) whether there is any delay hi according sanction for the projects;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which it is likely to be cleared;

(e) whether the Union Government has been adopting variant formulae while calculating limit of sanction for execution of works under CRF/EI/ISC/scheme; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount of enhanced limits sanctioned to various States during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of Gujarat had submitted 25 proposals amounting to Rs. 183.83 crore 'under CRF, 3 proposals amounting to Rs. 46.00 crore under ISC and 6 proposals amounting to Rs. 100.36 crore under EI. Twelve proposals amounting to Rs. 102.97 crore under CRF have been sanctioned during 2009-10.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Sanction in any year is limited to 4 times the annual allocation to the state minus the difference of

total sanction and total utilization since the inception of the Fund. Prior to 2008-09, the limit was 2 times the annual allocation. The details of allocation for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are placed at Statement.

Statement

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	143.63	148.91	160.08
Arunachal Pradesh	18.26	31.38	33.29
Assam	27.42	35.05	36.57
Bihar	40.59	46.28	50.39
Chhattisgarh	43.66	58.43	62.40
Goa	8.93	5.87	5.82
Gujarat	104.84	107.48	112.61
Haryana	66.18	47.55	52.03
Himachal Pradesh	19.34	24.81	25.83
Jammu and Kashmir	54.92	86.81	91.14
Jharkhand	34.85	39.44	41.48
Karnataka	103.82	105.84	111.33
Kerala	48.58	36.54	37.84
Madhya Pradesh	100,29	133.63	143.17
Maharashtra	175.89	174.92	187.74
Manipur	5.84	8.90	9.46
Meghalaya	8.54	10.40	11.10
Mizoram	5.14	8.20	8.73
Nagaland	4.34	6.61	6.91
Orissa	56.25	70.56	74.95
Punjab	65.39	48.69	47.66
Rajasthan	130.60	158.91	166.64
Sikkim	2.15	2.99	3.27

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	110.92	93.98	102.60
Tripura	3.54	4.62	4.91
Uttarakhand	20.96	25.74	27.1 1
Uttar Pradesh	145.55	140.65	148.44
West Bengal	55.40	53.02	55.67

Driving Test on Simulators

2679. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to make amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act to allow driving tests to be carried out on fully automated simulators;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many State Governments have made requests in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 does not prohibit the use of simulator by/the licensing authorities in the States for testing the skill of a prospective driver.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Media Freedom

2680. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in media freedom in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) So far as Government of India is concerned, it does not have any information or evidence to the effect that there is a decline in media freedom. However, the Government has set up Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body under the Press Council Act, 1978 for the purpose of preserving the freedom of Press and news agencies in India. The Press Council deliberates on the complaints received either from the Press or against the press.

Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation

2681. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the implementation of drip and sprinkler irrigation in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the farmers are unable to tap the said irrigation system due to lack of knowledge,

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for extensive use of the said irrigation system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The country is implementing drip and sprinkler system in each State since 2005-06. An area of 9.30 lakh ha and 10.17 lakh ha have been achieved under drip and sprinkler irrigation respectively including Andhra Pradesh who contributed. 3. 51 lakh ha under drip and 1.24 lakh ha under sprinkler system.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Farmers of all States are not well versed with the said irrigation system and to address this, the Government is conducting demonstration, training and awareness program on drip and sprinkler irrigation system in districts.

(d) The Government is promoting drip and sprinkler irrigation system by launching Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMM1) and providing financial assistance of 60% of project cost for small and marginal farmers and 50% for general farmers including 10% State share.

[Translation]

CPF Security for Commonwealth Games

2682. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to deploy Central Para Military Forces (CPF) to provide security during the forthcoming Commonwealth Games; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In addition to the manpower available with Delhi Police about 175 coys of CPMFs would be provided to Delhi Police in phased manner starting from September, 2010 for deployment for security of Commonwealth Games-2010 in Delhi.

[English]

Custodial Deaths

2683. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. TARUN MANDAL:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several reports of deaths and rapes white the Police and Central Forces in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such esses reported, genderwise during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise

(c) the total number of accused officials arrested and the taken against them during the said period, Statewise;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken up the matter of rising custodial deaths with the concerned State Governments Strategy to prevent such incidents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, including amendments in the relevant laws to deal with such menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

Statement

(a) to (c) A State-wise statement indicating the number of cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 28.2.2010), is at statement. As per the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subject. It is for the State Government to take action in every crime. The gender-wise statement and data relating to the number of accused officials arrested and the details of action taken against them is not maintained and compiled, Centrally.

(d) to (e) In an important step aimed at curbing custodial violence all the State Governments/Union Territories were advised in 1993 to issue directions to the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police of every district that they should report to the Secretary General of the National Human Rights Commission about the incident of custodial death and custodial rape within 24 hours of occurrence of the event and that failure to report promptly will give rise to presumption that there was an attempt to suppress the incident. The States and Union Territories were again advised in 1995 to follow the instructions.

Further, Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended vide Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 to provide that in cases of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while

in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory judicial inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within twenty four hours of death. The Union Government have also been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time advising them to ensure that adequate steps are taken to check instances of custodial deaths/rapes.

Section 357 of Cr.P.C. empowers ihe Courts to grant compensation to the victim and order for payment of cost of the prosecution.

Further, to prevent custodial crimes, a Bill titled "The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010" was introduced in Lok Sabha on 26.4.2010. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for punishment to those involved in the incident of torture and specifies the time limit for taking cognizance of the offence of torture. The Bill would act a deterrent for Public Servants from indulging in custodial violence and abuse of power by police authorities.

Further, the NHRC had issued guidelines to all State Governments/Union. Territories to inform the Commission about incidents of deaths during poll encounter within 24 hours of occurrence.

The guidelines issued by the Commission in respect of procedures to be followed by State Governments in dealing with deaths occurring in encounters with the police were circulated to all Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of Union Territories on 29.3.1997.

Subsequently on 2.12.2003, revised guidelines of the Commission have been issued and it was emphasized that the States must send intimation to the Commission of all cases of deaths arising out of police encounters. The Commission also recommended the modified procedure to be followed by State Govts. in all cases of deaths, in the course of police action, and it was made clear that where the police officer belonging to the same police station is a member of the encounter party, whose action resulted in deaths, such cases should be handed over for investigation to some other independent investigating agency, such as State Crime Branch of Criminal Investigation Department (CBCID). Besides, whenever a specific complaint is made against the police alleging commission of a criminal act on their part which makes out a cognizable case of culpable homicide, an FIR to this effect must be registered under appropriate sections of the I.P.C. Such case shall invariably be investigated by the State CBCID. A Magisterial Inquiry must invariably be held in all cases of deaths which occur in the course of police action. The next of kin of the deceased must invariably be associated in such inquiry.

All the Chief Ministers and Administrators have been directed to send a six monthly statement of all cases of deaths in police action in the States/UTS through the Director General of Police to the Commission by the 15th Day of January and of July respectively in the proforma devised for the purpose.

Statement

State-wise Classification-wise & Custody-wise details of Cases Registered in NHRC during Year 2006-2007

Name of State/UT	Death in Police Custody Children	Death in Judicial Custody Children	Custodial death in Juvenile Home-Children	Death in Home-Children	Custodial Death-Jail	Custodial Rape-Jail	Death in Homes Jail	Custodial death-Police	Custodial Rape-Police	Custodial death-Defence	Custodial death-Deence	Custodial death-Para-Military	Custodial death-Beggers/ Juvenile Homes	Custodial rape-Beggers/ Juvenile Homes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	1	118	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	126
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Assam	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Bihar	0	2	0	0	193	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	I	0	398

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chandigarh	. 0	0	0	0	2	0	-0	0	!	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	50	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	2	0	21	25	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	56
Foreign Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	0	0	0	0-	54	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Haryana	0	3	1	0	51	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	59
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	I
Jharkhand	0	1	0	1	59	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	65
Karnataka	0	0	1	0	56	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	66
Kerala	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	0	59	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	71
Maharashtra	0	0	0	151	130	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	72	0	374
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalava	0	0	0	0	I	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Pubucherry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Punjab	0	1 .	0	0	87	0	0	I	0	0	0	0	1	0	90
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	58
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
Tripura	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Uttar Pradesh	0	4	1	2	241	1	0	11	1	0	1	0	3	1	266
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
West Bengal	0	4	0	3	69	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	39	0	123
Total	0	19	4	179	1477	2	1	119	7	1	1	0	123	2	1935

State-wise Classification-wise & Custody-wise details of Cases Registered in NHRC during Year 2007-2008

Name of State/UT	Death in Police Custody Children	Death in Judicial Custody Children	Custodial death in Juvenile Home-Children	Death in Home-Children	Custodial Death-Jail	Custodial Rape-Jail	Death in Homes Jail	Custodial death-Police	Custodial Rape-Police	Custodial death-Defence	Custodial death-Deence	Custodial death-Para-Military	Custodial death-Beggers/ Juvenile Homes	Custodial rape-Beggers/ Juvenile Homes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2	132	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	143
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assam	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Bihar	0	1	0	0	222	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	234
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	!	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	I	45	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	50
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	1	22	33	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	63
Foreign Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Haryana	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	70
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
Jharkhand	0	0	0	I	77	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	82
Karnataka	0	0	0	1	76	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
Kerala	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1	97	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	109
Maharashtra	0	1	0	147	174	0	12	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	384
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Orissa	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	I	0	57
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punjab	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	112
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	58	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	62
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	104	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	112
Tripura	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Uttar Pradesh	0	2	0	6	312	0	1	32	7	0	0	0	3	0	363
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
West Bengal	0	0	0	23	89	0	5	8	0	0	0	1	23	0	149
Total	1	4	1	204	1789	2	18	188	15	3	1	1	60	1	2288

State-wise Classification-wise & Custody-wise details of Cases Registered in NHRC during Year 2008-2009

Name of State/UT	Death in Police Custody Children	Death in Judicial Custody Children	Custodial death in Juvenile Home-Children	Death in Home-Children	Custodial Death-Jail	Custodial Rape-Jail	Death in Homes Jail	Custodial death-Police	Custodial Rape-Police	Custodial death-Defence	Custodial death-Deence	Custodial death-Para-Military	Custodial death-Beggers/ Juvenile Homes	Custodial rape-Beggers/ Juvenile Homes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	131	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	144
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	!	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Assam	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	36
Bihar	0	0	0	0	133	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	138
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	42
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	24	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	44
Foreign Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	1	0	0	74	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
Haryana	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	6!	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
Kerala	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Makarashtra	0	0	0	87	124	0	3	23	0	0	0	0	25	0	262
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Orissa	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punjab	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Sikktm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Tripura	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Uttar Pradesh	0	3	1	0	287	2	0	24	3	0	0	0	6	1	327
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
West Bengal	0	1	0	0	99	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	44	0	150
Total	0	5	1	112	1527	2	4	!27	5	2	0	4	76	1	1866

State-wise Classification-wise & Custody-wise details of Cases Registered in NHRC during Year 2009-2010 (Upto 28.2.2010)

Name of State/UT	Death in Police Custody Children	Death in Judicial Custody Children	Custodial death in Juvenile Home-Children	Death in Home-Children	Custodial Death-Jail	Custodial Rape-Jail	Death in Homes Jail	Custodial death-Police	Custodial Rape-Police	Custodial death-Defence	Custodial death-Deence	Custodial death-Para-Military	Custodial death-Beggers/ Juvenile Homes	Custodial rape-Beggers/ Juvenile Homes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	99	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	I	0	110
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assam	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	6	O-o	0	0	1	0	0	20
Bihar	0	0	0	1	132	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	39	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	20	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	39
Foreign Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	0	1	0	0	54	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Haryana	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Jharkhand	0	3	0	0	67	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Kerala	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	0	81	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	93
Maharashtra	0	2	0	62	105	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	21	0	208
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	I	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Orissa	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punjab	0	1	0	0	101	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	2
Uttar Pradesk	0	6	1	3	302	1	0	13	1	0	0	0	2	0	329
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
West Bengal	0	1	0	4	58	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	26	0	97
Total	0	18	1	90	1389	1	0	115	S	0	0	2	56	9*	1677

Foreign Partnership in Media

2684. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian media organisations functioning in the country; and

(b) the names of the media organisations functioning with foreign partnership in the country, media-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The data regarding names of media organizations functioning in the print media are not centrally maintained. However, in respect of private satellite TV channels (electronic media), the list of the media companies permitted under the Uplinking/Downlinking guidelines is at statement I. The list of such companies having foreign equity is at statement II.

The print media organizations in the news and current affairs sector in respect of which Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has conveyed its 'no objection' to Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) for foreign investment are as follows:

(i) HT Media Ltd.

(ii) Business Standard Ltd.

(iii) Jagran Prakashan Ltd.

(iv) Dhara Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.

(v) Mid-Day Multimedia Pvt Ltd.

(vi) The Sandesh Ltd.

(vii) Sambhaav Media Ltd.

(viii) Business India Publications Ltd.

(ix) Deccan Chronicle Holdings Ltd.

(x) Writers and Publishers Ltd.

(xi) DT Media and Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.

(xii) Amar Ujala Publications Ltd.

(xiii) Ushodaya Enterprises Ltd.

(xiv) Mail Today Newspapers Pvt. Ltd

(xv) DB Corp Ltd.

(xvi) Wall Street Journal India Publishing Pvt. Ltd.

(xvii) Telegraph Publications Pvt. Ltd.

In addition, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also conveyed its 4no objection to FIPB with respect to foreign investment in Indian entities publishing Speciality/Scientific/Technical magazines. An indicative list is given below:

(i) Tata Infomedia Ltd.

(ii) Wolters Kluwer (India) Pvt Ltd.

(iii) Worldwide Media Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) Media Transasia India Ltd.

(v) Reed Elsevier Publishing (India) Pvt. Ltd.

(vi) Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd.

(vii) Springer India Pvt. Ltd. etc.

A comprehensive list of such entities having foreign investment is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

List of Companies Permitted under Uplinking/ Downlinking Guidelines

Sl.No.	Name of the Companies
1	2
1.	A One Newstime Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Aamoda Broadcasting Co. Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Aastha Broadcasting Network Ltd.
4.	Alliance Broadcasting Pvt Ltd.
5.	Alliance Lumiere Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Alliance Strategies Ltd.
7.	AM Television Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Amrita Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Angel Media Network Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Anoli Holdings Pvt.Ltd.
11.	Aradana Broadcasting International Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Aries Telecasting Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Ashirwad Telenetwork Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Asianet Communications Ltd.
15.	Asianet News Pvt, Ltd.
16.	Associated Broadcasting Co. Pvt. Ltd.
17.	ATN International Ltd.
18.	Avanti Media Ltd.
19.	B4U Television Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.
20.	BAG Glamour Pvt. Ltd.
21.	BAG Newsline Network Pvt. Ltd.
22.	Bangla Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.
23.	BBC World (India) Pvt. Ltd.
24.	BBCW Channels Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Bengal Media Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Bennett, Coleman and Co. Ltd. m
27.	Bharat Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Sharatheeya Manavik Vijnan Communication Ltd.
29.	Bhartheeya Manavik Com. Ltd.
30.	Bizz News Pvt. Ltd.
31.	Bloomberg Television Production Services
32.	Brahmaputra Tele Productions Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Brand Value Communications Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Brindavan Television Network Ltd.
35.	Broadcast Initiatives Ltd
42.	Channel 99 Media Network Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur
43.	Channel Bharat Entertainment (P) Ltd.
44.	Channel Guide India Ltd.
45.	Channel V Music and Interactive Channels India Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
46.	Chardikala Publications Pvt. Ltd.
47.	Clemet Ventures Pvt. Ltd.
48.	Complete News and Entertainment Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.
49.	Coxswain Technologies Ltd.
50.	Creative Channel Advtg. and Mktg Pvt. Ltd.
51.	Dakshin Media Gaming Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
52.	Daystar Television Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.
53.	Dera Television Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
54.	Dhaliwal Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.
55.	Diksaat Transworld Limited
56.	Dilip Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.
57.	Discovery Communication India Pvt. Ltd.
58.	Divya Broadcasting Network Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh
59.	Eastern Media Ltd.
60.	Enter 10 Television Pvt. Ltd.
61.	Entertainment Television Network Pvt. Ltd.
62.	ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd.
63.	Essel Shyam Communication Ltd.
64.	Explore Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
65.	Filmcity Communication Technologies Ltd.
66.	Fox Channels (India) Pvt. Ltd.
67.	Genx Entertainment Ltd.
68.	G-Next Media Pvt. Ltd.
69.	Gold Movies Pvt. Ltd.
70.	Good News Channel Pvt. Ltd.
71.	Greycells 18 Media Pvt. Ltd.
72.	Hamara Samay TV News Network Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
73.	Heritage Televenture and Media Pvt. Ltd.,
74.	Hindustan Broadcasting Co. Pvt. Ltd.
75.	Hyderabad Media House Ltd.
76.	IBN 18 Broadcast Ltd.
77.	IBN Lokmat News Pvt. Ltd
78.	Imagine Showbiz Ltd.
79.	Independent News Service Pvt. Ltd.
80.	Indiavision Satellite Communications Ltd.
81.	Indira Television Ltd., Hyderabad
82.	Information TV Pvt. Ltd.
83.	Intelivision Ltd.
84.	INX Media Pvt. Ltd.
85.	INX News Pvt. Ltd.
86.	Jain Studios Ltd,
87.	Jeevan Telecasting Corporation Ltd.
88.	Josh Media Vision Pvt. Ltd., Ranchi
89.	Kalaignar TV Pvt. Ltd.
90.	Kamdhenu Telefilms Pvt. Ltd.
91.	Kamyab Television Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneshwer
92.	Kansan News Pvt. Ltd.
93.	Kasthuri Medias Pvt. Ltd.
94.	KDM India Pvt. Ltd.
95.	Kohinoor Broadcasting Corpn. Ltd.
96.	Krishnaswamy Associates Media Renaissance
97.	L and C Media Pvt. Ltd.
98.	Lamhas Entertainment Ltd.
99.	Lamhas Satellite Services Ltd.
100.	Maa Television Network Ltd,

1	2
101.	Mahua Media Pvt. Ltd.
102.	Makkal Tholai Thodarpu Kuzhumam Ltd.
103.	Malayalam Communication Ltd.
104.	Mallemaala Entertainments Pvt. Ltd.
105.	Maurya TV Pvt. Ltd.
106.	Mavis Satcom Pvt. Ltd.
107.	MCN International (India) Pvt. Ltd.
108.	Media Content and Communications Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.
109.	Media Network and Marketing Pvt. Ltd,
110.	MGM Programming Services India Pvt. Ltd.
111.	MH One TV Network Ltd.
112.	MM TV Ltd.
113.	Monica Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.Hyderabad
114.	Moon Vision Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
115.	Multi Screen Media Pvt. Ltd.
116.	Music Choice India Pvt. Ltd.
117.	N.K. Media Ventures Pvt. Ltd.
118.	Name Networks Pvt. Ltd.
119.	NDTV Lifestyle Ltd.
120.	Neo Sports Broadcast Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Nimbus Sports Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.)
121.	Neo Television Ltd.
122.	Neon Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
123.	Network Pvt. Ltd
124.	New Delhi Television Limited
125.	New Wave Visual Media Pvt. Ltd.
126.	NGC Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.
127.	Noida Software Technology Park Ltd.

1	2
128.	One Entertainment Network Pvt. Ltd.
129.	Opportunity Media Pvt, Ltd., Hyderabad
130.	Orissa Television Ltd.
131.	Oscar Media Pvt. Ltd.
132.	Pal News Media Pvt. Ltd.
133.	Pavitar Entertainment Pvt.Ltd.
134.	Pearls Broadcasting Corpn. Pvt. Ltd..
135.	Planet E Shop Holdings India Ltd.
136.	Polimer Media Pvt. Ltd,
137.	Positiv Television Private Ltd,
138.	Pragya Vision Pvt. Ltd.
139.	Pride East Entertainments Pvt. Ltd.
140.	Priyamda Media and Infotainment Pvt.Ltd.
141.	Rachana Television Pvt. Ltd.
142.	Raftaar Media Pvt.Ltd.
143.	Rahul Springs Pvt. Ltd.
144.	Raj TV Network Ltd.
145.	Rama Associates Ltd.
146.	Rayudu Vision Media Ltd.
147.	Real Global Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
148.	Reliance Big Broadcasting Pvt.Ltd.
149.	S.B.Multi Media Pvt. Ltd.
150.	S.D.Bansal Iron and Steel Pvt. Ltd.
151.	Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd. (Earlier name Sahara Sanchar Ltd.)
152.	Sanatan India Networking Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
153.	Sangeet Bangla Network Pvt. Ltd.
154.	Sanskar Info TV Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
155.	Sarthak Entertainment Pvt. Ltd., Cuttack
156.	Sathiyam Media Vision Pvt. Ltd.
157.	Sathyadhara Communications Pvt, Ltd.
158.	Satish Sugars Ltd.
159.	Saurabh International Pvt. Ltd.
160.	Scorpion Media Pvt. Ltd.
161.	Sea TV Network Ltd., Agra
162.	Seashore Securities Ltd., Bhubaneswar
163.	Senior Media Ltd.
164.	Sentinal Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
165.	Setpro 18 Distribution Pvt. Ltd.
166.	Seven Star Shopping Network Pvt. Ltd.
167.	SGA News Limited
168.	Shaiom Communications Pvt. Ltd.
169.	Sharp Eye Advertising Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
170.	Shreya Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd,
171.	Signet Communications Pvt. Ltd.
172.	Silverstar Communications Ltd.
173.	Sindhi Kachhi entertainment Corpn Ltd.
174.	Sky (B) Bangla Pvt. Ltd.
175.	Sobahgaya Media Pvt. Ltd.
176.	Sofiya Entertainment Pvt. Ltd,
177.	Softline Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
178.	Softline Media Ltd.
179.	Sri Adhikari Brothers Media Ltd.
180.	Sri Venkateswara Bhakti Channel (P) Ltd.
181.	SST Media Pvt. Ltd.
182.	Standard Combines Pvt. Ltd.
183.	Star CJ Network India Pvt. Ltd.
184.	Star Entertainment Media Pvt. Ltd.
185.	Star India Pvt. Ltd.
186.	Star International Networks Pvt. Ltd.
187.	STV Enterprises Ltd.
188.	Sudarshan TV Channel Ltd.
189.	Sun TV Network Ltd.
190.	T.G. Angel Media Pvt. Ltd.
191.	Taaza Infotenment Pvt. Ltd.
192.	Taj Television India Pvt. Ltd.
193.	Taniilan Kalaikoodam (P) Ltd.
194.	Tanu Healthcare Limited
195.	Technology Media Group (P) Ltd.
196.	Telebrands (India) Pvt. Ltd.
197.	Television Eighteen India Ltd.
198.	The Walt Disney Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.
199.	Times Global Broadcasting Co.Ltd.
200.	Total Telefilms Pvt. Ltd.
201.	Trinity Television Pvt.Ltd., Chennai
202.	Triveni Media Ltd.
203.	Turmeric Vision Pvt.Ltd.
204.	Turner General Entertainment Network India Limited
205.	Turner International India Pvt. Ltd.
206.	TV 18 Home Shopping Network Pvt. Ltd.
207.	TV Live India Pvt, Ltd.
208.	TV Today Network Ltd.
209.	TV Vision Pvt. Ltd.
210.	TVC Skyshop.com Ltd.
211.	United Home Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.
212.	Ushodaya Enterprises Ltd.
213.	UTV Entertainment Television Ltd.

1	2
214.	UTV News Ltd.
215.	Value Vision Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
216.	Vasanth and Co. Media Network Pvt. Ltd.
217.	Vasu Communication Network Ltd.
218.	Vedic Broadcasting Ltd. Haridwar
219.	Veecon Media and Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
220.	Viacom 18 Media Pvt. Ltd.
221.	Vijay Television Pvt. Ltd.
222.	Vikaas TV Alliance Pvt. Ltd.
223.	Vision Corporation Ltd.
224.	Vyjayanthi Tele Ventures Pvt. Ltd.
225.	What's On India Media Pvt. Ltd.
226.	Yash Broadcasting India Pvt. Ltd.
227.	Yash Satellite Industries (P) Ltd.
228.	YPT Entertainment House Pvt. Ltd.
229.	Zee Akaash News Pvt. Ltd.
230.	Zee Entertainment Enterprises Ltd.
231.	Zee News Ltd.
232.	Zoom Entertainment Network Ltd.

Statement II

Annexures as Referred to in Reply to Parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2684 for Answer on 10.8.2010 by Shri Adv. A. Sampath regarding Foreign Partnership in Media

Sl.No.	Name of the Companies
1	2
1.	Aastha Broadcasting Network Ltd.
2.	Alliance Lumiere Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Angel Media Network Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Asianet Communications Ltd.
5.	Asianet News Pvt. Ltd.
6.	B4U Television Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.
7.	BAG Glamour Pvt. Ltd.
8.	BAG Newsline Network Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Bangia Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.
10.	BBC World (India) Pvt. Ltd. 574
11.	BBCW Channels Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Bennett, Coleman and Co. Ltd.
13.	Bharat Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Bloomberg Television Production Services
15.	Broadcast Worldwide Ltd.
16.	Channel V Music and Interactive Channels India Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Discovery Communication India Pvt. Ltd.
18.	ESPN Software India Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Essel Shyam Communication Ltd.
20.	Fox Channels (India) Pvt. Ltd.
21.	Genx Entertainment Ltd.
22.	Ibn 18 Broadcast Ltd.
23.	IBN Lokmat News Pvt. Ltd
24.	Imagine Showbiz Ltd.
25.	Independent News Service Pvt. Ltd.
26.	INX Media Pvt. Ltd.
27 .	Jain Studios Ltd.
28.	Jeevan Telecasting Corporation Ltd.
29.	Maa TV Network Ltd.
30.	MCN International (India) Pvt. Ltd.
31.	Media Content and Communications Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
32.	MGM Programming Services India Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Multi Screen Media Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Music Choice India Pvt. Ltd.
35.	NDTV Lifestyle Ltd.
36.	Neo Sports Broadcast Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Nimbus Sports Broadcast Pvt. Ltd.)
37.	New Delhi Television Limited
38.	NGC Network (India) Pvt. Ltd.
39.	Moida Software Technology Park Ltd.
40.	One Entertainment Network Pvt. Ltd.
41.	Orissa Television Ltd.
42.	Planet E Shop Holdings India Ltd.
43.	Raj TV Network Ltd.
44.	Real Global Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
45.	Shalom Communications Pvt. Ltd.
46.	Star CJ Network India Pvt. Ltd.
47.	Star Entertainment Media Pvt. Ltd.
48.	Star India Pvt. Ltd.
49.	Star International Networks Pvt. Ltd.
50.	SUN TV Network Ltd.
51.	Taj Television India Pvt. Ltd.
52.	Tanu Healthcare Limited
53.	Television Eighteen India Ltd.
54.	The Walt Disney Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.
55.	Times Global Broadcasting Co. Ltd.
56.	Turner General Entertainment Network India Limited
57.	Turner International India Pvt. Ltd.
58.	TV 18 Home Shopping Network Pvt. Ltd.
59.	TV Today Network Ltd.
60.	United Home Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.
61.	UTV Entertainment Television Ltd.
62.	Value Vision Broadcasting Pvt. Ltd.
63.	Viacom 18 Media Pvt. Ltd.
64.	Vijay Television Pvt. Ltd.
65.	Vision Corporation Ltd.
66.	What's On India Media Pvt. Ltd.
67.	Zee Entertainment Enterprises Ltd.
68.	Zee News Ltd.
69.	Zoom Entertainment Network Ltd.

[Translation]

Deaths in Jail

2685. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of deaths of prisoners lodged in various jails have been reported from various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of prisoners who died during each of the last three years, State-wise, gender-wise and jail-wise including Tihar Jail in Delhi;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directives to all the Jail Superintendents to investigate such instances and take remedial measures;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any judicial pronouncement/directives have been issued to the Union and the State Governments in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union and the State Governments including National Capital Territory of Delhi in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) A statement indicating the year-wise, State-wise and gender-wise details of cases of deaths in jail is at Annexure. Data relating to jail-wise deaths are not maintained centrally.

Number of deaths in Delhi prisons in last three years and in current year are as under:

Year	Male	Female	Total
2007	31	02	33
2008	11	02	13
2009	13	02	15
2010 (upto July'10)	07	00	07

(d) and (e) 'Prison' is a State subject under list El to the Seventh of the Constitution. The responsibility of the prison administration and its management, therefore, primarily lies with the respective State Governments.

However, the National Human Rights Commission has issued guidelines to all the State Governments for reporting of deaths in Police and Judicial custody, whether natural or otherwise, within 24 hours of their occurence. In order to keep a check on the number of deaths in custody, the Commission is calling for various reports, inquest report and magisterial enquiry report to evaluate acts of omission/commission by public servants in the case of death in custody. The commission has also been making efforts to sensitize officers during workshops, seminers and interactions with them during visits to the various States, for better protection of human rights.

(f) and (g) Hon'ble Delhi High Court has issued directions in the matter of custodial deaths. Also in some cases, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi grants compensation to the next of kin of the deceased.

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court in many death cases has directed to protect the fundamental rights of the prisoners and to provide adequate medical facilities to the sick prisoners. Also the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has directed to send the list of seriously sick prisoners so that there cases may be taken up for early release to avoid custodial deaths. The Hon'ble High Court vide order dated 18.6.2007 and order dated 22.8.2007 in Criminal MA No. 7030/2007-Court on its own motion vs State laid down guidelines to release all prisoners lodged in Delhi Jails under section 107/151 Cr.P.C. to decongest the Jails and to reduce the possibilities of custodial deaths.

All the aforesaid directions are being strictly followed by the authorities concerned.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Incidence of Deaths in Jail								
		2006			2007			2008 (provisional)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120	0	120	110	0	110	11	0	132
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	26	1	27	35	0	35	39	0	39
4.	Bihar	166	7	173	164	1	165	144	3	147
5.	Chhattisgarh	46	1	47	47	1	48	40	1	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		2
7.	Gujarat	47	1	48	26	0	26	30	4	34
8.	Haryana	42	5	47	30	2	32	40	1	41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	10		10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	3	1	0	1	2		2
11.	Jharkhand	50	2	52	54	2	56	52	2	54
12.	Karnataka	69	I	70	61	0	61	85		85
13.	Kerala	37	2	39	42	2	44	39	2	41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75	1	76	78	0	78	96	1	97
15.	Maharashtra	105	10	115	133	6	139	114	6	120
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1	2		2
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	1	1	0	1	0		0
18.	Mizoram	0.	0	0	2	0	2	0		0
19.	Nagaland	4	0	4	0	0	0	2		2
20.	Orissa	48	1	49	43	0	43	51		51
21.	Punjab	72	0	72	51	0	51	69		69
22.	Rajasthan	55	2	57	62	1	63	56	1	57
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	0	1	0		0
24.	Tamil Nadu	109	5	114	74	4	78	68	6	74
25.	Tripura	5	0	5	1	0	1	5		5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	186	5	191	176	7	183	290	14	304
27.	Uttaranchal	9	4	13	6	0	6	9		9
28.	West Bengal	68	5	73	71	5	76	77	8	85
	Total(states)	1345	53	1398	1270	31	1301	1454	49	1503
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
30.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	0	0	0	1		1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Havell	0	0	0	1	0	1	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
33.	Delhi	20	2	22	31	2	33	11	2	13
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	2	0	2	1		1
	Total (UTS)	23	2	25	34	2	36	13	2	15
	Total (All-India)	1368	55	1423	1304	33	1337	1467	51	1518

[English]

Meeting of Intelligence Chiefs

2686. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chiefs of Intelligence Agencies of India and Pakistan was held recently to discuss security and combating to terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Indian delegation to the 8th SAARC Conference on Corporation in Police Matters (held in Islamabad on 24/6/2010) was headed by the Head of the Intelligence Bureau of India. On the sidelines of the said Conference, he held a meeting with his counterpart from Pakistan. Security concerns of India were raised in the meeting.

Foodgrain Production in Tribal Areas

2687. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrain production in the tribal areas of several States is continuously declining due to deficient rainfall,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Ministry of Agriculture does not maintain data on production of foodgrains in tribal areas. As per the available data, foodgrain production has increased in the country from 217.28 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 234.46 million tonnes in 2008-09. The State wise details of foodgrain production during the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 is annexed as statement.

Statement

State wise production of Foodgrain

(Production-in '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	States	Production		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16229	19303	20421
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	245.7	248.5	255.8

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	3060	3470	4143
4.	Bihar	11098.6	10864.1	12220.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	5805	6291.9	5167.3
6.	Goa	147.4	133.6	134.3
7.	Gujarat	6499	8206	6481
8.	Haryana	14763	15307.8	15613.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1382,2	1558.1	1401.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1572.7	1572.1	1721.3
11.	Jharkhand	3686.8	4164.5	4188.7
12.	Karnataka	9599	12186	11275
13.	Kerala	640.5	539.7	598.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13747	12070.5	13914.6
15.	Maharashtra	12645.1	15191.7	11427.6
16.	Manipur	398.5	421.8	415
17.	Meghalaya	231.5	231.8	236.3
18.	Mizoram	56.3	19.1	58.9
19.	Nagaland	436.2	473.2	514.2
20.	Orissa	7344.7	8143.3	7399.1
21.	Punjab	25313.1	26815.1	27329.8
22.	Rajasthan	14208.8	16058.7	16680.2
23.	Sikkim	100.3	111.6	107.5
24.	Tamil Nadu	8263	6582.3	7102.3
25.	Tripura	630	633.3	634.7
26.	Uttra Pradesh	41214.5	42094.8	46729.3
27.	Uttrakhand	1735	1796	1765
28.	West Bengal	15974.5	16050.2	16295.6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.3	24.1	23.9

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.1	33.1	32.7
31.	Delhi	123.6	119.9	118.2
32.	Daman and Diu	4.8	5.1	8.7
33.	Pondicherry	61.9	54.1	51.5
	All India	217282.1	230775	234466.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.

Tax on Wheat Imports

2688. SHRI GAJANAN D.BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to impose tax on wheat imports and allowing export of certain varieties of non-basmati rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate more wheat to the States under the Open Market Sale Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration Government to impose tax on wheat imports. Government has decided not to allow export of specific varieties of non-basmati rice. However export of some quantities of non-basmati rice is allowed on diplomatic basis.

(c) and (d) Since October,2009, Government has allocated 20.65 lakh tons of wheat to States/UT Governments under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS (D)] for distribution to ration card holders. Out of earlier unlifted quantities, 65,000 tons of wheat have been re-allocated to State Government of Tamilnadu under OMSS (D) for distribution to retail consumers. 70,084 tons of wheat have also been allocated to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) and National Consumer Cooperative Federation (NCCF) for distribution to retail consumers under OMSS (D).

In addition 20.8 lakh tons of wheat have also been allocated for tender sale to bulk consumers and 5 lakh tons of wheat for sale to small processors in various States/UTs.

The tender sale of wheat for bulk consumers in all States/UTs and the period for lifting the balance quantities of wheat in all States/UTs have been extended upto 30th September 2010.

Out of OMSS allocations for retail consumers, 20 State/UT Governments have lifted 4.62 lakh tons wheat. Out of OMSS allocations for bulk consumers, 12.49 lakh tons of wheat have been sold in 23 States and UTs.

[Translation]

Four Laning of Highways in Uttar Pradesh

2689. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to convert the two lane highways of Delhi-Moradabad-Bareiliy-Lucknow-Sultanpur-Jaunpur-Varanasi and Delhi-Moradabad-Bareilly-Lucknow-Sultanpur-Azamgarh-Gorakhpur into four lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the amount of funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for this project during the current year; and

(d) the time by which the work on this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi-Moradabad-Bareilly-Lucknow is connected through NHwhich is proposed for four laning and the status of various packages is annexedt'Lucknow-Sultanpur-Jaunpur-Varanasi is connected through NH-56, which has been identified for improvement to 2-lane with paved shoulder under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IVB for which the work of preparation of feasibility study is in progress. Sultanpur is connected with Azamgarh via Tanda which forms part of NH-232 and NH-233, which have been identified for improvement as 2-lane with paved shoulder under NHDP Phase-IVB for which the work of preparation of feasibility studies is in progress. Azamgarh-Gorakhpur road is not a National Highway. It is too early to indicate the estimated project cost for identified works on NH-56, NH-232 and NH-233 before completion of feasibility studies.

(c) Project-wise allocation is not made by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). Expenditure on the project is released from overall allocation of NHAI.

(d) The compietign time for various works on NH-24 is annexed. For works on NH-56, NH-232 and NH-233, it is too early to indicate the completion date at this stage since the feasibility studies are in progress.

Statement

Sl.No.	Chainage	Status
1.	Delhi/UP border to Hapur including Hapur Bypass (Km. 8.00 to Km. 58.00)	Already four laned.
2.	Hapur to Garhmukteshwar (Km. 58.00 to Km. 93.00)	Four laning work is in progress. (i) Date of commencement-12.03.2005 (ii) Physical Progress upto July, 2010-60.11% (iii) Likely completion date-December, 2011
3.	Garhmukteshwar to Moradabad (Km. 93.00 to Km. 149.25)	Already four laned and opened to traffic. ROB at km. 181.00 which is also part of this contract is in progress and likely to be completed by June, 2011.
4.	Moradabad to Bareilly (total length 121 Km.)	Agreement for four laning under NHDP Phase-III on BOT (Toll) basis signed on 19.02.2010 with concession period 25 years including 30 months construction period.
5.	Bareilly to Sitapur (total length 152 Km.)	Agreement for four laning under NHDP Phase-III on BOT (Toll) basis signed on 22.06.2010 with concession period 20 years including 30 months construction period.
6.	Sitapur to Lucknow (Km. 413.200 to Km. 488.270)	Four laning vyprk is in progress under NHDP Phase-III on BOT (Toll) Basis: (i) Date of commencement-22.06.2006 (ii) Physical Progress upto July, 2010-74.62% (iii) Likely completion date-December, 2010
7.	Km. 488.272 to Km. 500.00	Already four laned.

Strengthening of PDS

2690. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to renovate/ strengthen the Food Corporation of India godowns; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds provided therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) does not have any proposal to reriovate the FCI godowns since all godowns are constructed scientifically and strictly as per ISI Code 607-1 97 1 and are maintained periodically for their upkeep. For the regular maintenance and proper upkeep of the FCI godowns in the country, an amount of Rs.41.35 crores has been allocated during the current financial year.

[English]

Survey on BT. Cotton

2691. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of varieties of Bt. Cotton approved by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) for commercial cultivation by farmers in the country, after due trials,

(b) whether any sample survey has been conducted at the farm level in different States including Himachal Pradesh to assess the performance of these varieties in terms of crop yield and pest resistance etc.;

(c) if so, the outcome of the survey;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the efficacy of Bt. Cotton cultivation in the country in terms of crop productivity as well as its side effects; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) 810 Bt. Cotton varities have been approved by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forest/Event Based Approval Mechanism (EBAM) serviced by Department of Bio Technology (DBT).

(b) to (e) All Genetically Modified (GM) crops are tested for safety, efficacy and stability prior to release under the Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989 The GEAC has authori/ed Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur as the Nodal agency for monitoring the development of insect resistance in cotton crops since 2002. Reports received from CICR, Nagpur etc. indicate that Bt. Cotton was toxic to bollworms and there is no development of insect resistance in bollworms to Bt protein. But it did not have any direct effect on any of the non-target beneficial insects and was also non-toxic to birds, fish, cow, goat and soil micro-organisms. CICR, Nagpur has also conducted an analysis of the efficacy of Bt. Cotton cultivation in terms of crop productivity. The above studies have established the positive impact of Bt. Cotton in all cotton growing areas and under diverse agro climatic conditions. Frequency of pesticide sprays that a cotton crop requires has been reduced and the harvested cotton yield has increased substantially. Farmers' earnings and profitability from Bt. Cultivation have been significantly higher as compared to those farmers cultivating non-Bt Cotton.

Construction of Bridge Over River Barak

2692. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a bridge over the Barak river of Assam to connect Dudpatil with Silchar town;

(b) whether any team has visited/conducted any survey for the construction;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has instructed the local authority to prepare a revised estimate in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any time limit has been fixed for the completion of the said bridge; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (g) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. The proposed bridge does not fall on National Highway network. However, as per information received from Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), a project for Construction of RCC bridge over River Barak at Madhuramukh, k Malugram at an estimated cost of Rs 16.83 crore is provided under Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) but the State Government have not submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of this project.

Assistance to State Agriculture University

2693. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the scheme of revision of pay of teachers to State Agricultural Universities including Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology and has agreed to provide up to 80% of the additional expenditure of revised pay scales to the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the allocation earmarked and released to various State Governments for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) While deciding revision in pay in respect of Central Universities, Government hacfalso decided that:

(i) This scheme may be extended to universities, colleges and other higher education institutions coming under the purview of State legislatures, provided State Government wish to adopt and implement the scheme.

(ii) Should the State Government adopt the scheme, financial assistance from the Central Government to State Government shall be limited to the extent of 80% (eighty percent) of the additional expenditure involved in the implementation of the revision.

(c) No releases have been made to the States so far.

Murari Committee on Deep Sea Fishing

2694. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has adopted the recommendations of the Murari Committee to involve fishermen co-operatives in deep sea fishing by improving the capacity of fishermen groups in deep sea fishing and handling bigger vessels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) yes, Madam, One of the recommendations of the Murari Committee suggested that the Government should take active steps for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanized boats the Indian deep-sea fishing fleet.

In accordance with the above, the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations' through fishermen cooperatives, state government etc. for motorization of traditional craft, safety of fishermen at sea, fishermen development rebate on High speed Diesel (HSD) oil, introduction of intermediates craft of improved design, promoting fuel efficient and environment friendly fishing practices and Management of Marine fisheries.

In addition the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is also providing financial assistance under their scheme for conversion of trawlers into tuna fishing vessels enabling fishing by these vessels in deep-sea areas. The Central Institute for Fisheries Nautical Engineering and Training (CIFNET), Cochin, is also imparting training and education to produce trained manpower for fisheries sector.

Incidental Charges for Procurement

2695. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for release of incidental charges for procurement of foodgrains at Minimum Support Price for the years 2001-02 to 2005-06;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the amount pending against the Union Government alongwith the reasons for delay in release of the money; and

(c) the time by which it likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The final cost sheet of procurement incidentals in respect of coarsegrains procured by Govt. of Karnataka for Kharif Marketing Session (KMS) 2001-02 to 2005-06 under Minimum Support Price operations have already been issued by this Department. The final payment to the State Govt./State agencies on the basis of final rates is made by Food Corporation of India on submission of claims by the State Govt./Agencies

(b) FCI has informed that final settlement in respect of KMS 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (except for Ragi) has already been made to the State Agencies of Karnataka. For KMS 2001-02, 2002-03 and KMS 2005-06(Ragi) the amount claimed by State Agencies and reasons for pendency are as under:

Year	Amount	Reasons for pendency
KMS 2001-02	Rs. 82, 19,795.00	The payment already made to the State Agency is to be reconciled with the State agencies.
KMS 2002-03	Rs. 3,72,588.00	
KMS 2005-06	Rs. 27,79,445.00	State Agency has to submit revised bill as per Govt. of India allotment under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

(c) Balance payment can be released after reconciliation of records with State agencies for KMS 2001-02 and KMS 2002-03 and after submission of revised bills for KMS 2005-06 by the State agencies.

[Translation]

Offtake under OMSS

2696. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have lifted only 30 per cent of the total allotment under the Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether lower offtake is due to shortage of storage space in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) 20.65 lakh tonnes of wheat and 12.66 lakh tonnes of rice have been allocated to States/Union Territories for distribution to retail consumers. As on 04.08.2010 lifting of wheat and rice has been 4.62 lakh tonnes and 6. 53 lakh tonnes respectively. Thus, State Governments have been allocated a total of 33.31 lakh tonnes of foodgrains out of which lifting has been 11.15 lakh tonnes i.e. 33.47%.

(b) Details of allocation and lifting of wheat and rice are at Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) No, Madam, lower offtake is not due to shortage of storage space in the States.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement I

Statement showing the allocation and lifting of wheat by State/UT for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) for 2009-10 (position as on 4/8/2010)

(Qty. in MT)

State/UT	Allocation	Lifting
1	2	3
Delhi	160962	108780
Chandigarh	0	0
Punjab	177964	0
Haryana	39044	0
Uttar Pradesh	103036	0
Uttrakhand	52954	0
Rajasthan	173864	138846
Himachal Pradesh	99046	11284
Jammu and Kashmir	80528	36511
Tamil Nadu	126786	34540
Puducherry	760	0
Kerala	81320	23634
Andhra Pradesh	16478	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1596	10
Lakshadweep	250	0
Karnataka	36064	3360
Bihar	10664	513
West Bengal	365980	0
Sikkim	1476	638
Orissa	63614	0
Jharkhand	6298	0
Assam	132494	61427
Arunachal Pradesh	3070	0
Meghalaya	7354	3677
Tripura	8944	0
Mizoram	3770	2036
Nagaland	15144	1000
Manipur	6324	0
Maharashtra	136534	2591
Goa	3208	1604
Madhya Pradesh	107770	14917
Chhattisgarh	9878	1090
Gujarat	31982	15991
Daman and Diu	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90	90
Total	2065246	462539.0

Statement II

Statement showing the allocation and lifting of rice by State/UT for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) for 2009-10 (position as on 4/8/2010)

(Qty. in MT)

State/UT	Allocation	Lifting
1	2	3
Delhi	16722	0
Chandigarh	0	0
Punjab	0	0
Haryana	0	0

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	3186	0
Uttrakhand	4392	0
Rajasthan	78	59
Himachal Pradesh	17560	4064
Jammu and Kashmir	49368	39941
Tamil Nadu	502844	377844
Puducherry	8	0
Kerala	51350	13650
Andhra Pradesh	305506	152334
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1300	34
Lakshadweep	412	206
Karnataka	118430	42349
Bihar	4	0
West Bengal	15926	0
Sikkim	3794	0
Orissa	1408	0
Jharkhand	40	0
Assam	83016	5033
Arunachal Pradesh	7348	0
Meghalaya	8952	0
Tripura	20736	0
Mizoram	23400	7098
Nagaland	11742	5871
Manipur	5512	3100
Maharashtra	6420	100
Goa	2812	0
Madhya Pradesh	702	6.5
Chhattisgarh	1920	0
Gujarat	1200	1200
Daman and Diu	14	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200	200
Total	1266302	653090

Illegal Construction

2697. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the mechanism adopted by the Government to get information regarding illegal construction in the National Capital Delhi;

(b) whether there are several reports of unauthorised function being carried out in different areas of the NCT of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the number of such unauthorized constructions reported;

(d) the details of the steps taken to remove such construction; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has put in place measures like the Central Control Room and Zonal Control Rooms, which function round-the-clock, to get information regarding unauthorized construction in its area. The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) gets such information through complaint letters, e-mails, PCR and the Control Room, which works round-the-clock. In addition, the staff deployed in Enforcement-Building Regulation Department of NDMC also keeps watch on the construction activity going on in the NDMC area. The Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) gets regarding illegal constructions in its area from its field staff.

(b) and (c) As per report received from the Central Control Room of the MCD, 14582 complaints regarding unauthorised construction and encroachment were received during the period from January, 2010 to July, 2010. The NDMC has informed that there is no such report regarding unauthorised construction being carried out in the area. The DCB has informed that there are 2297 constructions reported up to the period ending 31.7.2010.

(d) and (e) The civic agencies, namely, the MCD, NDMC and OCB, take action, like stoppage, sealing and demolition, against unauthorised construction, as per law. The MCD has informed that the Nodal Steering Committee (NSC) constituted by the Hon'hle High Court of Delhi in the matter of "Kalyan Sansthan Vs. UOI and Others" is monitoring the progress of the respective zonal offices aft regular intervals in this regard. Instructions are issued to Deputy Commissioners of respective zones at regular intervals to put all measures in place to keep a strict vigil and action on authorised construction. The status/action taken in this regard is monitored by them on weekly basis. In the NDMC, all the complaints of authorised construction are immediately checked at site by the concerned officer and further action is taken accordingly. The field staff of She DCB has been asked to remain more vigilant. The DCB also reports such matter to the local police for taking preventive steps and to land owning agencies for taking necessary action in this regard.

[English]

Utilisation of Stadium

2698. SHRI ASSADUDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any plan for the upkeep and better use of stadia constructed for the Commonwealth Games after the event;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve private participation for upkeep and maintenance of these stadia; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has floated a Request for Qualification (RFQ), inviting applications from the corporate sector for the operation and maintenance of the five SAI stadia in Delhi after the conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010. The last date for submitting applications is 23.08.2010. After that the eligible bidders will be provided with Request for Proposal (RFP) documents for submitting their financial bids. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) has engaged a Transaction Advisor to assist in the process of short-listing prospective bidders and selecting the concessionaires for managing the stadia on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The stadia covered by this process are Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Indira Gandhi Sports Complex, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Sports Complex, and Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Ranges. It is proposed to make the stadia financially viable with optimal utilization of the sporting as well as commercial potential.

MSP on Crops Varieties

2699. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government fixes MSP of crops, including paddy on varieties basis;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken for fixing separate MSP for fine and superfine varieties of crops including paddy for promoting the cultivation of high quality paddy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of agricultural produce, including paddy, are fixed by the Government each year. MSP for two varieties of Paddy, Jowar, Cotton and Soyabean are fixed by the Government.

The MSP is in the nature of a minimum guaranteed price for the fanners offered by the Government for their produce in case the market prices fall below that level. If the market offers higher price than MSP, the farmers are free to sell at that price. Superior grade of rice,

always commands a higher market price than the MSP. In addition, superfine varities of rice also have a ready export market.

In order to increase production and productivity of foodgrains, including paddy of all varieties, the Government implements a number of schemes/ programmes, which include inter alia, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtnya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Cereals Development Programme etc.

Area under Sugarcane Production

2700. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under sugarcane cultivation has gone up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The area under sugarcane during the current has been of the order of 47.43 lakh ha. compared to 42.02 lakh ha. (4th Advance Estimates) covered during the last year.

Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010

2701. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enact the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010;

(b) if so, the time by which such Bill is likely to be introduced alongwith the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the country is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT);

(d) if so, whether the Bill meets the standards set by the UNCAT;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has received any proposals/recommendations from various State Governments/organisations including the Law Commission on Torture Bill, 2010;

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of recommendations made including by the Law Commission and the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(h) the steps taken by the Union Government to amend the Indian Evidence

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (h) India is signatory to the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment. After a lot of deliberations, it has been decided to bring a piece of 'stand alone' legislation for enabling the ratification of the Convention. Accordingly, the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26.4.2010. The Bill has also been passed by the Lok Sabha on 6,5.3010. The Bill, *inter alia*, contains provisions relating to torture, punishment for torture, cognizance of offences and previous sanction necessary for prosecution.

[Translation]

Assistance for Roads

2702. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Union Government provides any financial assistance to the States for construction of important roads to connect the religious and tourist places;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided to various States including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had made any request in his regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N.

SINGH): (a) The Union Government provides funds for development of National Highways and such State roads (other than rural roads) as proposed by State Governments under the scheme of Central Road Fund (CRF). Many of these roads connect important religious and tourist places. However, there is no exclusive scheme for providing funds for construction of roads to connect the religious and tourist places.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Development of NH-8C in Gujarat

2703. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal of Rs. 47.72 crore for the development of Sarkhej-Gandhinagar National Highway (NH-8C);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said proposal has been approved by the Government and the work of widening the NH and construction of flyovers is likely to be started;

(d) if so, the details .thereof including the tune frame for commencing and completing the work; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Government of Gujarat had submitted the proposal in the year 2009-10, however the same could not be considered due to inter-se priority and non-availability of funds during the year 2009-10.

Crowd Management

2704. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of stampede are on the rise in various places in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed/injured, gender-wise during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the State Governments on crowd management;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per available information, the details of major incidents of stampede during 2007-2010 are as under:

Place	Date	State/UT	No. of Persons*	
			Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5
Baidayanath Dham, Deoghar	13.8.2007	Jharkhand	11	—
Mahakali Temple, Pavagadh Panchamahal	14.10.2007	Gujarat	11	17
Kanakadurga Temple, Vijaywada	3.1.2008	Andhra Pradesh	6	—
Mata Janaki Temple, Karila	26.3.2008	Madhya Pradesh	8	11
Jagannath Temple, Puri	4.7.2008	Orissa	6	3
Nainadevi Temple, Bilaspur	3.8.2008	Himachal Pradesh	147	150
Chamunda Devi Temple, Jodhpur	30.9.2008	Rajasthan	215	100

1	2	3	4	5
Levva Patel Sanskritik Bhawan, Rajkot	20.12.2009	Gujarat	9	50
Jetty Ghat, Kakdwip, South 24 Parganas	14.1.2010	West Bengal	7	16
Pratapgarh	4.3.2010	Uttar Pradesh	63	28
Jagannath Temple	13.7.2010	Orissa	1	2

*Gender-wise data is not centrally maintained in each case.

(c) and (d) An advisory was issued to all States/Uts on 21.2.2005 to take effective steps to manage the crowd during religious festivals/fairs. These measures may, inter-alia, include proper and adequate civic and other logistic arrangements; maintenance of law and order and security arrangements during such festivals. On 1.10.2008, another advisory has been issued to all States/Uts suggesting measures such as allowing manageable number of persons to visit the temple/shrine at a particular time; proper access control procedure/system at every entry/ exit point; establishing sound alert system; regular training of staff in evacuation procedures; etc, to avoid recurrence of incidents of stampede In future. On 1.7.2010, the Orissa Government was also advised for taking adequate measures to ward of the possibility of any stampede on the occasion of Rath Yatra.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Youth Hostels

2705. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to set up a youth hostel In the country;

(b) the number of youth hostels set up/functional in the country State-wise and location-wise;

(c) the total funds earmarked/allocated for construction of youth hostels during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(d) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the various State Governments to set up/construct youth hostels in their States, the present status of the said proposals and the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared, State-wise and location-wise; and

(e) the number of youth hostels likely to be set up/ constructed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The selection of a place for construction of a Youth Hostel depends on its historical and cultural value, education centre, place of tourist importance, scenic beauty and hill station, places which offer facilities for youth activities and port of entry.

(b) At present, there are 68 Youth Hostels in the country. The details are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostel	Location of Youth Hostel (s)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Nagarjunasagar, Secunderabad, Tirupathi, Vljayawada, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Goa	2	Padam Mapusa, Panaji
5.	Gujarat	1	Gandhinagar
6.	Haryana	7	Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Kurukshetra, Rewari, Panchkula, Sirsa, Yamuna Nagar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Dalhousie
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	Patnitop, Srinagar, Udhampur
9.	Karnataka	4	Hassan, Mysore, Sogalu, Tirtharameshwar
10.	Kerala	3	Kochi (Ernakulam), Kozhikode (Calicut), Thiruvananthapuram
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
12.	Maharashtra	1	Aurangabad
13.	Orissa	4	Gopalpur-on-Sea, Joshipur, Koraput, Puri
14.	Pondicherry	1	Pondicherry
15.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn Taran
16.	Rajasthan	4	Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	Chennai, Madurai, Ooty, Thanjavaur, Tiruchirapalli (Trichy)
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra, Lucknow
19.	Uttarakhand	4	Badrinath, Mussoorie, Nainital, Uttarkashi
20.	West Bengal	1	Darjeeling
21.	Assam	2	Guwahati, Tezpur
22.	Manipur	1	Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
24.	Mizoram	1	Aizwal
25.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
26.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok
27.	Trlpura	1	Agartala
	Total	68	

(c) The details of funds earmarked/allocated under the Youth Hostel/-Scheme during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl.No.	Year-wise earmarked/allocated of funds (Rupees In Crore)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	2.00	3.50	4.00	5.00

The funds under the Youth Hostel Scheme are allocated to the individual Youth Hostel.

(d) At present, there are five youth hostels under construction and likely to be completed by the next financial year, i.e., by the end of the 11th five year Plan. These are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostel	Location of Youth Hostel (s)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Kadapa
2.	Punjab	1	Jalandhar
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Roing
4.	Manipur	2	Thoubal, Churachandpur
	Total	5	

(e) Out of five under construction Youth Hostels, three Youth Hostels are likely to be completed during the current financial year.

[English]

Drug Consumption and Smuggling

2706. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that in addition to being a major transit centre for drug smuggling, consumption of drugs is also increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) General trends indicate an increase in abuse of synthetic drugs/pharmaceutical preparations in the Country. Government has taken a number of steps to check, detect and prevent illicit drug trafficking such as strict surveillance and enforcement at import, export points and known drug routes; special efforts to deal with drug trafficking by internet pharmacy, Methamphetamine labs, courier parcels etc.; apex level coordination committees in the States to review the drug situation and take necessary steps to enforce the NDPS Act.; financial assistance to eligible States for strengthening their anti narcotics units; regional coordination meetings by Narcotics Control Bureau focusing on drug situation in region and conducting training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.

Setting up of Children's Film Complex

2707. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will The Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to set up/construct a Children's Film Complex in their State;

(b) If so, whether despite the initial approval of the scheme, it was discontinued;

(c) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reconsider its earlier decision and sanction the project/release the funds for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Dr. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No proposal has been received by the Central Government from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the recent past for construction of Children's Film Complex in their State.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Andhra Pradesh Government had allotted 10 acres of land for Children's Film Complex at Hyderabad in 1995. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crores was made in the 9th Five Year Plan for construction of the Complex on the allotted land and this was reduced to Rs.8.00 crore during mid-term appraisal of the 9th Plan. However, construction could not be started as the area was part of an area declared as "Heritage Precincts" and no permission for change of land use was given by Hyderabad Urban Development Authority.

Subsequently, the Government of Andhra Pradesh allotted alternative land to Children's Film Society, India (CFSI). However, keeping in view the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) to wind up CFSI, this matter relating to construction of a permanent Complex of CFSI at Hyderabad at such a substantial investment was reconsidered and dropped. Therefore, this proposal was not included in the 10 Plan.

The proposal had been reviewed again by Government of Andhra Pradesh, and it had been decided to take up construction of Children's Film Complex by them through A.P. Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. as Public Private partnership model for which an alternate land measuring 10.17 acre was allotted by Government of A.P, This too was subsequently withdrawn by Government of A.P. videG.O No.Ms.No.120 dated 11.12.2007.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

NHs in Orissa

2708. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways passing through Orissa alongwith the length of each National Highway;

(b) the number of National Highways that have been four-laned;

(c) the number alongwith the names of the National Highways which have been connected with the Golden Quadrilateral Project;

(d) whether there has been delay in construction work on the said National Highways; and

(e) if so. the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Information are being collected.

[English]

Security Clearance for Commercial Buildings

2709. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make it mandatory for all commercial buildings in the country to get special security clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to strictly enforce fire proof norms for those establishments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs circulated, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) suggesting a set of guidelines, separately, in respect of security of Malls/multiplexes/ public places with high footfalls, and of Hotels, to all States/UTs on 11.2.2009. These SOPs also contain fire prevention measures. 'The issues, inter-alia, those of

converting these guidelines into model byelaws, were further discussed in the Chief Minister's Conference in August, 2009'. In some States/UTs, either rules have been notified or executive orders have been issued for the purpose.

Setting up of Indian Institute of Mass Communication

2710. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) set up in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new campuses/centres/branches of IIMC in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof State-wise, including Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the time by which the new campuses/centres/ branches are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) At present IIMC's Headquarters is located at Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, JNU New Campus, New Delhi and its only Branch office is located at Sanchar Marg, Dhenkanal, Orissa.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The 'details of proposed new Regional Centres of IIMC are as under:

1. Northern Region-Jammu and Kashmir
2. North-East Region-Mizoram
3. Western Region-Vidarbha Region (Maharashtra)
4. Southern Region-Kerala

The new Centres are likely to start from the academic session 2011-12, in hired premises.

Rock Phosphate

2711. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for subsidy on Rock Phosphate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) No proposal of the State Government of Kerala has been received. However, Kerala Farm Journalists Forum has approached Government of India for induction of the low grade Rock Phosphate into the subsidy scheme. Low grade Rock Phosphate has not been inducted into the subsidy scheme.

[Translation]

Allocation to Himachal Pradesh

2712. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes alongwith the amount sanctioned by the Government for the development of .agriculture sector in Himachal Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(b) the details of the amount released and utilised in the State during the above period scheme-wise; and

(c) the share of expenditure to be contributed by the State Government in each such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Scheme-wise details of the amount sanctioned and released by the Government of India and amount utilized by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year have been given at statement.

All schemes mentioned in the Annexure are in shape of 100% central assistance or additional central assistance except the following:

(i) Extension Reforms 10% till 2009-10. 10% for all components and 50% for farmer friend in 2010-11.

(ii) National Project on Soil Health and Fertility. Actual figures are given in item No. 8 of the statement.

Statement

Details of the Amount Sanctioned, Released by the Government of India and the Amount Utilised by the Governnment of Himachal Pradesh Alongwith the Share of Expenditure Contributed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh Wherever Applicable/Requisite during Last 3 Years and Current Year, Scheme-wise

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation (ACA)**	Release	Expenditure*
2007-08	17.39	16.17	16.08
2008-09	15.11	15.11	14.86
2009-10	33.02	33.02	32.82
2010-11	94.85	59.28	0.00

*As reported by State Government.

**Additional Central Assistance

2. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Allocation (Central Share)	Release	Expenditure
2007-08	2300.00	2214.88	2259.09
2008-09	2000.00	2585,09	2766.47
2009-10	2000.00	2000.00	1925.95
2010-11	2015.79	997.11	

3. Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNH)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Mini Missions	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Alloca-tion	Release	Utiliza-tion	Alloca-tion	Release	Utiliza-tion	Alloca-tion	Release	Utilisa-tion	Alloca-tion	Release	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. MM-I	238.00	150.00	150.00	350,00	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	173.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
2. MM-1I	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	3220.00	2100.00	2100.00	1700.00	1589.00	1589.00	2950.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	MM-III*	700.00	34.73	34.73	600.00	5.51	5.51	100.00	204.43	204.43	1100.00	**600	0.00
4.	MM-IV	700.00	257.43	257.43	1230.00	437.80	437.80	2050.00	1016.44	1016.44	1376.00	**1376	0.00
	Total	4038.00	2842.16	2842.16	5400.00	2643.31	2643.31	4050.00	3009.87	2982.87	5926.00	1976.00	0.00

*Allocation under MM-III and IV is in respect of all the three Himalayan States including Himachal Pradesh, while the Release and Utilization figures are in respect of Himachal Pradesh only.

**Released during 2010-11 under MM-III and IV in all Himalayan States including Himachal Pradesh.

4. Extension Reforms Schemes*

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2007-08	484.00	372.75	384.78
2008-09	397.50	336.88	307.99
2009-10	396.00	514.83	471.99
2010-11	342.76	-	-

*State's share is 10%.

5. Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds

(Rs. in lakh)

Year*	Allocation*	Release	Expenditure
2007-08	-	79.80	66.50
2008-09	-	64.48	64.48
2009-10	.	405.51	300.51
2010-11	-	449.02	.

*No Allocation is made

6. Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)

Year	Allocations/Approval Annual Action Plan (Central Share)	Release of Funds	Expenditure
2007-08	100.00	100.00	58.84
2008-09	64.08	10.00	63.77
2009-10	65.31	59.43	64.84

7. National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) & Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCTE):

(Rs. in lakh)

Year/Season	NAIS			WBCIS	
	Claims	Subsidy	Bank Service Charge	Total	Subsidy
2007-08					
Kharif 2007	0.00	1.10	0.28	1.38	—
Rabi 2007-08	0.00	0.54	0.14	0.68	—
Total	0.00	1.64	0.42	2.06	Not Implemented
2008-09					
Kharif 2008	0.00	1.22	0.32	1.54	—
Rabi 2008-09	206.01	1.67	0.42	208.11	—
Total	206.01	2.89	0.75	209.65	0.81
2009-10					
Kharif 2009	132.60	6.25	1.61	140.46	—
Rabi 2009-10	*	1.55	—	1.55	—
Total	132.60	7.80	1.61	1442.01	57.84
Grand Total	338.61	12.33	2.78	353.73	58.65

*Under process.

8. National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Amount sanctioned (Government of India share)	Share of State Govt.	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
2007-08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2008-09	70.00	0.00	35.00	0.00
2009-10	146.00	20.00	143.72	95.25
2010-11 (as on 5th August, 2010)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	216.00	20.00	178.72	95.25

Proposal for Approach Roads

2713. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether any proposals for the development of State approach roads have been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Request for Passes of Commonwealth Games

2714. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several request have been received by the Govern me nt/NCT of Delhi to provide a number of passes for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any criteria for issuing of such passes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has issued any directive to the Commonwealth Games Organising Committee to rationalise the issuance of passes during the said event; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Government has not received any requests for issue of passes for the CWG 2010. Also, there is no system of issue of passes, only Accreditation Cards and Tickets will be issued.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Area under Irrigation

2715. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of the country is under irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether a large cultivable area in the country having huge potential for agricultural output for coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds continues to be dependent on rain;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to increase the irrigated area in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per the available data, the net irrigated area in the country is about 8 million ha. (2007-08). The state wise net irrigated area is given at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) It is estimated that coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds are grown under conditions in about 66.57 million ha. The state wise details are given at Statement-II.

(e) Water being a State subject under the Constitution, schemes for development of irrigation are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. The Government of India encourages the State Governments to create additional irrigation potential through early completion of the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects and for taking up minor irrigation schemes by providing grants under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). Central grant is also provided to the States for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" (RRRWB) and "Command Area Development and Water Management" (CAD and WM) schemes for efficient utilization of created facilities.

Statement I

State-wise extent of Net Sown Area and Rainfed Area (2007-08)

(in thousand hectares)

Sl.No.	States	Net Sown Area	Net irrigated area	Rainfed area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10755	4644	5111
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	209	54	155
3.	Assam	2753	76	2677
4.	Bihar	5665	3462	2203
5.	Chhattisgarh	4727	1334	3393
6.	Goa	134	35	99
7.	Gujarat	9747	3528	6219
8.	Haryana	3594	3025	569
9.	Himachal Pradesh	542	104	438
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	734	308	426
11.	Jharkhand	1536	142	1394
12.	Karnataka	10419	3132	7287
13.	Kerala	!089	588	1701
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14687	1418	8269
15.	Maharashtra	17473	3181	14292
16.	Manipur	235	51	184
17.	Meghalaya	236	58	178
18.	Mizoram	92	3	83
19.	Nagaland	316	76	240
20.	Orissa	5624	2158	3466
21.	Punjab	4186	4112	74
22.	Rajasthan	17096	6444	10652
23..	Sikkim	108	9	99
24.	Tamil Nadu	5062	2864	1198

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	280	51	219
26.	Uttarakhand	765	345	420
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16417	13085	3332
28.	West Bengal	5296	3136	2160
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	0	13
50.	Chandigarh	1		0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	7	14
32.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2
33.	Delhi	23	22	1
34.	Lakshadweep	3		2
35.	Pondicherry	20	7	3
	Total	140860	62287	78573

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.

Statement II

Crop wise area coverage, irrigated area and rainfed area of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds (2007-08)

(area in thousand hectares)

		Coarse Cereals (Jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, other cereals and millets			Pulses (grams, tur and other pulses)			Oilseed (groundnut, castor, seasamum, rapeseed, mustard, linseed , coconut, nlger, saflower, soyabean, sunflower and others			Cropped area of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds under rainfed conditions
Sl.No.	State	Total Area	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total Area	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total Area	Irrigated	Rainfed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1282	408	874	2113	31	2082	2782	578	2204	5160
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65		65	9	0	9	31		31	105
3.	Assam	25		25	113		113	290		290	428
4.	Bihar	686	391	295	608	20	588	142	54	88	971
5.	Chhattisgarh	328	5	323	949	67	882	313	16	297	1502
6.	Goa	0		0	11	11	0	29		29	29
7.	Gujarat	1576	211	1365	881	109	772	2946	734	2212	4349

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Haryana	772	360	412	172	80	92	511	398	113	617
9.	Himachal Pradesh	333	30	303	35	5	30	17	4	13	346
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	343	33	310	30	3	27	63	44	19	356
11.	Jharkhand	286	5	.281	171	4	167	93	4	89	537
12.	Karnataka	3739	684	3055	2372	152	2220	2659	659	2000	7275
13.	Kerala	4		4	4		4	824	171	653	661
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1948	45	1903	4388	1625	2763	6559	335	6224	10890
15.	Maharashtra	6283	543	5740	3921	380	3541	3555	174	3381	12662
16.	Manipur	3		3	15		15	2		2	20
17.	Meghalaya	20		20	4		4	10	2	8	32
18.	Mizoram	9		9	5		5	3		3	17
19.	Nagaland	80		80	30		30	76	39	37	147
20.	Orissa	433	45	388	1981	282	1699	893	206	687	2774
21.	Punjab	182	127	55	33	29	4	64	56	8	67
22.	Rajasthan	7055	587	6468	3869	606	3263	4017	2575	1442	11173
23.	Sikkim	50		50	13		13	9		9	72
24.	Tamil Nadu	699	124	575	610	26	584	1049	581	468	1627
25.	Tripura	2		2	7	1	6	10		10	18
26.	Uttarakhand	257	1	256	63	5	58	32	7	25	339
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	429	1675	2156	555	1601	1342	702	640	3916
28.	West Bengal	97	29	68	201	28	173	736	543	193	434
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0	2		2	22		22	24
30.	Chandigarh			0			0			0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2		2	7	1	6			0	8
32.	Daman and Diu			0			0			0	0
33.	Delhi	11	4	7			0	4	1	3	10
34.	Lakshdweep			0			0	3		3	3
35.	Pondicherry			0	4		4	3	2	1	5
	All India	28674	4061	24613	24777	4020	20757	29089	7885	21204	66574

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]

Beggars in Delhi

2716. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beggars in the National Capital Territory of Delhi; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to rehabilitate them and to prevent the involvement of such beggars in criminal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In 2006, the Department of Social Welfare of the Government of NCT of Delhi has sponsored a survey of beggars in Delhi in collaboration with the Department of Social Work, University of Delhi. As per the Survey Report, approximate number persons involved in begging was 58,570.

(b) Government in its Beggars Home is providing vocational training in trades like tailoring, cutting, cycle repairing, gardening, etc. and also giving one-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 5000 so that after their release they are able to earn their livelihood and do not indulge in begging or other criminal activities.

Foreign Funds to NGOs

2717. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds received from abroad by various NCOS/Voluntary Organisations in the field of education and utilised by them during each of the last three years, organisation-wise and State-wise including those working on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to involvement of any such organisations with foreign intelligence agencies and indulging in suspicious activities;

(c) if so, the total number of such complaints received and the action taken against such organisations during the said period, organisation-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

Statement

(a) No data is maintained in the format asked in the Question. However, the total Funds (Foreign Contribution) received from aboard including for education purpose and a consolidated amount utilized for education purpose during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given as given as under:

Year	Amount of total Foreign Contribution received including for education purpose (Rs. in Crore)	Amount utilized for education purpose (Rs. in crore).	Amount of Foreign Contribution of Indo-Nepal border states including education purpose (Rs. in crore).	Amount of Foreign Contribution of Indo-Bangladesh border states including education purpose (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	7877.57	656.53	279.31	443.92
2006-07	11336.98	3026.40	396.76	740.73
2007-08	9664.45	3546.49	427.99	690.11

State-wise details of total Foreign Contribution received including the States in Indo-Nepal border and Indo-Bangladesh border is given in Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no corroborative evidence about the connection of these institutions/organizations with foreign intelligence agencies. As per the available information, there are no specific inputs with regard to involvement of FCRA registered associations in suspicious activities.

(d) A discreet watch is kept on NGO's receiving foreign funds to monitor their involvement in adverse activity.

Statement I

2005-2006

State/Union Territory-wise details

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Associations	Amount received (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	2967	1609.64
2.	Delhi	1120	1556.46
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2266	1011.57
4.	Maharashtra	1510	663.53
5.	Kerala	1565	656.27
6.	Karnataka	1401	621.23
7.	West Bengal	1559	355.31
8.	Gujarat	841	301.22
9.	Orissa	1005	128.95
10.	Uttar Pradesh	876	102.45
11.	Bihar	723	100.57
12.	Jharkhand	414	96.96
13.	Himachal Pradesh	103	83.24
14.	Punjab	92	82.28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	347	77.22
16.	Uttaranachal	218	74.41
17.	Rajasthan	314	69.32
18.	Meghalaya	119	46.03
19.	Assam	204	38.79
20.	Chhattisgarh	186	33.85
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	30.42
22.	Puducherry	56	29.23
23.	Manipur	246	21.18
24.	Haryana	87	19.65
25.	Nagaland	68	18.87
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	16.58
27.	Goa (including Daman and Diu)	104	16.31
28.	Chandigarh	29	6.01
29.	Tripura	25	3.79
30.	Mizoram	18	3.16
31.	Sikkim	8	1.88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	0.60
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	0.59
34.	Daman	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	6
	Total	18570	7877.57

2006-2007

State/Union Territory-wise details

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Associations	Amount received (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	1172	2183.03
2.	Tamil Nadu	3006	2117.71
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2316	1210.82
4.	Maharashtra	1585	1195.45
5.	Karnataka	1417	1077.13
6.	Kerala	1533	88439
7.	West Bengal	1616	515.33
8.	Gujarat	854	390.77
9.	Orissa	1008	216.46
10.	Uttar Pradesh	935	191.57
11.	Assam	213	162.69
12.	Madhya Pradesh	377	139.09
13.	Bihar	762	131.40
14.	Rajasthan	338	127.28
15.	Jharkhand	389	110.47
16.	Himachal Pradesh	104	104.19
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	67	102.13
18.	Punjab	181	82.93
19.	Uttrakhand	201	70.41
20.	Chhattisgarh	188	57.62
21.	Meghalaya	112	55.64
22.	Pondicherry	70	49.28
23.	Manipur	275	43.04
24.	Haryana	89	34.46
25.	Nagaland	78	26.65
26.	Goa	75	16.22
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	14.02
28.	Chandigarh	31	7.21
29.	Tripura	23	7.07
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	4.84
31.	Sikkim	9	3.38
32.	Mizoram	28	3.14
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	1.06
34.	Daman and Diu	1	0.10
	TOTAL	18996	11336.98

2007-2008

State/Union Territory-wise details

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Associations	Amount received (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	1181	1716.57
2.	Tamil Nadu	2973	1670.93
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2140	1167.21
4.	Karnataka	1400	890.47
5.	Maharashtra	1515	885.17
6.	Kerala	1512	800.81
7.	West Bengal	1657	540.91
8.	Gujarat	883	378.37
9.	Uttar Pradesh	937	201.53
10.	Orissa	1048	177.05
11.	Madhya Pradesh	383	139.46

1	2	3	4
12.	Bihar	718	134.48
13.	Jharkhand	410	127.52
14.	Rajasthan	329	121.99
15.	Himachal Pradesh	101	120.41
16.	Assam	222	96.50
17.	Uttrakhand	219	86.75
18.	Chhattisgarh	199	71.07
19.	Punjab	83	68.99
20.	Meghalaya	109	46.07
21.	Haryana	90	42.09
22.	Manipur	2681	38.24
23	Nagaland	76	32.09
24.	Pondicherry	68	31.58
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	22.82
26.	Goa	86	15.13
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	7.65
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	7.13
29.	Tripura	22	6.63
30.	Chandigarh	30	6.56
31.	Sikkim	9	5.23
32.	Mizoram	29	4.22
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	2.82
	TOTAL	18797	9664.45

[English]

Unauthorised Structures in NDMC Area

2718. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Residents Welfare Associations (RWAs) are permitted/entitled to recommend the sanctioning of temporary electricity connection to unauthorised structures in the NDMC areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the procedure followed for sanctioning such connections to unauthorised structures in the said areas;

(d) whether any such recommendation has been received from RWAs including in Chanakyapuri area for any unauthorized structure built in said areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the steps being taken by the said civic agency to remove encroachment on Government land/demolish unauthorised structures including snapping of electricity connections granted to them in the NDMC areas including Chanakyapuri and time by which such action is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) to (e) Temporary electricity connections are sanctioned to various religious places in the New Delhi Municipal Council area, existing prior to 31.03.1993 on the basis of recommendation/confirmation from the respective area MLA. A policy on this issue was approved by the NDMC on 26.3.1997 and 31.3.1997.

(f) The NDMC takes action for removal of unauthorised structure as and when such structure is noticed. So for as unauthorised religious structures are concerned, action regarding removal of the structures is taken on the recommendation of a Religious Committee constituted by the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi.

Peace Initiative in NE Region

2719. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request for granting permission for the visit of the General Secretary of the National Socialist Council of Nagalim(IM) to Manipur had been opposed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor and the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(c) the present status of the peace initiative in the North East? ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State Cabinet of Manipur, in its meeting held on 30th April, 2010 took a decision not to allow Shri Th. Muivah, General Secretary, National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak-Muivah) (NSCN/IM) to enter Manipur, in view of the extraordinary demands on She available security manpower with the State. The State Cabinet took note that persistent demand of NSCN/IM of greater Nagalim, integrating all the Naga areas in North East, Is a very emotive issue in Manipur and allowing Shri Th. Muivah to enter and visit Manipur would be extremely controversial and prejudicial to maintenance of law and order and peaceful coexistence amongst various communities of the State.

Government of India took a stand that the visit can be facilitated only in consultation with the Government of Manipur,, A Group of Ministers comprising Finance Minister, Defence Minister and this Union Home Minister had a meeting with the Chief Minister, Manipur in Delhi in May 6, 2010. The State Cabinet of Manipur in its meeting held on May 6, 2010 reiterated its earlier stand 'to oppose the visit of Shri Th. Muivah to enter Manipur.

(c) While supplementing the efforts of the State Government is undertaking sustained Counter Insurgency operations against elements who indulge in violence and anti-national activities, the Government has always been willing to talk to any outfit provided it abjures violence and lay down arms and comes forward for discussions within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

The Government has entered into Cease Fire arrangement in Nagaland with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (ISAC/IM) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN/K). In Nagaland, the peace talks are being conducted only with NSCN/IM faction.

Among other North Eastern States, the Government has entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO arrangement with United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Dima Halam Daogath (DHD), and Rational Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) in Assam; Kuki National Organizations and United People's Front and its constituents in Manipur; and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya. Peace talks have been initiated with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (pro-talk faction), DHD (Nunisa faction) and DHD (Joel Garlosa faction), Karbi Longi North Cachar Hills Liberation) Front (KLNLF) in Assam and ANVC in Meghalaya. A Government of India representative for peace talks has been appointed for the purpose. On July, 12, 2010, Government has also appointed Government of India representative to take forward the process for initiating talks with ULFA.

[Translation]

Hurdle in Census Operation

2720. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the census work is being obstructed by naxalites and other criminal elements in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of persons arrested and the action taken against them, Statewise; and

(d) the measures adopted to ensure that the census is completed without any obstruction and within the stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Census [Houselisting Operations (HLO)]/ National Population Register (NPR) work has been substantially completed in all States/UTs except J and K and parts of Manipur, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. As per the reports received from States of Chhattisgarh and West Bengal, the HLO and NPR has not been completed in Naxal affected areas in around 300 villages of Chhattisgarh and around 375 villages of West Bengal.

(c) No arrest has been made.

(d) In order to complete the HLO and NPR work in these Naxal/LWE affected areas, the time period has been extended upto September 30, 2010. Extra funds have been allocated for publicity of the Census work for creating awareness among the public so that they cooperate and participate in smooth conduct of Census and to convey the message that the Census work is primarily meant for development.

Allocation of Pesticides

2721. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed the allocation of pesticides and seeds for kharif crops during the current season;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up any cell for monitoring and coordination of investigating agencies constituted by the State Governments to check the black marketing of pesticides; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, State-wise availability of pesticides and seeds for eroding seasons including Kharif season is reviewed regularly.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, State Governments have appointed Insecticides Inspectors who draw pesticides samples for analysis in State Pesticides Testing Laboratories and the Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories and also check the sale of spurious pesticides.

Import of Wheat

2722. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal for import of wheat during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal under consideration of Government to import wheat for Centra! Pool during current year. However, its import on private account is permitted on zero import duty.

Theft Cases in Delhi

2723. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of thefts are on the rise in the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported/FIR registered during each of the last three years and the current year, areawise, VIP area-wise including North Avenue;

(c) the total number of theft cases investigated/under investigation and the steps taken to investigate and solve all the pending cases;

(d) the total number of accused arrested and the action taken against them during the said period; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to make Delhi city safe and secure including VIP areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam.'Cases of theft are on the rise in the NCT of Delhi. The details (reported, worked out and accused arrested) of theft cases area-wise (including North Avenue) for the last three years and the current year i.e. 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (up to 15.07.2010) are given in the Statement. Delhi Police is making necessary efforts to work out the cases.

(e) The crime prevention measures initiated by Delhi Police to make Delhi safe and secure Include introduction of 'eyes and ears' scheme to improve collection of intelligence at the grass-root level, emphasis on

community policing for better relationship with the public; regular surveillance on the activities of desperate criminals; creation of 9 new sub-divisions and 29' new police stations after identifying crime-prone police stations; sustained focus on collection of criminal intelligence through Crime Branch and Special Cell and other special teams; checking of guest houses, hotels etc organized on a regular basis in order to keep a check on the activities of criminal elements; emphasis laid on SHOs personally leading patrolling parties on foot and in vehicles particularly in vulnerable areas; pickets deployed all over Delhi for checking of criminals, particularly those making use of motorcycles, and their position Is changed regularly Instilling an element of surprise; surveillance over bad characters has been intensified; banks are regularly checked during vulnerable hours; intensive door-to-door survey of servants and tenants, identification of senior citizens and cyber cafes; special patrolling is organized during dark nights to prevent any criminal activity under the cover of darkness; action against active criminal gangs under the Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act (MCOCA) stepped up. As compared to 1 case under MCOCA in 2007 and 6 cases in 2008, the number of cases in 2009 sharply went up to 25.

Statement

Total Theft

Year-2007

District	Cases Reported	Cases Worked Out	Persons Arrested
North	747	301	421
North-West	1522	452	627
Outer	1349	413	679
Central	1304	444	656
New Delhi (including North Avenue)	698	254	355
East	2239	774	1104
North-East	1287	406	597
South	1874	627	726
South-East	2024	777	1075
South-West	1075	330	495
West	1979	686	855
Delhi Rly. Police	795	316	350
IGI	144	17	24
Spl. Cell	0	0	0
Total	17037	5797	7964

Total Theft

Year-2008

District	Cases Reported	Cases Worked Out	Persons Arrested
North	931	336	495
North-West	1760	402	656
Outer	1871	575	834
Central	1392	328	533
New Delhi (including North Avenue)	696	191	256
East	2471	629	987
North-East	1518	576	715
South	1958	684	1018
South-East	2162	624	946
South-West	1113	266	426
West	2092	596	952
Delhi Rly. Police	823	335	371
IGI	80	17	27
Spl. Cell	0	0	0
E.O.W.	0	0	0
Total	18867	5559	8216

Total Theft

Year-2009

District	Cases Reported	Cases Worked Out	Persons Arrested
1	2	3	4
North	1107	399	552
North-West	2159	449	700
Outer	1974	484	724
Central	1375	385	581
New Delhi (including North Avenue)	581	115	140

1	2	3	4
East	3015	715	947
North-East	2086	426	658
South	2506	811	1263
South-East	2641	710	1018
South-West	1341	224	266
West	2151	442	698
Delhi Rly. Police	725	353	388
IGI	66	9	11
Spl. Cell	0	0	0
E.O.W.	0	0	0
C.A.W	0	0	0
Crime	4	3	9
Total	21731	5525	7955

Total Theft

Year-2010 (UP to 15.7.20101

District	Cases Reported	Cases Worked Out	Persons Arrested
1	2	3	4
North	638	206	303
North-West	1217	229	358
Outer	1058	199	342
Central	720	202	263
New Delhi (including North Avenue)	316	56	77
East	1850	224	415
North-East	1430	286	429
South	. 1167	422	665
South-East	1235	293	392
South-West	752	109	152

1	2	3	4
West	1238	210	309
Delhi Rfy. Police	350	174	189
IGI	52	13	16
Spl. Cell	0	0	0
E.O.W.	0	0	0
C.A.W	0	0	0
Crime	1	0	0
Total	12024	2623	3910

Aboriginal Tribes

2724. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of islands In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are Inhabited by the aborigines indicating the races and population of such tribes including Jarawa;

(b) whether there are reports of attempts being made by certain foreign organisations to establish contact with these aboriginal tribes illegally;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure protection of such aborigines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 18 Islands In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are inhabited by the aborigines. The races and population of such Aboriginal Tribes are as under:

Sl.No.	Aboriginal Tribe	Race	Population
(i)	Great Andamanese	Negrito	50
(ii)	Onges	Negrito	100
(iii)	Jarawas	Negrito	362
(iv)	Sentinelese	Negrito	39
(v)	Shom pens	Mongoloid	398 As per 2001 census
(vi)	Nicobarese	Mongoloid	28653

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (b) above.

(d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 was promulgated to protect the Aboriginal Tribes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The areas inhabited by these tribes have been declared as tribal reserve. The entry into such areas by non-tribals without permit by the Statutory Authority is prohibited under the law. Land alienation is also prohibited.

Exploitation of Young Girl

2725. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of exploitation of young girls and women from Jharkhand who are lured to metropolitan cities including Delhi on the pretext of employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwitn such cases registered during each of the last three years;

(c) the total number of accused arrested and the action taken against them during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate such victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Instances of the exploitation and allurement of young girls and women from Jharkhand to metropolitan cities including Delhi have been reported. Information in this regard is not maintained separately by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

As per the inputs provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs the State Government of Jharkhand and NGOs are given assistance to take up vocational training courses of tribal girls in order to equip them with necessary skills and to enhance their employability.

State Government of Jharkhand has informed regarding interventions made by the State Government to create an enabling environment for livelihood and employment opportunities by skill building of tribal girls and youth. Some of the important vocational trainings imparted to the tribal girls and youth in Jharkhand are in the field of nursing, airhostess, tailoring, hotel management, repair of mobile handsets, etc. With the help of NGOs the State Government is also running Short Stay Homes and Help Line? both in Ranchi and New Delhi, for rescue and rehabilitation of young girls who have become victims of exploitation.

[English]

Production of Mangoes

2726. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mangoes production in the country alongwith its ranking in the world during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, rank-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to assist the mango growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) India is the largest producer of mangoes in the world. Details of mangoes production in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, rank-wise and year-wise is given at statement.

(b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining States and Union Territories for the holistic development of Horticulture. Under both Schemes, farmers are given financial assistance for cultivation of mango with normal spacing @ Rs. 30,0007-per ha limited to 4 ha per beneficiary. However, for high density planting of mango, assistance is given @Rs. 40,000/-per ha under NHM and @ Rs. 60,000/-per ha under HMNEH, limited to 4 ha per beneficiary. Besides, under both schemes assistance is also provided for establishment of nurseries, rejuvenation of old and senile plantation, integrated nutrient management/integrated pest management, adoption of organic farming and creation of water sources for the development of horticulture including mango.

National Horticulture Board is also implementing a Scheme on 'Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management'. Mango is covered under NHB Scheme. Under NHB Scheme, project having more than 4 ha are considered and financial assistance is provided in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy @ 20% of the total cost limited to Rs. 25 lakh per project in general area and Rs. 30 lakh per project in North East region, Hilly area and Scheduled area.

Statement

State-wise, Rank-wise and Year-wise details of Production of Mangoes in India during last three years and current year

(Production in 000 MT)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs (Rank-wise)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2980.5	3365.0	3465.9	3569.9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3865.2	4157.9	2522.0	2522.0
3.	Karnataka	1368.8	1223.3	1284.4	1285.1
4.	Bihar	9.3	870.4	1329.8	876.0
5.	Gujarat	834.3	930.1	299.8	856.7
6.	Tamil Nadu	580.8	753.6	762.0	830.5
7.	Maharashtra	646.3	710.9	712.8	597.0
8.	West Bengal	549.8	623.3	546.9	571.0
9.	Orissa	431.4	251.8	449.7	511.7
10.	Kerala	445.5	445.4	445.4	445.4
11.	Jharkhand	85.8	85.8	233.0	254.3
12.	Chhattisgarh	136.4	119.0	121.9	191.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	58.0	58.9	111.9	146.6
14.	Uttarakhand	109.8	112.7	115.4	115.4
15.	Punjab	64.5	81.0	89.0	93.6
16.	Rajasthan	82.0	0.0	92.9	93.0
17.	Haryana	47.2	59.7	64.3	64.6
18.	Assam	38.9	39.6	42.5	47.9
19.	Himachal Pradesh	40.1	29.3	38.8	24.0
20.	Tripura	11.4	11.6	15.9	15.9
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not reported	12.5	12.5	12.5
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.6	17.8	49.8	12.1
23.	Goa	19.28	22.5	13.7	7.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Puducherry	12.05	12.050	6.835	6.84
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.08	1.8	1.9	2.0
26.	Nagaland	0.05	0.400	0.400	0.400
27.	Chandigarh	0.4	0.400	0.400	0.400
28.	Daman and Diu	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	Total	12436.461	13996.75	12829.84	13154.24

[Translation]

Gram Beej Yojana

2727. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a 'Gram Beej Yojana' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of seed villages set up under the scheme during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised during the said period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Seed Village Programme is implemented in the country to upgrade the quality of farmer saved seed. The programme is implemented through State Departments of Agriculture, State Agricultural Universities and State Seeds Corporations. Following assistance is provided under the programme:

(i) Distribution of foundation/certified seed at 50% cost for half an acre per farmer .

(ii) Training of the farmers in seeds production and seed technology. An amount of Rs. 15,000 for a group of 50-150 farmers is provided.

(iii) Development of local storage capacity of appropriate quality. Assistance @ 33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 for 20 quintals capacity and Rs. 2,000 for 10 quintals capacity to SC/ST farmers and @25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 for 20 quintals capacity and Rs.1500 for 10 quintals capacity for other farmers is provided.

(c) and (d) The details are at Statement.

Statement

Details of Funds Released, Utilised and Number of Seed Villages Set-up under Seed Village Programme

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10*			2010-11*		
		Released	Utilised	Number of Seed Villages	Released	Utilised	Number of Seed Villages	Released	Utilised	Number of Seed Villages	Released	Utilised	Number of Seed Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	622.756	622.756	5145	1604.000	1418.636	3775	7328.225	1996.345	6852	-	-	
2.	Assam	800.000	800.000	119V	588.030	201.158	11299	178.065	-	441	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1.830	1.830	9	7.899	7.899	9	-	-	
4.	Bihar	171.266	171.266	228	225.236	225.236	1063	638.656	560.380	2258	370.784	.	3800
5.	Chhattisgarh	370.135	370.135	-	-	-	1395	-	-	-	585.170	-	910
6.	Gujarat	217.424	217.424	615	301.611	301.611	1065	1312.500	1154.936	2251	1665.362	1067.930	2933
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20.292	20.292	179	44.480	44.480	295	300.520	300.520	1391	449.025	-	454
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	49.000	49.000	67	687.878	3.214	69	0.094	-	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	143.058	143.058	222	201.222	201.222	735	175.479	130.430	1101	22.565	-	1020
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	590.250		-	-	-	
11.	Karnataka	177.562	177.562	683	67.871	67.871	104	460.385	386.437	488	615.626	-	1494
12.	Kerala	10.620	10.620	-	-	-	100	690.880	152.627	180	-	-	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1089	394.860	394.860	1088	1130.155	914,433	6131	1721.933	-	8174
14.	Manipur	201.790	201.790	1163	-	-	-	150.400	150.400	1126	278.635	-	1100
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	54	-	-	-	634.140	295.280	9731	-	-	
16.	Meghalaya	-	-		-	-		31.125		-	-	-	
17.	Mizoram	40.800	40.800	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Nagaland	-	-		-	-		-	-		-43.167	-	201
19.	Orissa	313.995	313.995	1816	522.542	522.542	2652	1193.300	1111.967	3228	750.309	-	2004
20.	Punjab	131.040	131.040	593	188,300	174.683	419	284.000	273.594	647	522.540	-	1300
21.	Rajasthan	126.868	116.934	1020	-	-	233	387.050	114.649	2179	-	-	
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-	18.684	18.684	8	-	-	-	-	-	
23.	Tamilnadu	400.000	400.000	480	200.000	200.000	3478	2265.246	2112.740	3997	2639.000	-	4000
24.	Tripura	76.240	76.240	450	-	-	-	18.095		-	-	-	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	808.051	808.051	2983	1298.306	1027.286	7083	1764.926	1117.603	15258	129.672	-	864
26.	Uttrakhand	-	-	-	30.380	30.380	162	721.140	362.030	4585	160.064	-	2750
27.	West Bengal	25.846	25.846	114	0.232	-	151	709.880	500.607	4705	-	-	
	Total	4657.743	4647.809	18121	5736.584	4879.479	35181	21660.194	11646.091	66627	9953.946	1067.930	31004

*Under progress

[English]

Security Arrangements for Commonwealth Games

2728. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether security heads of participating nations have reviewed the security related arrangements made for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee to periodically review the security related arrangements and manpower deployment for the said event; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manpower proposed to deployed during the said event?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India ha4 constituted International Security Liaison Group (ISLG) to liaise with the security agencies of participating countries to share information of mutual interest as well as to address their security concerns. The International Security Liaison Group (ISLG) had organized three major briefings/conferences to brief the representatives/Security Administrators' of participating Commonwealth countries on security preparations for Commonwealth Games, Delhi 2010:

(1) Briefing of Heads of High Commissions-Sept.9, 2009

(2) 1st International Security Administrators Conference-Sept. 23-24, 2009

(3) 2nd International Security Administrators Conference-July 28-29, 2010.

Besides a number of individual/collective briefings are also organized on regular basis.

(c) and (d) The security arrangements for the Commonwealth Games are being coordinated in the Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA) through two High Level Committees i.e. the Empowered Security Committee (ESC) under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary and Commonwealth Games Security Review Committee (CWGSRC) under the chairpersonship of SS(CS)/AS(CS). In this regard, meetings with Delhi Police, Delhi Government, Organizing Committee for CWG, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and other departments concerned held on fortnightly basis and if needed more frequently.

In addition to the manpower available with Delhi Police about 175 coys of CPMFs would be provided to Delhi Police in phased manner starting from September, 2010 for deployment for security of CWG-2010 in Delhi.

[Translation]

Measures to Check Honour Killings

2729. DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of the newly wedded couples, who have suffered honour killings continues despite Supreme Court directives and advisories from the Union Government in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such killings repotted during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any additional steps to provide protection to the young couples facing threat of honour killings and to prevent the same;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to invoke criminal liability on the part of persons instigating and encouraging such crimes including village bodies, religious sects and extremist elements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Many instances of alleged honour killings have been reported. As honour killing Is not classified as a separate crime and it is treated as murder, information in this regard is not maintained separately by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(c) to (e) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including the crime of honour killing, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the crime of honour killing and other forms of violence. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all wherein States/UTs have been advised, *inter alia*, to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the law enforcement machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women, and to take appropriate measures to curb the violation of women's rights by so called 'Honour Killings'. Government is also actively considering a proposal to amend the existing law or to enact a separate law in order to tackle the crime of honour killings. A Group of Ministers has been constituted to consider a draft Bill on the subject.

[English]

Second White Revolution

2730. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of milk in the country, during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has drawn any long-term scheme/programme for increasing milk production;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to initiate action for the Second White Revolution to enhance the production of milk in the country; and

(d) if so, the details therof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Details of milk production for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, State wise is at Estimate of milk production for the current year, i.e. 2010-11 has not been made.

(b) Government of India is proposing to implement National Dairy Plan(NDP), a strategic plan to achieve target of 180 million tonnes of milk production by the year 2021-22.

(c) and (d) Government is implementing various schemes, namely, National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding , Intensive Dairy Development Programme, Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production, Assistance to Cooperatives, Dairy Venture Capital Fund, Feed and Fodder Development Scheme and Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme for enhancing milk production in the country. The Implementation of the proposed National Dairy Plan will contribute towards enhancement in production of milk.

Statement

Milk Production State-wise for the last two years

(000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9570	10430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	25
3.	Assam	753	755
4.	Bihar	5934	6044
5.	Chhattisgarh	908	957
6.	Goa	59	60
7.	Gujarat	8386	8843

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	5745	6006
9.	Himachal Pradesh	884	840
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1565	1514
11.	Jharkhand	1466	1475
12..	Karnataka	4538	4822
13.	Kerala	2441	2483
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6855	7167
15.	Maharashtra	7455	7670
16.	Manipur	78	79
17.	Meghalaya	77	78
18.	Mizoram	17	13
19.	Nagaland	53	55
20.	Orissa	1672	1616
21.	Punjab	9387	9490
22.	Rajasthan	9491	9550
23.	Sikkim	49	49
24.	Tamil Nadu	5673	5778
25.	Tripura	96	101
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19537	20103
27.	Uttarakhand	1230	1341
28.	West Bengal	4176	4279
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	24
30.	Chandigarh	47	47
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2
32..	Daman and Diu	1	0
33.	Delhi	285	287
34.	Lakhadweep	2	2
35.	Puducherry	46	45
	All India	108530	112030

*Provisonal

Damp Proof Godowns

2731. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India godowns in the country including the Southern States, State-wise;

(b) whether these godowns have been made rodent and damp proof;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of godowns that are still to be made rodent and damp proof, Statewise; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The number of Food Corporation of India godowns in the country including Southern States, State-wise is given in statement-I and storage capacity as on 15.07.2010 is given in statement-II.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam.

For Damp Proof: While constructing the godowns a damp proof layer is provided at foundation level. Also while laying floors of the godowns, damp proof material is mixed with cement concrete for making the floor damp proof.

For Rodent Proof: The floor level of the godown is kept 80 cm above the ground level to prevent the rodents from coming into the godown. Also where it is seen that rodents are making holes for entry into the godown, the same are plugged by field units to prevent entry of the rodents.

(d) and (e) Does not arise since all godowns are made damp proof and rodent proof during construction. Proper care is being taken while laying floor of the godowns to make them damp proof as well as rodent proof.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise Number of Depot (Owned & Hired/Covered & Cap) Available with FCI as on 31.3.2010

Name of the Region/U.T.	Covered							Cap(Open)			
	F.C.I.	Hired From				Total	Total	Owned	Hired	Total	Grand
	Owned	State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Prities	Hired	Covered				Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	9	16	10	36	50	5	0	5	55
Jharkhand	6	I	1	8	2	12	18	1	0	T	19
Orissa	23	0	10	45	1	56	79	0	0	0	79
West Bengal	23	2	8	0	11	21	44	6	0	6	50
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	28	69	24	126	193	12	0	12	205
Assam	17	0	4	2	10	16	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	7	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	0	11
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	5	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
Total of NEZ	40	10	7	4	10	31	71	0	0	0	71
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	29	14	43	8	94	129	26	1	27	156
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17
Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	6	8	24	0	0	0	24
Punjab	108	5	12	92	18	127	235	84	19	103	338
Chandigarh	9	0	6	8	4	18	27	6	1	7	34
Rajasthan	36	1	17	51	22	91	127	18	6	24	151
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	18	29	6	55	107	32	1	33	140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Uttranchal	5	3	5	6	1	15	20	2	2	4	24
Total of N.Z.	273	50	75	229	65	419	692	172	30	202	894
Andhra Pradesh	34	5	35	104	8	152	186	9	0	9	195
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	0	20	30	1	51	72	9	0	9	81
Tamil Nadu	11	0	9	9	3	21	32	3	0	3	35
Pondicherry	4	0	I	0	0	1	5	3	0	3	8
Total of S.Z.	94	5	65	143	12	225	319	29	0	29	348
Gujarat	15	2	10	0	0	12	27	6	0	6	33
Maharashtra	17	0	15	25	13	53	70	4	0	4	74
Goa	.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	6	11	36	52	I05	128	6	0	6	134
Chhatisgarh	20	2	9	27	2	40	60	0	0	0	60
Total of W.Z.	76	10	45	88	67	210	286	16	0	16	302
Grand Total	550	80	220	533	178	1011	1561	229	30	259	1820

Statement II

Statement showing the State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 15.7.2010

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/UT	Covered							Cap		Total	Grand Total	Stocks Held	Utilization (%Age)
			Hired												
			F.C.I. Owned	State Govt.	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total Covered	Owned	Hired Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
East	1	Bihar	3.66	003	0.62	097	048	2.10	576	097	0.00	0.97	6.73	346	51
	2	Jharkhand	0.56	003	0.00	0.16	0.20	053	1.19	002	0.00	0.02	1.21	0.89	74
	3	Orissa	2.93	000	0.02	2.b6	0.15	3.53	6.46	0.00	000	000	6.46	802	78
	4	West Bengal	8.59	019	092	000	0.88	1.99	10.58	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.09	888	80
	5	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	000	0.01	011	0.00	0.00	000	011	0.10	91
		Total (E Zone)	15.94	026	250	3.69	1.71	8.16	24.10	1.50	0.00	1.50	2560	18.35	72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N.E.	6	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.24	0.13	0.37	0.74	2.81	0.00	0.00	000	2.81	231	82
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.16	003	000	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	021	0.11	52
	8	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	007	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	000	000	0.26	021	81
	9	Mizoram	022	0.01	000	000	000	001	023	000	0.00	0.00	0.23	006	26
	10	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.10	000	0.00	0.23	0.023	000	000	0.00	0.52	023	44
	11	Manipur	020	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	000	020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	003	15
	12	Nagaland	0.20	000	0.13	0.00	000	0.13	033	000	000	000	0.33	035	106
		Total in (N.E.Z.)	330	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.37	1.26	4.56	0.00	000	0.00	4.56	3.30	72
North	13	Delhi	336	000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	367	284	77
	14	Haryana	7.66	3.97	290	541	2.74	15.02	22.70	333	0.35	3.66	26.38	25.73	98
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	006	0.06	000	0.00	0.19	0.26	0.00	0.00	000	0.26	0.21	81
	16	Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	015	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.28	1.31	0.10	000	0.10	1.41	078	55
	17	Punjab	21.17	095	441	38.27	4.27	47.90	69.07	7.14	3.46	1062	79.69	7393	93
	18	Chandigarh	1.07	0.28	0.83	1.15	0.00	2.26	3.33	0.17	011	0.28	361	353	98
	19	Rajasthan	7.06	000	203	3.93	212	3.28	1514	1.b3	1.62	3.45	16.59	2012	108
	20	Uttar Pradesh	1495	0.07	343	4.84	0.33	857	23.52	519	048	5.67	2919	3050	70
	21	Uttarakhand	066	030	046	0.56	005	1.37	2.03	0.21	0.18	0.39	242	2.30	95
		Total (N.Z.)	57.12	576	14.12	5416	954	83.60	140.72	18.28	622	2450	165.22	149.94	91
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.17	6.71	1b02	1.06	25.98	38.64	2.62	000	3.62	41.26	4303	104
	23	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	007	0.00	0.00	Odd	000	000	0.07	0.00	000	000	007	0.03	43
	24	Kerala	5.17	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	000	3.20	537	443	82
	25	Karnataka	3.7b	0.00	1.73	1.50	0.25	3.48	7.26	1.13	000	1.16	8.42	3.74	104
	26	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	235	0.51	0.57	3.43	9.23	0.56	0.00	056	3.79	3.55	87
	27	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	005	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.54	0.05	000	0.05	059	047	80
		Total (S.Z.)	2792	0.17	10.64	30.08	1.90	3299	0.91	4.59	0.00	4.59	6550	6525	100
West	28	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.47	0.00	000	1.61	3.61	0.27	000	0.27	6.86	6.37	93
	29	Maharashtra 3	11.77	0.13	2.54	287	2.24	778	1955	1.12	000	1.12	20.67	15.68	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	30	Goa	015	000	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	015	000	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.06	40
	31	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.35	1.70	1.49	2.64	6.38	975	036	0.00	0.36	10.11	8.98	89
	32	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.18	0.79	230	0.23	350	3.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.62	766	89
		Total (W.Z.)	25.41	0.80	650	6.66	531	19.27	44.68	1.75	000	1.75	46.43	38.75	83
		Grand Total	129.69	7.10	34.58	84.77	16.83	145.28	274.97	2612	6.22	32.34	307.31	275.59	90

Raising of New Battalions

2732. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to raise 34 new Indian Reserve Battalions to deal with naxal/terrorist/Maoist threats and law and order situation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such battalions are likely to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) above.

Cultivable Area

2733. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under cultivation has decreased over the years in the country;

(b) if so, the details of crops in respect of which the cultivable area has decreased; and

(c) the reasons for such decrease alongwith the steps taken to bring more areas under cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The area under cultivation in Food grains, Pulses, Sugarcane and Oilseeds four years are as under:

(Area in 000 hectares)

Year	Foodgrains	Pulses	Sugar cane	Oilseeds
2006-07	123708.0	23191.7	5150.8	26512.7
2007-08	124067.5	23633.0	5055.2	26692.6
2008-09	122832.4	22093.1	4415.4	27557.9
2009-10	121365.5	23354.3	4202.0	26107.8

Note: 2009-10 figures are provisional (4 Advance)

(c) There are several factors that determine the cultivated area under various crops, such as farmers' preference, demand for the commodity, alternate economic opportunity etc. Government has adopted various measures to increase area under cultivation. Some of the measures adopted are adequate availability of seeds, ensuring availability of fertilisers; enhanced credit availability; allocation of additional power, fast track release of funds under various schemes namely National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) etc.

Interest Claim of Sugar Mills

2734. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTES be pleased to state:

(a) whether interest claims of some of the sugar mills are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor. State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said claims are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The claims of interest subvention, under the 'Scheme for Extending Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings, 2007 (SEFASU, 2007)' notified on 07.12.2007, are required to be lodged with the Central Government by the nodal banks/NABARD so appointed under the provisions of the scheme and not by the sugar mills. As on 31.03.2010, Rs.502 crore have been released to nodal banks/NABARD out of total provisional claim amount of Rs.802 crore on this account. As such, the question of the claims of some mills pending with the Government does not arise.

[Translation]

Projects under EL and ISC Scheme

2735. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for construction of roads and bridges under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI and ISC);

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the present status of such proposals including the details of projects pending for approval, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) State-wise and project-wise details of proposals received from the State Governments for construction of roads and bridges under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI and ISC) and approved during each of the last three years and the current year are as statement. The proposals furnished by the respective State Governments under EI and ISC up to the year1 2009-10 have been approved subject to the availability of funds and no proposal is pending.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise and project-wise details of number of proposals received from the State Governments for construction of roads and bridges under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI and ISC) and approved during each of the last three years and the current year

Sl.No.	State	Number of EI & ISC estimates received				Number of EI & ISC estimates approved			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (As on 31.7.2010)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on (31.7.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	163	0	8	4	5	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	11	0	9	0	5	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	4	4	0	0	4	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	7	0	0	1	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	0
12.	Karnataka	5	1	10	5	1	1	4	4
13.	Kerala	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	8	17	0	3	1	4	0
15.	Maharashtra	4	1	2	5	4	1	0	1
16.	Manipur	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
17.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
19.	Orissa	6	1	6	5	6	1	0	0
20.	Punjab	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
21.	Rajasthan	3	5	13	8	3	0	2	2
22.	Sikkim	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	2	0	2	3	2	0
24.	Tripura	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	1
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

[English]

'Schemes for growth of MSMEs'

2736 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the various schemes being implemented for the growth of the MSME sector in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the performance of such schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka;

(d) whether the Government proposes to give added impetus to such schemes for the overall development of the MSME sector in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (e) The Central Government undertakes review of various Schemes/Programmes being implemented for the growth of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector, from time to time. The schemes have been evaluated by the independent agencies for their continuation from X Plan to XI Plan. Further, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises also review the policies/programmes in consultation with the stakeholders, through 'National Board for MSME (NBMSME), periodically. Based on the reviews, necessary modifications have been made in some of the major schemes viz. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), and Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) etc. state-wise performance of some major schemes during the last three years is at Statements I to III. With a view to provided added impetus, the plan allocations of these schemes have been significantly enhanced as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Schemes	2009-10	2010-11
PMEGP	823.0	906.0
CGS	122.0	200.0
MSE-CDP	39.0	56.0

Statement I

State/Union Territory-wise details of units assisted, estimated employment generated and margin money subsidy utilized under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Margin Money subsidy utilized (Rs. lakh)		Number of units assisted		Estimated Employment generated under PMEGP (number of persons)	
		2008-09	2009-10*	2008-09	2009-10*	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	9.74	40.63	16	50	160	500
2	Delhi	0.70	60.00	01	85	10	850
3	Haryana	1190.28	1344.07	484	550	4840	4313
4.	Himachal Pradesh	392.77	615.20	309	485	3090	1963
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	898.00	1803.94	680	1782	6800	17820
6.	Punjab	951.00	2106.77	266	972	2660	9730
7.	Rajasthan	1503.58	2867.87	540	1257	5400	15866
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.53	50.48	40	96	400	630
9.	Bihar	4201.22	1123.50	5873	884	58730	9689

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jharkhand	958.00	779.36	498	353	4980	3130
11.	Orissa	2419.53	3881.64	1654	1908	16540	19080
12.	West Bengal	5135.37	9055.84	4002	7197	40020	57576
13.	Andhra Pradesh.	2582.54	8956.39	865	2995	8650	73417
14.	Karnataka	2510.48	3000.78	1220	1388	12200	13880
15.	Kerala	671.33	3007.44	365	1597	3650	15970
16.	Lakshadweep	ootr	6.48	0	11	0	120
17.	Puducherry	19.40	28.33	48	73	480	396
18.	Tamil Nadu	2328.5	5677.29	1197	3142	11970	45509
19.	Goa	2.10	168.90	01	89	10	1408
20.	Gujarat	659.33	1866.06	268	841	2660	8410
21.	Maharashtra	2455.61	4755.29	1692	3281	16920	21961
22.	Chhattisgarh	1318.62	1582.05	584	464	5840	3724
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1143.48	3295.87	416	1138	4160	12294
24.	Uttarakhand	456.52	1017.49	384	816	3840	8345
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7984.31	13529.03	2724	4161	27240	41152
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.45	97.02	114	138	1140	1580
27.	Assam	890.20	1895.36	1226	2430	12280	24300
28.	Manipur	0.00	181.15	0	195	0	1166
29.	Meghalaya	0.00	645.03	0	399	0	1091
30.	Mizoram	0.00	265.17	0	156	0	1560
31.	Nagaland	9.62	33.95	5	17	50	239
32.	Tripura	32.02	417.25	25	325	250	2347
33.	Sikkim	22.45	120.81	10	60	100	169
	Total	40864.72	74276.44	25507	39335	255070	420185

*Provisional.

Note 1: Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was approved in August 2008.

Statement II

The State/UTs-wise Performance under the Credit Guarantee Scheme during the last three years

(Amount in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	FY 2010		FY 2009		FY 2008		Cumulative (Upto March 31, 2010)	
		No. of Proposal	Amount	No. of Proposal	Amount	No. of Proposal	Amount	No. of Proposal	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107	343.59	61	133.83	9	16.78	198	532.89
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3980	22503.01	1975	8079.75	1156	3465.23	12735	40068.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	155	755.46	46	74.40	31	79.03	360	1037.89
4.	Assam	3422	10132.91	1140	2986.83	943	2543.99	7347	19158.15
5.	Bihar	3844	14534.30	1414	4190.84	891	2182.48	8935	24309.76
6.	Chandigarh	946	3354.41	182	1105.76	93	631.84	1320	5666.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	1366	5899.46	636	2179.11	333	1856.58	3188	14597.51
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	1036.16	10	84.78	10	145.85	55	1344.65
9.	Daman and Diu	31	729.93	8	201-39	9	79.61	65	1215.18
10.	Delhi	1298	20354.56	419	6456.71	175	1456.13	2090	29655.07
11.	Goa	1169	7944.03	419	26q6.04	51	334.33	1787	11457.41
12.	Gujarat	8666	78963.28	3607	20369.62	1295	8070.97	14906	115908.26
13.	Haryana	2226	16388.84	682	4905.92	859	1696.32	5614	26456.35
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3073	19207.07	844	3680.01	299	1021.18	5378	25631.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	907	2675.02	315	579.07	427	366.64	2454	4329.18
16.	Jharkhand	5310	30153.73	2252	8743.68	470	2312.96	9408	47037.43
17.	Karnataka	9176	48588.52	4020	25125.46	2340	15668.90	19879	107841.93
18.	Kerala	11032	30417.07	6557	12530.85	4296	8422.18	32963	65029.58
19.	Lakshadweep	6	9.25	2	0.80	2	0.80	8	10.70
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4208	22237.00	2016	8329.92	1446	4101.17	10592	41851.01
21.	Maharashtra	9013	67623.60	3906	26117.19	732	6042.61	15045	108462.14
22.	Manipur	8	19.79	18	50.47	1	1.97	128	221.88
23.	Meghalaya	387	1323.62	131	327.33	66	143.23	830	2470.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Mizoram	26	150.34	53	117.43	67	193.31	377	802.67
25.	Nagaland	55	217.90	112	289.35	65	139.55	292	812.54
26.	Orissa	6736	29070.65	3157	9586.00	2557	3757.75	16247	48218.00
27.	Puducherry	106	737.18	66	471.94	81	266.98	426	1809.58
28.	Punjab	3461	22052.79	1137	6001.63	620	2544.05	6327	32901.27
29.	Rajasthan	11712	30199.94	3552	6861.10	1984	2179.79	19341	41616.79
30.	Sikkim	114	409.40	15	38.86	42	91.55	230	711.82
31.	Tamil Nadu	8890	3932s.-22	4638	22216.3	5793	21319.53	25455	101622.68
32.	Tripura	264	925.47	62	264.90	117	155.27	567	1522.25
33.	Uttar Pradesh	26526	81675.5	632	15852.5	153	5166.15	43074	111757.36
34.	Uttaranchal	1747	9875.35	340	1655.1	12	830.39	2414	13168.59
35.	West Bengal	21394	67677.05	3595	17725.3	136	8299.44	30070	106724.61
	Total	151387	687511.49	53708	219940.36	30285	105584.59	300105	1155961.95

Statement III

The State/UTs-wise financial assistance provided under the Cluster Development Scheme during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name oif the State/UT	Details of Financial Assistance Released		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.50	12.75	42.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	9.00	0.00
3.	Assam	10.70	31.62	93.19
4.	Bihar	11.30	8.37	17.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.16	0.00	2.33
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.50	8.73
7.	Goa	14.20	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	0.45	2.25	2.00
9.	Haryana	24.15	5.97	10.98
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.85	5,28	7.15
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.80	1.30
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	3.06	1.89
13.	Karnataka	24.73	20.93	166.47
14.	Kerala	196.80	312.41	157.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18.99	7.20	11.05
16.	Maharashtra	5.92	30.46	76.59
17.	Manipur	5.00	22.19	7.53.
19.	Mizoram	5,00	20.50	9.00
18.	Meghalaya	4.05	5.40	0.00
20.	Nagaland	10.38	0.00	1.50
21.	Orissa	67.57	19.22	131.85
22.	Punjab	31.70	13.63	41.15
23.	Rajasthan	41.83	62.23	63.66
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.50
25.	Tamil Nadu	73.85	262.96	273.67
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	3.75
27.	Uttar Pradesh	79.94	243.28	114.36
28.	Uttranchal	13.68	3.70	5.66
29.	West Bengal	96.56	81.04	59.74
	Total	769.31	1184.75	1312.78

[Translation]

Persons with Fake Identity Proof

7737. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of several persons having acquired fake identity proof in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such persons arrested alongwith the action taken against them, State-wise;

(c) the number of such persons identified as terrorists or involved in terrorist activities; and

(d) the details of the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Available inputs indicate acquisition of fake identity proof by persons in the country. Available reports also indicate that espionage agents/ terrorists have been arrested with fake identity documents such as driving licences, ration-card, PAN card etc. However, the details of each case is not centrally maintained.

Apart from taking strict action as per provisions of law against the culprits, the Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each 'usual resident' alongwith census 2011. The Cabinet has approved the scheme of creation of NPR for the country. The NPR would also have photographs and biometrics (10 finger prints and IRIS) of all 'usual residents' who are of age 15 years and above. IRIS images will also be captured for resident between 5 and 15 years of age. The NPR data base would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and issue of Unique ID numbers. The master NPR database and proposed identity cards, once issued, would also act as deterrent to check illegal immigration and infiltration in the country.

[English]

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

2738. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched various projects under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is providing financial assistance to the farmers/State Governments under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the utilisation of such funds during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the physical targets and achievements made for increasing agricultural production/ productivity under this scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government has launched Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKW) in August 2007. Projects are taken up by the States, with the approval of the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the respective State.

(c) and (d) Allocation and release by Government to the States and Expenditure reported by the States year-wise since 2007-08 is at Statement.

(e) RKVY contributes to the 4% growth target for agriculture and allied sectors fixed for Eleventh Plan. No specific physical targets for agriculture production/ productivity is envisaged in the Scheme.

Statement I

Statement showing allocation, release and expenditure of the State under RKVY 2007-2011

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11	
		Allocation	Total Release Release	Expen-diture	Allocation	Total Release Release	Expen-diture	Allocation	Total Release Release	Expen-diture	Allocation*	Total Release*
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.13	61.08	61.08	316.57	297.17	297.17	410.00	410.00	404.35	311.19	86.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.85	1.90	0.30	6.88	0.00	1.60	16.10	15.98	4.03	39.08	9.77

1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	13	14	15	16	17
3.	Assam	23.77	0.00		142.62	144.12	116.91	79.86	79.86		221.87	55.47
4.	Bihar	64.02	57.77	57.77	148.54	148.54	148.54	110.79	110.79	108.29	380.94	305.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.54	52.96	52.95	116.48	117.45	112.38	131.78	136.64	87.81	461	279.74
6.	Goa	2.29	1.70	0.74	6.91	0.00	0.00	11.87	0		11.31	2.83
7.	Gujarat	53.71	49.81	47.61	243.39	243.39	226.54	386.19	386.19	276.52	353.45	217.53
8.	Haryana	23.12	21.52	21.52	74.00	39.50	39.49	112.77	112.77	106.20	204.74	127.97
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.39	16.17	16.08	15.11	15,11	14.86	33.02	33.03	32,82	94.85	59.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.85	0		16.17	1.20	1.18	42.05	42.05	28.27	122.72	30.68
11.	Jharkhand	61.66	55.68	32.30	58.62	29.31	25.56	70.13	70.13	60.98	160.96	47.64
12.	Karnataka	171.97	154.30	154.30	316.57	314.14	314.14	410.00	410.00	381.27	284.03	173.4
13.	Kerala	61.41	55.40	53.57	60.11	30.06	29.60	110.92	110.92	82.56	192.35	120.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110.01	101.62	60.-53	146.05	146.05	74.93	247.44	247.44	126.80	589.09	284.15
15.	Maharashtra	142.20	128.20	127.10	269.63	261.77	213.52	407.24	404.39		653	176
16.	Manipur	1.35	0		4.14	0.90	0.90	5.86	5.86		24.8	6.2
17.	Meghalaya	7.00	6.37	6.37	13.53	6.77	6.77	24.68	24.68	15.4	46.1	28.83
18.	Mizoram	1.05	0		4.29	0,80	0.00	4.15	0.00		7.4	0
19.	Nagaland	9.45	3.19	3.19	13.89	6.95	6.95	20.38	20.38	5.1	13.2	3.31
20.	Orissa	46.59	39.30	37.95	115.44	115.44	107.59	121.49	121.49	90.2	274	161.54
21.	Punjab	39.85	36.05	34.15	87.52	87.52	82.10	43.23	43.2	38.4	179.1	111.95
22.	Rajasthan	71.68	55.76	53.96	233.75	233.76	175.7	186.12	186.12	134.8	572.4	350.67
23.	Sikkim	2.77	2.77	2.77	11.37	5.68	4,3	15.29	15.29		6.5	1.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	1.88.2	153.60	153.60	140.38	140.38	140.3	127.9	127.90	79.0	225.7	141.07
25.	Tripura	4.69	4.16	4.16	34.02	16.08	10.04	31.28	31.28	13,22	116.86	73.04
26.	Uttar Pradesh	116.15	103.90	103.90	316,57	316.57	291.20	390.97	390.97	235.08	635.92	373.42
27.	Uttarakhand	30.54	28.25	19.71	20.6	10.30	7.34	71.36	71.36	5.14	2.61	0
28.	West Bengal	60.87	54.93	54.93	147.38	147.38	147.13	147.38	147.38	129.5	476.15	234.8
	Total States	1478.12	1246.39	1160.54	3080.53	2876.34	2596.93	3770.25	3756.13	2446.07	6662.04	3512.33

*The includes two new sub-Schemes of RKVY viz, (i) Extending Green Revolution to Eastern India and (ii) Special Initiative for Pulses and Oilseeds in Dryland Areas.

Modification in Bidding Norms

2739. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has modified the bidding norms for Build-Operate-Transfer projects and made new provisions under Clause 2.1.18 of the model Request for Proposal (RFP);

(b) if so, the details and implications for the bidders/ concessionaires undertaking three or more projects under NHAI;

(c) the projects likely to be covered under the National Highways Development Programme, Phase-V would be covered under the new dispensations; and

(d) the manner in which the said modification is likely to impact the developers/concessionaires undertaking NHAI projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Request for Proposal (RFP) documents for the road sector projects have recently been amended for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects, which would, inter-alia, curb intentional or accidental accumulation of projects for various National Highways projects, by bidders who may overstretch themselves and may result in difficulty in securing financing. According to these amendments, a Bidder shall not be eligible for bidding if,

(i) For projects with the total project cost (TPC) less than Rs.3000 crore, as on Bid Due Date, the Bidder, its Member or any Associate, either by itself or as member of a Consortium has been declared by the Authority as the Selected Bidder for undertaking 3 (three) such projects and the bidder is yet to achieve Financial Closure.

(ii) For projects with TPC in excess or equal to Rs.3000 crore, a bidder shall not be eligible for bidding if, as on bid due date, the Bidder, its Member or any Associate, either by itself or as member of a Consortium has been declared by the Authority as the Selected Bidder for undertaking 2 (two) such projects and the bidder is yet to achieve Financial Closure, subject, however, to the provision that total number projects under (i) and (ii) above for which the bidder is yet to achieve financial closure shall not exceed 3 (three). A bidder shall be considered as a selected bidder for the projects of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), where the Letter of Award (LoA) has been issued. All projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) including those of NHDP Phase V coming up for bidding after introduction of these norms are covered under the new dispensation.

Service Providers of DTH

2740. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that some Direct to Home (DTH) service providers are not providing proper services to the customers in various parts of the country including North India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise and service provider-wise;

(c) whether customers have to face lots of harassment due to lack of the basic facilities provided by such DTH service providers in the said areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken by the Government to make this service more transparent and consumer friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Complaints from the consumers of DTH service are received rf onffime to time from various parts of the country including North India. Most of the complaints are about the various schemes/packages offered by the service providers, tariff charges and withdrawal of services for non-recharge etc. No specific data either State-wise or the service provider-wise is maintained with regard to such individual complaints in this regard. All such complaints are immediately forwarded to concerned DTH operator for redressal of grievances of their consumers.

In so far as basic facilities like customer care services to be provided by DTH service providers to their consumers are concerned, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has notified on 3 1.08.2007 the Direct to Home Broadcasting Services (Standards of Quality of Service and Redressal of Grievances) Regulations, 2007. TRAI has also recently on 21.07.2010 issued tariff order for DTH services. The details of the said regulations and tariff orders issued by TRAI are available on its website (www.trai.gov.in).

Motivation to Sports Persons

2741. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite training abroad and supervision by foreign coaches, Indian sports persons have not been able to improve their performance and to register a rise In the medal tally in various international sporting events;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether there is a lack of motivation for the sports persons; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the steps taken to motivate the Indian sports persons to improve their performance and Increase the medal tally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) There has been perceptible improvement in the performance of Indian sportspersons in the international competitions In various disciplines including archery, badminton, boxing, kabaddl, shooting, squash, wrestling etc.

For an improved performance of Indian sportspersons and teams In the forthcoming Commonwealth Games 2010 and Asian Games 2010, Government has undertaken a special drive for preparation of athletes and teams. Comprehensive and intensive training and exposure both in India and abroad is being provided to identified elite sportspersons with full scientific and medical facilities. These efforts will be furthered suitably for training of sportspersons for other major international tournaments including London Olympics, 2012.

For motivating and incentivising the sportspersons, the Government provides special cash awards to winners of medals In international sports competitions, pension to meritorious sportspersons after they retire from active sports career. Further 5% of direct recruit vacancies in Group "C" and "D" category in Central Government Offices are reserved for meritorious sportspersons.

[Translation]

Strengthening Intelligence System

2742. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to make the intelligence system of various State Police, including Delhi Police efficient and more effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance is provided in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the funds to various State Police and Delhi Police for strengthening its intelligence system have been reduced; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Militancy in NE States

2743. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that number of militant outfits active in the North Eastern parts of the country have formed a united front;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these outfits are getting financial assistance and weapons from sources outside the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to thwart such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) While there are inputs that groups of militant outfits had formed various fronts in the last decade, there are no specific reports of militant outfits active in the North East having formed a united front.

(d) There is no credible information available regarding provision of financial assistance to these outfits from outside the country. However, there is ample evidence that these outfits are procuring arms and ammunitions from sources across the international borders.

(e) Our concerns on these issues are shared with the neighbouring countries at various bilateral fora. Efforts of the State Governments are being supplemented by the Central Government through various measures scuh as deployment of additional Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities with the objective of carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations; vigilance and surveillance on the border, including construction of border fencing; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernisation Scheme; provision of assistance for strengthening various aspects of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; assistance to the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc.

Pre-Paid Toll Tax

2744. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has any proposal to introduce pre-paid toll tax to avoid stagnation at the toll plazas;

(b) if so, the time by which such system is likely to become operational;

(c) whether all the toll plazas/booths including privately operated ones are likely to be covered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Nationwide interoperable Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system is expected to be operationalised by 2012.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) proposes to introduce nationwide interoperable Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) for payment of user fee without stopping at the Toll Plazas. By sticking Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Tags on the wind shield of the vehicles, the road users can travel seamlessly across National Highways in India.

Measures to Tackle Naxalism

2745. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised modalities including appointing the head of unified command to deal with the na and al menace in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to appoint ex-servicemen for de-mining duties and to push for more anti-landmine vehicles and armoured vehicles for anti-naxal operations in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) In the meeting of Governor/Chief Ministers o States held on 14 July 2010, it was, inter-alia, decided Unified Command headed by the Chief Secretary an Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to appoint ex-servicemen for de-mtning duties. Depending on the requirement of anti landmine atnd armoured vehicles in the field, funds are provided under the scheme of Modernization of Police Forces.

Agreement on Foodgrain Storage

2746. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team has recently visited China to study the foodgrain storage practices being followed there;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to employ these techniques for preservation of foodgrain stocks in the country to ensure successful implementation of the Food Security Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A five members delegation led by Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India and comprising of officers from Department of Food and Public Distribution, Food corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation visited China between 7-11 June, 2010 to study the use of modern grain storage technology in China. The members of the delegation visited grain storage facilities of State Administration of Grain (SAG) of the Chinese Government and interacted with officials of the SAG. The delegation saw storage practices being used in modern silos and flat temperature controlled warehouses for grain storage.

The recommendations of the delegation are under examination. These include steps required for undertaking studies on use of appropriate storage technology in the Indian context, modernization norms for existing warehouses, launching of suitable pilots, modernization of grain analysis laboratories with government agencies and to explore the possibility of setting up of a separate Special Purpose Vehicle for the purpose etc. However, no decision has been taken so far to adopt Chinese Technology to preserve foodgrains in India.

Storage Losses

2747. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of buffer stocking of foodgrains has added to the storage damages;

(b) if so, the total storage capacity and the quantity of buffer stocks in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether it is mandatory to replace the buffer stocks every year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring changes in storage, upkeep and distribution system of foodgrains so that damage to foodgrains could be minimised; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Madam. Buffer stocks of foodgrains in the Central Poo! are required tor (i) feeding the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), (ii) catering to the requirements of other welfare schemes of the Government, (iii) maintaining a minimum food security reserve for emergencies, and (iv) undertaking price stabilization or market intervention operations. Buffer stocks include Base level stocks and operational stocks. The buffer norms for wheat and rice includes food security reserve of 30 lakh tonnes and 20 lakh tonnes with effect from 1.7.2008 and 1.1.2009 respectively.

(b) The total storage capacity with FCI and the minimum buffer norms in the country during each of the last three years and the current year is as below:

(In Lakh tonnes)

Sl.No.	As on	Total storage capacity with FCI	Actual stocks in Central Pool	Minimum Buffer norms
1	1.7.2007	247.54	239.03	269
2	1.7.2008	250.95	361.61	299
3	1.7.2009	275.59	525.38	319
4	1.7.2010	306.44	578.5	319

(c) and (d) The FCI follows the principle of "First in and First Out" (FIFO) to the extent possible for the stocks of foodgrain held by it so as to avoid long storage of foodgrains in the godowns.

(e) and (f) FCI takes a number of preventive steps for the safe storage of foodgrains like carrying out regular prophylactic and curative measures for the control of insects and pests. Fumigation is also carried out at regular intervals. As a long-term solution to prevent damage to foodgrains the Government plans augmentation of the storage capacity available in the country. The Government has formulated a Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI (as well as for the States undertaking decentralised procurement of foodgrains), through private entrepreneurs. Under the Scheme, FCI would give a guarantee of 10 years for the storage charges. About 134 lakh tonnes of additional capacity has been identified for construction in 16 States under the Scheme.

Commission on Police Reforms

2748. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Wilt the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee/Commission on Police Reforms and working of police in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by such Committee/Commission and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) the time by which recommendations are likely to be implemented in the various States;

(d) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued any directive to the Union and the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Union and the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government had constituted several committees/Commission on police reforms and working of police in the country. Notable amongst these are the National Police Commission (1977-81), the Padmanabhaiah Committee on restructuring of police (2000), the Malimath Committee on reforms in Criminal Justice System (2002-03), Review Committee (2004) and Expert Committee to draft a New Model Police Act (2005). Another Committee, namely, J.F. Ribeiro Committee was constituted on the directions of the Supreme Court in 1998.

(b) Reports of the National Police Commission (NPC): The National Police Commission (NPC) was constituted in 1977 to study the problems of police and make a comprehensive review of the police system at national level. The National Police Commission submitted eight reports during the period February 1979 to May 1981. The reports were sent with the specific directive from the Central Government to all State Governments/ UT Administrations for examination and appropriate action. The Central Government took initiatives in persuading the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the recommendations of the National Police Commission. Among the various recommendations of National Police Commission which the Central Government have implemented pertain to providing more

funds for housing to policemen, strengthening of the police communication system, giving assistance for computerisation in the State Police Force under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, Establishment of National Crime Records Bureau, Organising management courses at Sardar Vallabhbhai National Police Academy, Hyderabad for IPS officers, stream-lining the set up of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D), Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless and Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LNJN NICFS), issue of guidelines of arrest of persons etc.

However, some of the crucial recommendations of the Commission which could not be got implemented were in respect of:-

(i) Constitution of State Security Commission;

(ii) Selection of DGP to be made from a panel of IPS Officers of the State Cadre prepared by a Committee consisting of Chairmen, UPSC, Union Home Secretary, Senior most head of Central Police Organisations, Chief Secretary and the out going DGP as Members and the tenure of DGP of a State;

(iii) Appointment of Head of Anti-Corruption Bureau from a panel of IPS Officers prepared by a Committee headed by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner;

(iv) Insulation of investigation from undue pressure; and

(v) Replacement of the Police Act, 1861.

Report of the Riberio Committee: On the directions of the Supreme Court of India in the case of Prakash Singh vs Union of India and others pertaining to implementation of the recommendations of the National Police Commission, the Government had on 25th May, 1998, constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J.F. Ribeiro, IPS (Retd.). The Ribeiro Committee submitted two reports which were filed in the Supreme Court during 1998 and 1999, respectively and copies of reports were sent to States for appropriate action.

Report of the Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms: Government had set up a Committee in January, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Padmanabhaiah, former Union Home Secretary, to suggest the structural changes in the police to meet the challenges in the new millennium. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 30.8.2000. Several recommendations were made by the Committee which were examined in the Ministry. Recommendations like review of allocation of cadre policy, direct IPS officers to be given charge of district, to post IAS/IPS as judicial magistrate, police commissioner system in cities, division of National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS), compulsory retirement to those not empanelled as DIG, review of cadre allotment policy of IPS for North East, recruitment of Constables and Sub-Inspectors from the boys who have passed 10th and 12th Examination and giving them 2/3 years training in Police training Schools/Police Training Colleges respectively, maximum age of entry of IPS to be reduced to 24 years and federal offences etc were not accepted, after examination. Recommendations pertaining to recruitment, training, reservation of posts, involvement of public in crime prevention, recruitment of police personnel, delegation of powers to lower ranks in police, revival of beat system, use of traditional village functionaries, police patrolling on national and state highways, designs of the police stations, posting and transfer of Supt. of Police and above etc. were found to be such that they could be implemented without any structural changes and the State Governments were accordingly advised for implementation in the existing administrative set up. Another set of recommendations which mainly pertained to rationalisation of the recruitment of Constables with 1:4 ratio, fixing the minimum qualification for recruitment of Constables as 104-2 and maximum age limit as 20 years, assessment of Manpower, recruitment at the level of Sub Inspector and Deputy. Supdt. of Police apart from Constables, re-orientation in the approach for training and attitudinal transformation and development of skills, technology upgradation of the capabilities of the police and strengthening of training, forensic laboratories etc. were also sent subsequently to State Govts. for implementation.

Malimath Committee on Reforms in the Criminal Justice System: Government had set up (November, 2000) a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Maiimath, a former Chief Justice of the Karnataka and Kerala High Courts to consider and recommend measures for revamping the Criminal Justice

System. The Maiimath .Committee submitted its report in April, 2003 which contained 158 recommendations. These pertain to strengthening of training infrastructure, forensic science laboratory and Finger Print Bureau, enactment of new Police Act, setting up of Central Law Enforcement agency to take care of federal crimes, separation of investigation wing from the law and order wing in the police stations, improvement in investigation by creating more posts, establishment of the State Security Commission, etc. and were sent to State Governments for implementation.

Review Committee set up by Ministry of Home Affairs: A Committee was constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs in December 2004 to review the status of implementation of recommendations made by various Committees/Commission on police reforms, short-list those which have not been implemented so far or have been implemented partially.

The Committee culled out 49 recommendations as being crucial to the process of transforming the police into a professionally competent and service oriented organization. These 49 recommendations mainly pertained to:

(i) improving professional standards of performance in urban as well rural police stations,

(ii) emphasizing the internal security role of the police,

(iii) addressing the problems of recruitment, training, career progression and service conditions of police personnel,

(iv) tackling complaints against the police with regard to non-registration of crime, arrests, etc. and

(v) insulating police machinery from extraneous influences.

The report of the Review Committee was sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to initiate action on the recommendations concerning them. The Central Government is monitoring the implementation of these recommendations. As per the feed back received from States; the implementation of the recommendations is at various stages i.e. some have been fully implemented while others are partially implemented/or under consideration. States are reminded from time to time for early implementation.

Expert Committee to draft a New Model Police Act: Besides above, the Ministry of Home Affairs also set up an Expert Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September, 2005. The Committee submitted a model Police Act on 30th October, 2006.

The copy of the draft Model Police Act as framed by the Committee was sent to States for consideration and appropriate action as police is a State subject. As per information available Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttrakhand have either enacted the Police Act or amended the existing Act.

(c) As police reform is an ongoing process it is difficult to indicate the time by which the recommendations would be implemented by various States.

(d) and (e) Directives on various aspects of functioning and conducts of police were issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court *inter-alia* in W.P.(C) 340-343 of 1993, Vineet Narain and Ors Vs.UOI and Ors, W.P. (Crl) No. 539 of 1986, D.K. Basu Vs the State of West Bengal and Ors., W.P. (C) No. 310/96-Prakash Singh and Ors. Vs UOI and Ors.

In Vineet Narain and others Vs Union of India, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has highlighted the need for insulation of investigating agencies against extraneous influences. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also underscored the need for the State Governments to set-up credible mechanism for selection, appointment, tenure, transfer and posting of the Chief of the State Police as well as all police officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police and above. In D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal, the Hon'ble Supreme Court issued directions regarding procedural safeguards to be adopted for effecting arrest and detention of an accused in custody. Directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above cases have been conveyed to the State .Governments for implementation, as 'Police' is a State subject.

In W.P. (C) No. 310/1996-Prakash Singh and Ors. Vs UOI and Ors. the Supreme Court in its judgement dated 22.9.2006 issued directions to the States/Union Territories concerning setting up of State Security Commission, Selection methodology and minimum tenure

of Director General of Police, minimum tenure of Inspector General of Police and other key police functionaries, separation of investigation wing from law and order wing, setting up of Police Establishment Board and Police Complaints Authority. The Hon'ble Court also directed that a National Security Commission be set up to prepare panels for appointment of "Chiefs of Central Police Organizations (CPOs), to review measures to upgrade the effectiveness of these forces, improve their service condition, ensure proper coordination between them and proper utilization of the forces. The said judgment directed the Union Government and States Governments to set up mechanisms as directed by 31.12.2006 and file affidavits of compliance by 3.1.2007. The affidavits were filed by States/Union Territory Administrations accordingly. Two applications had also been filed by Ministry of Home Affairs 12.02.2007 seeking directions by way of clarifications/modifications of the orders dated 22.09.2006 and 11.01.2007 passed by the Supreme Court. One application relates to seek modifications/clarifications of directions in respect of Union Territories as these are different in character from States and another application seeks modifications in respect of the directions for setting up of National Security Commission.

The matter was heard successively on different dates. It was last heard on 16.5.2008, on which date the Hon'ble Supreme Court as regards the implementation of the various directions made earlier in its judgement dated 22.09.2006 directed to set up a Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and other two persons. The Commission was accordingly set up by Hon'ble Supreme Court for a period of two years which could be extended by Supreme Court if considered necessary, with earmarked terms and conditions. The Commission is reporting directly to Supreme Court. So far twenty four meetings have been held by the Commission. The matter is sub-judice.

[Translation]

Issuance of Ration Cards

2749. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have reportedly failed to issue ration cards to the eligible beneficiaries as provided under the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the provisions made by the Government in this regard have been flouted by the States;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has taken up the said matter with the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

There have been reports of inclusion as well as exclusion errors in issuance of ration cards under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates State/UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. Besides, in order to streamline the functioning of TPDS, a 9-point Action Plan is under implementation by States/UT Governments since July, 2006. As part of this action plan, State and Union Territory Governments have been advised to continuously review lists of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) families to eliminate bogus ration cards and issue ration cards to eligible families. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign to eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards and to take action as per law against the persons found in possession of bogus/fake ration cards and those responsible for issuing ration cards to ineligible families/persons. Details of action taken by State/UT Governments during the last three years is at Statement.

Statement

Statement number of bogus/ineligible rations cards deleted by the State/UT Governments with effect from January 2008 to 2010

(Figures In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Nos. of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted eliminated		
		2008	2009	2010
1.	Assam	0.02	0.03	-
2.	Bihar	-	1.51	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.74	1.91	-
4.	Delhi	1.07	0.58	-
5.	Gujarat	7.25 (April,08-Sep.09)	1.03 (Oct.09-Jan.10)	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.01	0.00#
7.	Jharkhand	-	0.65	-
8.	Karnataka	1.19	2.18	0.01
9.	Kerala	-	0.00&&	-
10.	Mizoram	0.01 (08-09)	0.01 (Oct. 09-Jan. 10)	-
11.	Rajasthan	-	0.03	-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.52 (08-09)	0.52 (09-10)	0.11
13.	West Bengal	24.94 (Individual cards)	6.75 (Individual cards)	-
14.	Chandigarh	0.00@@	-	-
15.	Lakshadweep	-	0.00$	-
16.	Puducherry	-	0.00**	-
	Total	35.74	15.21	0.12

Actual figures #203, && 114, @914, $ 300, **19, @@349

[English]

Rescue Operation by NDRF

2750. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide helicopters and small aircrafts to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRE) to enable them to carry out quick rescue and relief operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the time by which it is likely to be provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No Madam. The Indian Air Force has a S re rafts and helicopters located at various strategic locations all over the country, which are requisitioned by the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) as when required for quick rescue and relief operation.

Scheme for Development of Sports

2751. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discontinued the Central assistance provided to State Governments under the scheme for promotion of sports infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restore the said scheme or launch a separate fund for the construction of stadium and other sports infrastructure to provide all the States;

(d) if so, the funds provided for the purpose to all the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise:

(e) the number of sports persons in the country who have been provided any kind of aid/facilities, sports discipline-wise, State-wise; and

(f) the achievement made by the Government to promote and development the sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Government has discontinued the erstwhile Sports Infrastructure Schemes with effect from 1.4.2005 and transferred them to the State Sector. However, with a view to broadbasing sports in rural areas, the Government has introduced a nation wide programme called 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) in 2008-09 under which basic sports facilities, and access to organize competitions is provided to villages and block Panchayat, in a phased manner.

As of now, around 31,000 village and block Panchayats have been approved involving a sanction amount of Rs. 345 crore, spread across in 28 states and 1 Union Territory. Against this, so far Rs. 265 crore has been released under this programme. A large number of people, across age groups, have participated under the PYKKA competitions organized annually. During 2009-10, over 17 lakh rural Youth participated in the PYKKA competitions. The scheme provides for annual grant of Rs. 10,000/-per village panchayat and Rs. 20,000/-per block panchayat for acquisition of sports equipment and consumables. Twenty sports disciplines are covered under the scheme. State-wise sanction and release of grants for the last two financial years and upto 30th June, 2010 of the current financial year under PYKKA Scheme is given in statements I to III.

The Planning Commission has accorded in principle approval for introducing a scheme to support the creation of urban sports infrastructure on a pilot scale. There is a budget provision of Rs. 150 crore for this purpose in the current financial year. Apart from this, the Sports Authority of India, under its various schemes, provides training to over 15,000 young promising sportspersons at their various training centers.

Statement I

State wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11	-
5.	Goa	19	04	0.35	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	9.65	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	5.32	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	1.60	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	23.65	11.82
12,	Maharashtra	2689	35	27.55	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	1.08	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	1.07	0.85
15	Nagaland	110	05	1.48	1.18
16.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.36	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	53.91	10.00
23.	Uttrakhand	750	10	8.89	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63	—
	Total	22385	601	246.22	83.85**

*Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

**Out of outlay of Rs.92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

Statement II

State/UT wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	*Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	4.79	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	6.22	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	2.08	0.21
17.	Nagaland				0.30
18.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	1.35	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttrakhand	-	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.32
	UT				
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	19	01	0.23	-
	Total	4434	249	54.87	105.00*

*It includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

#Proposal of A and N Islands has been approved 'in principle'.

Statement III

State wise sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme for the year 2010-2011 (upto 30th June, 2010)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No, of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	Funds released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	5.56
2.	Gujarat	-	-	-	2.55
3.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	3.02
4.	Karnataka	565	18	6.23	7.78
5.	Kerala	100	15	5.70	4.28
6.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.19
7.	Mizoram	-	-	-	1.88
8.	Orissa	-	-	-	1.13
9.	Punjab	1233	14	12,55	11.49
10.	Sikkim	-	-	-	1.21
11.	Tripura	-	-	-	0.27
12.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	26.95
13.	Uttrakhand	750	10	8.89	6.67
14.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.31
	Total	3410	105	44.27	*76.29

*It includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09) and second year (2009-10).

[Translation]

Biography of Freedom Fighters on Doordarshan

2752. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make and telecast/produce serials on the biographies of prominent freedom fighters belonging to tribal and other communities of the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of such freedom fighters, State-wise; and

(c) the number of TV serials made and telecast on the lives of prominent freedom fighters belonging to tribal and other communities on Doordarshan in the country during each of the last three years, and the current year, State-wise and Doordarshan Kendra-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) As informed by Prasar Bharati, Doordarshan produces/telecasts serials on the biographies of prominent freedom Fighters from time to time including those belonging to tribal and other communities of the country including the State of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) The list of programmes produced/telecast by Doordarshan on freedom fighters including tribal leaders, State-wise/Kendras-wise, is at statement.

Statement

The details of programmes on Freedom Fighters State-wise/Kendras-wise, including tribal leaders produced/telecast by Doordarshan during the last three years

State	Name of the channel/Kendra	Details
1	2	3
National	DD National	Lal Bahadur Shastri-funded by Ministry of Culture.
National	DD Urdu	(1) Ashfaqullah Khan
		(2) Maulana Abulkalam Azad.
		(3) Mahatma Gandhi
		(4) Dr. Zakir Hussain.
		(5) Bahadur Shah Zafar.
		Programmes by Maulana Azad National Urdu university and Telecast by DD Urdu:
		(1) 1857 Ki Bagawat.
		(2) Maulana Azad ek Hamapehlu Shaksiyat.
		(3) Mahatma Gandhi Aur Hindustan ki Azadi.
International	DD India	(1) Bharat Ratan Dr. Zakir Hussain
		(2) Special Programme on Sarojini Naidu "Bharat Kokila"
		(3) Special Programme on Bankim Chandra Chattopadhya
		(4) Aruna Asif Ali

1	2	3
		(5) Azad Ki Yaad Prog, on Shaheed Chandershekhar Azad (6) Ek Vyakti Ek Desh Special Programme on Late Prime Minister Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri (7) Moments from the Life and Times of "Pt. Govind" Vallabh Bhai Pant" (8) Ashfaqualla Khan (9) "The Supreme Leader" Special Programme on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Birth Anniversary (10) Mahatma-The Great Soul (11) 'A life sacred beyond words" Programme on the occasion of birth centenary of Shaheed Bhagat Singh (12) Yugdrishta Gandhi Ji (13) "Mirror to an age "Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehu Autobiography (14) Mahatma (Doc. On Mahatma Gandhi) (15) "Bapu Ji" Series on Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi (16) Azadi Ki Raah Par-Subhash Chandra Bose 17)Ek Uttang Vyaktimatva Programme on Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar 18)Special Programme on Bhagat Singh on his Birth Anniversary Lagenge Har Baras Mele 19)Special Programme on Shaheed Bhagat Singh
Bihar	DDK, Patna	Babu Jagjivan Ram.
Delhi	DDK, Delhi	(a) Swami Vivekanand. (b) Subhash Chandra Bose (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar (e) Pt. Nehru (f) Lal Bahadur Shastri (g) Rabindranath Tagore (h) Shaheed Bhagat Singh (i) Bipin Chandra Pal (j) Chandra Shekhar Azad.

1	2	3
Haryana	DDK, Hissar	Ranbir Hooda.
Jammu and Kashmir	DDK, Srinagar	(a) Late Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammed
		(b) Late Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah.
		(c) Late Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq.
		(d) Late Moulana Mohammed Syed Masoodi
		(e) Late Maqbool Sheerwani
		(f) Late Syed Mir Qasim
		(g) Late Peer Galyas-ud-Din
		(h) Late Begum Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah
		(i) Late Zaineb Begum
		(j) Miss. Mahmooda Ahmed Ali Shah
		(k) Dr. Jagat Mohni
		(l) Serial on freedom fighter Bawa Jattoo.
	DDK, Jammu	(a) Brig. Rajinder Singh.
Kerala	DDK, Thiruvananthapuram	(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
		(b) Ayyankali
		(c) C. Kesaan
	DDK, Tirussur	(a) V.R. Krishnanezhuthachan
		(b) Thiruvathra Damodaran
Madhya Pradesh	DDK, Bhopal	(a) Chandra Shekar Azad
		(b) Virangana Jhalkari Bai.
Maharashtra	DDK, Mumbai	(a) Annie Besant
		(b) Maulana Azad
		(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
		(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
		(e) Veer Savarkar
		(f) Raj Guru
		(g) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

1	2	3
Orissa	DDK, Bhubaneswar	(a) Birsa Munada.
		(b) Saheed Laman Nayak.
		(c) Veer Surendra Sai.
		(d) Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das.
Punjab	DDK, Jalandhar	(a) Lala Lajpat Rai.
		(b) Shaheed Udham Singh.
		(c) Shaheed Bhagat Singh.
		(d) Shaheed Sukhdev.
		(e) Netaji Subhash Chander Bose.
		(f) Satguru Ram Singh Ji.
		(g) Diwan Singh Kalepani
		(h) Bhagar Singh Bilga
Rajasthan	DDK, Jaipur	(a) Mangal Panday
		(b) Tatya Tope.
		(c) Mohan Lal Sukhadia.
		(d) Thakur Kushal Singh.
		(e) Haridev Joshi.
		(f) Bhogi Lal Pandya.
		(g) Sagar Mal Gopa
		(h) Shivcharn Mathur.
Tamil Nadu	DDK, Chennai	(a) Viduthalai Velviyil Veera Thamizhar
		(b) Subbaraman
		(c) Munuswamy
		(d) Ramamirtham Ammal
		(e) Captain Janaki Devar.
		(f) Kal!uppatti Subramania Lyer.
		(g) Rabindranath Tagore.
		(h) Mayandi Bharathi.

1	2	3
		(i) Vijayalakshmi Pandit.
		(j) Moovannam
West Bengal	DDK, Kolkata	(a) Birsa Munda.
		(b) Sidu Kanu.

[English]

MoU in Agriculture Sector

2753. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various countries in the field of agriculture and allied sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture has signed about 14 MoUs/ Agreements with various countries for cooperation in the field of Agriculture and allied sectors.

Broadly, the areas for cooperation identified in these MoUs/Agreements include enhancing investment in agriculture, cooperation in research and development, increasing productivity, post-harvest management, value addition/food processing, plant protection, animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries, enhancing trade and encouraging business to business engagement.

The details of these MoUs/Agreements signed during the last three years are as follows:

Sl.No.	MoU/Agreement signed with	Date
1	2	3
	2007	
1.	Uganda	30.5.2007
2.	Rwanda	31.5.2007
3.	Vietnam	06.7.2007
4.	Iceland	30.7.2007
	2008	
5.	Italy	16.1.2008
6.	Hungary	18.1.2008
7.	Brazil	16.4.2008
8.	Chile	29.4.2008
9.	Equador	17.11.2008
10.	Indonesia	01.12.2008
	2009	
11.	Canada	13.1.2009
12.	Serbia	03.3.2009
13.	Spain	23.4.2009
14.	Russia	27.4.2009

Subsidy on Premium of Crops

2754. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries, area covered and percentage of claims settled under the Crop Insurance Schemes including Weather Based Crop Insurance

Scheme in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise:

(b) whether there are differences in norms and implementation of the schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government envisages to amend the subsidy on premium of crops including horticulture crops; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Information is provided in the statements I and II.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is a yield based and all risk scheme whereas Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) is an index based and single risk insurance scheme. Under NAIS, claims are worked out on the basis of yield data and under WBCIS on weather data. Settlement of claims is faster under WBCIS than NAIS. As the basis of these two schemes is different therefore, these schemes are implemented on different parameters.

(d) and (e) To overcome the shortcomings in the existing NAIS, a proposal on Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) interalia changes in premium subsidy has been prepared by Government. An evaluation study has been awarded to Agriculture Finance Corporation Ltd. (AFC) for assessing effectiveness and suggesting improvements in the Pilot WBCIS.

Statement I

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)-State-wise and Year-wise Farmers Benefited, Area Insured and percentage of claims paid to claims reported from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Farmers Benefited	Area Insured (In Ha)	%age of Claims paid to Claims payable	Farmers Benefited	Area Insured (In Ha)	%age of Claims paid to Claims payable	Farmers Benefited	Area Insured (In Ha)	%age of Claims paid to Claims payable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24825	3865330	100.00	808999	3637899	99.98	0	5157499	
2.	Assam	2804	13149	100.00	3759	27432	100.00	3727	43111	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	230	100.00	0	276		0	245	
4.	Bihar	379334	1157742	100.00	225064	953852	99.95	0	1083723	
5.	Chhatisgarh	7503	1367263	100.00	238211	1576345	100.00	361853	1818090	100
6.	Goa	0	1415		0	838		4	206	100
7.	Gujarat	37356	1774273	100.00	305492	1860667	100.00	521092	2063054	0
8.	Haryana	54968	167270	100.00	0	2066		1243	80230	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	13661	100.00	11666	21429	100.00	16043	31395	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	52	9100		0	3493		0	6446	
11.	Jharkhand	21493	365374	100.00	142127	292845	100.00	946087	1008767	0
12.	Karnataka	66471	1605994	100.00	352355	2096303	100.00	489695	1606212	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	11627	29469	100.00	1704	24457	100.00	538	27026	100
14.	Madhya Pradesh	587541	5714586	100.00	211577	4370637	21.43	102428	5993328	
15.	Maharastra	259951	1281768	100.00	1722912	2284250	100.00	1328729	2239612	0
16.	Manipur							10930	10907	100
17.	Meqhalaya	177	1154	100.00	. 33	3276	100.00	216	4580	0
18.	Mizoram				0	0		119	134	0
19.	Orissa	66849	1044467	100.00	100248	735497	100.00	99184	1112788	100
20.	Puducherry	791	3198	100.00	552	3997	100.00	9	4816	100
21.	Rajasthan	510754	5305407	100.00	677285	4341474	100.00	2104052	5492333	4000
22.	Sikkim	0	19		0	373		0	36	
23.	Tamil Nadu	314024	8 57260	9961	560109	995473	98.29	161777	1095758	0
24.	Tripura	203	832	100.00	620	2656	100,00	0	154	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	641827	3005494	100.00	229737	2704882	10000	282881	4072747	100
26.	Uttrakhand	7660	37061	100.00	29220	63679	100.00	29105	70026	100
27.	West Bengal	172359	520022	100.00	541112	496051	100.00	70362	240875	0
	Total	3168581	28141540	99.93	6162782	26490147	98.07	6530074	33264098	26.03

Note: (i) Blank cells indicate non-implementation of NAIS in that particular States/year.

(ii) Statistics for the year 2009-10 is provisional as claims for Kharif 2009 season are yet to be reported from Andhra Pradesh and Bihar States and for Rabi 2009-10 season will be processed only after the receipt of yield data from State Govt. Cutt off date for which is 31.7.2010.

(iii) As the Kharif 2010 season is in progress and Rabi 2010-11 season has not yet been started, data (or 2010-11 is not yet available.

Statement II

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)-State-wise and Year-wise Farmers Benefited, Area Insured and percentage of claims paid to claims reported from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Farmers Benefited	Area Insured (In Ha)	%age of Claims paid to Claims payable	Farmers Benefited	Area Insured (In Ha)	%age of Claims paid to Claims payable	Farmers Benefited	Area Insured (In Ha)	%age of Claims paid to Claims payable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh							16879	11954	100.00
2.	Bihar	10510	16390	100.00	134646	226883	100.00	309906	957222	80.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Chhattisgarh	3632	26747	100.00	1062	11579	10000			
4.	Gujarat							120951	56356	100.00
5.	Haryana				226	805	100.00	640	5978	100.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh				630	88	100.00			
7.	Jharkhand				20949	14928	100.00	13167	7546	100.00
8.	Kamataka	35275	50075	100.00	21719	35307	100.00	70660	134044	100.00
9.	Kerala				885	1155	100.00	5200	6929	100.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5090	17641	100.00	2777	12573	100.00	33082	118491	100.00
11.	Maharastra				3025	4107	100.00	49832	59125	100.00
12.	Orissa				13289	22278	100.00	54811	113266	100.00
13.	Punjab				50	338	100.00			
14.	Rajasthan	173495	957476	100.00,	14989	134135	100.00	447585	1947800	87.03
15.	Tamil Nadu				10894	21634	100.00	7240	40104	10000
16.	West Bengal				4611	1526	100.00	4594	13816	100.00
	Total	228002	1068328	100.00	229752	487336	100.00	1134549	3472629	89.27

Note: (i) Blank cells indicate non-implementation of WBCIS in that particular States/year.

(ii) Claims of Bihar and Rajasthan for Rabi 2009-10 season are yet to be paid because State share of subsidy is still awaited.

(iii) As the Kharif 2010 season is in progress and Rabi 2010-11 season has not yet been started, data for 2010-11 is not yet available.

Assistance to State Research Centres

2755. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for establishing State-level agriculture research centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration, at present.

Model Police Act

2756. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enact a Model Police Act;

(b) if so, the details and the objective thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee/Commission in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said Committees/Commissions have submitted their reports;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by each Committee/Commission;

(g) the reaction of the Union and the State Governments in this regard and the time by which the proposed Act is likely to be implemented in the country; and

(h) the total funds granted/utilized in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) Ministry of Home Affairs set up an Expert Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September, 2005. The Committee submitted a model police Act in October 2006. The Model Police Act has emphasized the need to have a professional police service in a democratic society, which is efficient, effective responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to Rule of Law. The salient features of Model Act include encouraging professionalism, accountability paramount, improved service conditions, functional autonomy etc. The copy of the draft Model Act has been sent to all States for appropriate consideration as police is a State subject.

(g) As per information available States viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Hlmachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttrakhand have enacted the Police Act or amended the existing Act. However in respect of Union Territories, the responsibility lies with the Central Government and action is being taken through legislative changes/issuance of executive Instructions.

(h) No such data had been maintained on the total funds utilized.

Inter-Cultural Understanding among Youth

2757. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has any proposal to explore the avenues for Inter-Cultural Understanding among Youth of the country including North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government proposes to impart training/hold any programme for the youths of the country including youth of NER for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any plan to organise any National Conference/Training of youths of Inter-Cultural Understanding so as to orient them to the regional realities and bringing them into the national mainstream and other cultures; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (f) The Central Scheme being implemented by this Ministry viz., National Program for Youth and Adolescent Development has a component of National Integration Camps in which youth from at least five states participate in a 7-14 day residential camp with a view to instill the spirit of national integration through various camp activities like cultural programs, group discussions, debates etc. A number of such camps are organized by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan/National Service Scheme (NSS) and NGOs in the North Eastern States where the youth from North Eastern States Participates in camps organized in other states. The New Scheme of the Mega Summer Camp of the NSS also has been visualized with the same aim. Further the components of National Youth Festival, National Youth Awards, career guidance etc also helps in the inter-cultural understanding among youth of the country. It may also be noted that in the year 2009, the first North East Youth Festival was organized by this Ministry at Kohima. These activities funded by the Ministry are in the right direction to promote inter-Cultural Understanding among Youth of the Country including North Eastern Region.

Decline in Procurement

2758. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any shortfall/decline has been reported in the procurement of wheat,* rice, oilseeds and pulses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum procured during each of the last three years, and the current year, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The details of quantum of wheat, rice, oilseeds and pulses procured during the last three years and the current year is as under:

(in '000 tonnes)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
Wheat	9226	11128	25382	22525
Rice	28736	33685	30228	Yet to commence
Oilseeds				
Mustard seed	21.905	Nil	Nil	Nil
Safflowerseed	0.121	Nil	Nil	Nil
Soyabean	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sunflower seed	Nil	10.342	3.376	0.384
GN Pods	Nil	0.040	Nil	Nil
Sesamseed	0.092	Nil	Nil	0.471
Milling Copra	11.254	0.493	47.670	40.774
Milling Copra (Spl. Grade)	15.650	Nil	2.666	Nil
Ball Copra	19.156	0.174	1.250	0.031
Pulses				
Gram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Massor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Urad	Nil	0.481	Nil	Nil

*Figures of procurement as on 4.8.2010.

Krishi Darshan on DD

2759. SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Prasar Bharati has any proposal to telecast the Krishi Darshan from the Thiruvananthapuram Kendra depicting competition based village level programmes with cash prize in the area of sustainable developmental projects;

(b) if so, the details and the purpose thereof alongwith the process evolved for funding of each episode/ programme; and

(c) the details of prizes likely to be awarded to the winners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that the Thiruvananthapuram had telecast a 300 episode programme funded by the State agency "Clean Kerala Mission" and produced by another State Government agency, the Centre for Development of Imaging Technology (C-DIT) entitled "Green Kerala Express" from 1st March to 27th July 2010.

(b) Prasar Bharati has informed that the purpose of this programme was to select the best local Self Government Body (Municipality/Panchayat) which has evolved sustainable models in various sectors of development. The funding for each episode was made by State Government Agency 'Clean Kerala Mission1 to another State owned agency the C-DIT which produced each episode and submitted it for telecast on Doordarshan with telecast fee.

(c) Prasar Bharati has also informed that the Best Grama Panchayat was awarded Rupees one crore by Clean Kerala Mission (State Government), the Second best was given Rupees fifty lakhs and the Third Best Grama Panchayat got Rupees twenty five lakhs, The best Municipality got a prize money of Rupees fifty lakhs and the Second Rupees twenty five lakhs. The entire prize money was given by the State Government agencies.

[Translation]

Goods Vehicles

2760. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data of the number of vehicles transporting goods on the National Highways for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 453(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of Arms Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2810/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Amendment Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th May, 2010, under Section 9 of Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Act, 2000.

(2) A copy of the Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Amendment Order, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1187(E) in*Gazette of India dated 19th May, 2010, under sub-section (2) of Section 10 of Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2811/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Central Reserve Police Force, Pioneer Cadre (Group B and C Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.

490(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th June, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2812/15/10]

(2) A copy of the National Security Guard (Group 'B' non Gazetted posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 67 in weekly Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 139 of National Security Guard Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2813/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. 13(1)/ 2009-BC (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2009, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 98 dated 9th September, 2009, issued under the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2814/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:

(i) S.O. 1031(E) and S.O. 1032(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 91 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of UttarPradesh.

(ii) S.O. 1099(E) and S.O. 1100(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) S.O. 1169(E) and S.O. 1170(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) S.O. 1222(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(v) S.O. 1226(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(vi) S.O. 1443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 91 (Gaziabad-Aligarh Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(vii) S.O. 578(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 58 (Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(viii) S.O. 762(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 58

(Haridwar-Dehradun Section) in the State of Uttarakhand.

(ix) S.O. 768(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 58 (Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar Section) in the State of Uttarakhand.

(x) S.O. 838(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 58 (Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar Section) in the State of Uttarakhand.

(xi) S.O. 1007(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Agra Section) in the State of Hary ana.

(xii) S.O. 1019(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Panipat Section) in the State of Haryana.

(xiii) S.O. 1455(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Zirakpur-Panchkula-Kalka Section) in the State of Haryana.

(xiv) S.O. 1201(E) to S.O. 1203(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Panipat Section) in the State of Haryana.

(xv) S.O. 1375(E) published in Gazette of India dated 'the 10th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 71A (Rohtak-Panipat Section) in the State of Haryana.

(xvi) S.O. 814(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jabalpur-Rajmarg Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xvii) S.O. 954(E) and S.O. 955(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 26(B) (Narsinghpur/ Chhindwara Disrict Border-Amarwara Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xviii) S.O. 1015(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69(A) (Multai-Betul/Chhindwara District Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xix) S.O. 949(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69(A) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xx) S.O. 1071 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xxi) S.O. 1078(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 59 (Indore-MP/Gujarat Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xxii) S.O. 632(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2010, regarding acquisition of

land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Moradabad-Bareilly Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxiii) S.O. 798(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 25 (Jhansi-Bhognipur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxiv) S.O. 815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 84 (Patna-Buxar Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxv) S.O. 894(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Moradabad-Bareilly Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxvi) S.O. 1020(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Agra Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxvii) S.O. 1022(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 58 (Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxviii) S.O. 1077(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 (Agra-Bharatpur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxix) S.O. 1167(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 24 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxx) S.O. 1044(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No.17 (Kannur Section) in the State of Kerala.

(xxxi) S.O. 837(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Kannur-Kuttipuram Section) in the State of Kerala.

(xxxii) S.O. 1165(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 210 (Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxxiii) S.O. 1270(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xxxiv) S.O. 1162(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 785(E) dated the 19th March, 2009.

(xxxv) S.O. 1163(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak Section) in the State of Haryana.

(xxxvi) S.O. 1164(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1713(E) dated the 13th July, 2009.

(xxxvii) S.O. 1091(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) (Sonepat Section) in the State of Haryana.

(xxxviii) S.O. 1289(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 in the State of Haryana.

(xxxix) S.O. 1290(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (including new bypasses) in the State of Haryana.

(xl) S.O. 897(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Panipat-Jallandhar Section) in the State of Haryana.

(xli) S.O. 898(E) to S.O. 900(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 1 (Panipat-Jallandhar Section) in the State of Haryana.

(xlii) S.O. 1452(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 514(E) dated the 7th April, 2006.

(xliii) S.O. 813(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 12 (Jabalpur-Rajmarg Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xliv) S.O. 836(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69A (Chhindwara-Chhindwara/ Seoni District border) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xlv) S.O. 948(E) published in Ga/ette of India dated the 26th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69(A) (Betul/Chhindwara District-Border-Chhindwara Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xlvi) S.O. 950(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Umaranala-Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra State Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xlvii) S.O. 951(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Imlikhera Junction-Linga Village Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xlviii) S.O. 952(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 69A (Chhindwara-Chhindwara/ Seoni District border) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(xlix) S.O. 953(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Amarwara-Chhindwara Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(l) S.O. 965(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 3197(E) dated the 14th December, 2009.

(li) S.O. 971(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Narsinghpur/Chhindwara District Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(lii) S.O. 1018(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Chhindwara Bypass Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(liii) S.O. 1069(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Khalghat-M.P./Maharashtra Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(liv) S.O. 1079(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75 (Jhansi-Khajuraho Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(lv) S.O. 1168(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Khalghat-M.P./Maharashtra Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(lvi) S.O. 1198(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2010, authorising the Land Acquisition Officer and Sub-Divisional (Revenue), Chhindwara, as the Competent Authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 26(B) (Chhindwara bypass Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(lvii) S.O. 1221 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 525(E) dated the 9th April, 2007.

(lviii) S.O. 1291(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 167(E) dated the 22nd January, 2010.

(lix) S.O. 1364(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 887(E) dated the 13th June, 2006.

(lx) S.O. 1365(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 464(E) dated the 26th May, 1998.

(lxi) S.O. 1366(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2457(E) dated the 24th September, 2009.

(lxii) S.O. 1457(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 in the State of Karnataka.

(lxiii) S.O. 1066(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance,

management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Mulbagal-AP/Karnataka Border Section) in the State of Karnataka.

(lxiv) S.O. 1180(E)toS.O. 1182(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 13 (Bijapur-Hungund Section) in the State of Karnataka.

(lxv) S.O. 910(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 2010, regarding entrustment of National Highway stretches to National Highway Authority of India from State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(lxvi) S.O. 911(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated the 4th August, 2005.

(lxvii) S.O. 1035(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2010, regarding entrustment of National Highway stretches/ routes under NHDP Phases to National Highway Authority of India for its development and maintenance in various States/UTs.

(lxviii) S.O. 1036(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated the 4th August, 2005.

(lxix) S.O. 1037(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2010, regarding entrustment of newly declared National Highways No. 69A and 26B in the State of Madhya Pradesh to National Highway Authority of India for its maintenance and development.

(lxx) S.O. 1520(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated the 4th August, 2005.

(lxxi) S.O. 1521(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 2010, regarding entrustment of National Highways stretches routes of National Highways Nos., mentioned therein, in Uttar Pradesh under *NHDP Phases-IVA to National Highway Authority of India for its development and maintenance.

(lxxii) S.O. 882(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 (Bharol-Dahisar Section) in the State of Maharashtra.

(lxxiii) S.O. 808(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Talegaon-Amravati Section) in the State of Maharashtra.

(lxxiv) S.O. 833(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, managementand operation of National Highway No. 6 (Talegaon-Amravati Section) in the State of Maharashtra.

(lxxv) S.O. 896(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Pune-Solapur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): On behalf of my colleague Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

(1) Notification No. 80/20 10-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No.21/2002-Customs dated 1st March, 2002.

(2) Notification No. 81/20 10-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No.20/2006-Customs dated 1st March, 2006.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2815/15/10]

12.02 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report a message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2010 agreed without any amendment to the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 2010."

12.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

7th to 9th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English version) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2009-10):

(1) Seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the second report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2009-10.

(2) Eight Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-10.

(3) Ninth Report on 'Funding of Power Project'.

12.03 hrs.

RESCHEDULING OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that yesterday, it was decided that the discussion on Common Wealth Games was over and today the Hon. Minister will give reply. First of all Legislative Business will be taken up and there after discussion on Bhopal Gas will be started. But there is a little bit difference in today's List of Business. So, I would like to request you that today's business should be conducted according to the decision taken yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, yesterday you people decided that after discussion on Common Wealth Games which is over, hon. Minister will reply today which could not be given yesterday.

12.04 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

Re: Alleged support to Maoists by a Union Minister in a rally

[Translation]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Speaker Madam told me that I should make my point during Zero Hour. If you allow me then I will make my point. I am grateful to you that. ... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir whenever there will be any crisis. ... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. You will get an opportunity later on.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Sir, I am raising a serious issue. The Hon. Minister of Railways in a rally in Lalgarh. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name is there in the list for Zero Hour. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Hon. Speaker Madam gave me permission to raise my point during Zero Hour. The statement given by Hon. Mamta ji is very serious. ... *(Interruptions)*. She has said that the operation Green being run by the Central Government should be stopped. The joint operation in regard tonaxalite movement being conducted by the Central and State Governments should be stopped. ... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Not only this, police encounter in which Azad was killed in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh was a fake encounter and he was murdered. ... *(Interruptions)*. They have demanded for its investigation. The naxalites who are being killed by the para-military forces of the Centre are called innocent. ... *(Interruptions)*. They have said that peace cannot be established on gun point. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak in brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Yes, Sir, I am making my point in brief. My question is as to whether the Central Government will get the case of killing of Azad investigated by C.B.I? ...*(Interruptions)*. Hon. Union Home Minister or the leader of House will give statement about the operation Green Hunt. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Whether the Government will take steps to stop naxalite movement in 216 districts or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak in brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Hon. Digvijay Singh in the party and in the Government towards naxalite. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak in brief because other people have also to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: The policy of the Government is opposed. ...*(Interruptions)*. Hon. Minister of Railways is saying that the operation Green Hunt will be stopped but they are saying that it is going on then what is the right policy? ...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to know from the Government as to whether the Government will get the killing of Azad investigated by the C.B.I? Whether the operation Green Hunt will be stopped on the demand of Hon. Minister of Railways? ...*(Interruptions)*. In four states and 216 districts, as it happened in Dantewada, the one hon. Minister of the Union Government is saying one thing about that and another Hon. Minister is saying something else. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: What is the real role of the Central Government? Hon. Prime Minister is keeping mum. He is not ready to speak on anything. ...*(Interruptions)*. Both the Union Ministers are saying different things and the Hon. Prime Minister and leader of the House are also keeping mum on the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: I think that about this the Union Minister of Home Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)* leader of the House or the Hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*. What is the policy of the Central Government about naxalites, will the action programme formulated to tackle this issue be implemented or not? Leader of the House or Hon. Prime Minister should give a statement in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

12.08 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sudip Bandopadhyay and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P. Lingam.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You people please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

12.09 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sudip Bandopadhyay and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[Translation]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY(Asansol): Sir, the statement of the Hon. Prime Minister has been stated as unfortunate. By associating with Trunamool Congress. *...(Interruptions)*. The Maoists rally about which I mentioned here yesterday, a few days ago hon. Union Minister of Home Affairs. *...(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: When they reached Lalgarh, they reached there with administration of West Midnapur area. *...(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the hon. Members have raised the issue. We will ascertain the position from the hon. Railway Minister. At this stage, I cannot say anything beyond that unless we ascertain the position from the hon. Railway Minister. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have not finished. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You people sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bandyopadhyay Ji, while speaking, address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the statement of Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Sir, Lalgarh was visited by hon. Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram last month. *...(Interruptions)* Kumari Mamata Banerjee, hon. Railway Minister of India went as the Chairperson of the Trinamool Congress Party. *...(Interruptions)* She addressed a public meeting over there. *...(Interruptions)* She gave a call. *...(Interruptions)* We are against the politics of killing. We are against the politics of violence and we want to see that peace and harmony prevails there. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, Kumari Mamata Banerjee can bring peace in the area. *...(Interruptions)* The whole House should extend its support behind her. *...(Interruptions)*

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*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep silence.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, Kumari Mamata is a person who has the courage. *...(Interruptions)* The Central forces have to be withdrawn immediately because CPI(M) is taking their support. *...(Interruptions)* and trying to capture its lost area. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, Trinamool Congress Party is a Party which believes in the philosophy of peace and harmony. *...(Interruptions)* It believes in the development of the area. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, have you asked both of them to speak simultaneously? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not called him, I called his name.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request you to allow them to speak one by one and announce the name of the Member whom you want to call first so that House is run properly. As such we are unable to listen to any of them. We could not listen to even Shri Gopinath Munde when he was speaking. House cannot run in this way. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay first to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Sir, allow me to speak first. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay may speak briefly.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I will take two-three minutes and will be brief.

Sir, Shri P. Chidambaram visited Lalgarh only a few days back as the Home Minister of the country. Kumari Mamata Banerjee as the Chairperson of the Trinamool Congress Party has gone to Lalgarh because this area is a totally backward area. People are fighting with starvation. Hungry people are fighting with hunger. There is no question of development persisting.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee went with a message that she is totally opposed to the politics of killings and that she is totally opposed to the politics of violence and whichever political party may be there, killings to be stopped there. The appeal made by the Central Government is that every person, every political party has to respond leaving their arms behind. What more political message can be given by a political leader who has the courage? We hope that not only the Government of India but all the political parties extend their support to Kumari Mamata Banerjee. This is a new line she has introduced by which the Maoists and the Naxals problem can be solved and sorted out.

When Kumari Mamata Banerjee was coming back after attending the meeting, a lorry struck into a vehicle of her convoy in spite of her getting the 'Z' Plus category security. How could this have happened? She is sick. She is ill. She could have died yesterday on the Kolaghat bridge. She has been admitted to a hospital.

She got hurt on her head. Nobody is caring. She went there; more than one hundred thousand people gathered. They are common people. These people are fighting with hunger every day, every moment. There is no development. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: There is no school, no college, no hospital, nothing since the last 35 years of Left Front regime. The Central forces are there since last one yeaj. Not a single step has taken place. CPI(M) is taking the support of the Central forces. They are entering into the villages and trying to capture their lost political base. Nobody is caring. What will the Central forces do? My appeal to the whole House is that it is no question of politics. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Whether any Maoist leader or any CPI(M) leader or any Trinamool leader or any Congress leader, whoever, is killed, we are shocked

by the killings. We are totally opposed to the philosophy of killings. We are firm believers of the principles of secularism, communal harmony and unity of the country. So, we believe that there is no politics into it. Trinamool Congress has taken a lead by which this Maoist problem can be solved, can be sorted out not only in Bengal; but there can be a nice and positive solution throughout the country. Let the House bless and endorse her visit including the Government of India.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should be allowed to express my views. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, actually, yesterday we tried to raise this issue in the House. With a humble request to every one, I would like to submit that if anybody is really interested to establish peace and harmony, she or he has to bear in mind that she or he should not play with the interest of the common, poor, tribal, villagers, those who have been killed in West Medinipur in the last two-three months. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have said what you wanted to say. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Sir, I did not disturb them. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a proverb in Bengal "Chorer Mayer Boro Gola". ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): They felled the trees and sold them. They cut down forests. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Sir, when they spoke, we did not try to resist. I did not try to resist Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, who is an old friend of mine from West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Actually I am describing the fact which is going on in West Medinipur district where Mr. P. Chidambaram, hon. Union Home Minister visited. In his capacity of Union Home Minister, he met the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharya. Lot of assistance form the Government of India, he tried to assist there, and there was very close discussion with the Union Home Minister to combat the Maoist forces.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: What happened there yesterday is shameful on the part of any Union Minister. It is shameful because when hon. Prime Minister is telling that this is unfortunate. The accused person, the person who was involved in the Gyaneshwari Express accident, was leading the rally. Naturally this person has a close liaison with the Maoist activity. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chowdhury, please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Actually not only these persons are in the rally, these persons are involved in the so-called Jansadharan Committee. There they are in the open organization of the Maoists.

The Government has already imposed Section 144 but even then the Central Minister, after taking Oath, has gone there for giving some impetus to the oist people. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: The convoy of the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the convoy of the then Minister of Steel, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan were attacked by the Maoists there to kill them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. You would get opportunity to speak later.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: We demand a Statement either from the Home Minister or from the Prime Minister on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not the problem of CPI (M) alone. It is the problem of the entire country. We are facing this problem in Dantewada and also in other places. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri P. Lingam.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P. Lingam, please speak now.

[Translation]

What he is saying will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. You can speak later.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would call you later. Please be patient. I will call you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the pathetic state of affairs pertaining to the internally displaced Tamils in Sri Lanka who are still languishing in make-shift camps away from their residential areas as refugees within their own country.

Our Indian nation is really concerned and keen to ensure that rehabilitation and relief measures reach the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Through this august House we have sent about Rs. 500 crore for the rehabilitation and relief required for the hapless Tamils there. A lurking fear and a lingering doubt is there in our minds about the way in which the funds sent from here is being spent. We learn that most of the displaced Tamils are still there in those camps in subhuman conditions. Atrocities against them are said to be continuing still.

There are reports that the funds sent by India is being misused or diverted to settle Sinhalese in the Tamil populated areas. The areas in which traditionally Tamils used to live are being taken over and offered to Sinhalese settlers by the Government of Sri Lanka. Even after the Government's operations against militants have come to an end, there is no solution in sight as yet. The internally displaced Tamils have not got the benefits intended to be extended by India. We are skeptical about the way in which our funds are spent on rehabilitation measures for Sri Lankan Tamils. In order to ascertain the facts and the ground reality, a Parliamentary Delegation must be sent to Sri Lanka. Since our Parliament authorized the Government apportioning funds for the rehabilitation measures, we have a moral duty to oversee the resettlement programme. Our Parliamentary Delegation must also see that there is no human rights violation.

I urge upon the Government, through this august House, to send a Parliamentary Delegation to Sri Lanka at the earliest. Either the Standing Committee on External Affairs or a Parliamentary Committee comprising of people's representatives from various parties nominated by the hon. Speaker be sent to Sri Lanka. They must study the situation prevailing over there and to monitor the rehabilitation and relief measures carried out with the funds authorized by the Indian Parliament. There is also a UN effort to study the ground reality and to find out whether there was gross injustice, genocide and human rights violations during the last days of operation against militants. Hence there is an urgent need to send a fact finding team of parliamentarians from India. ...*(Interruptions)*

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*Not recorded.

*English translaton of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav. What he is saying would not go on record now.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): He is still speaking. How can we both speak together.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What you are going to say will go on record.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House and the country towards a very important issue. Fortunately hon. Finance Minister is here today too. Amongst many problems before the country biggest is the widening the gap between the rich and the poor, the disparity in earning from industry and agriculture and income in urban and rural areas. All these issues are often discussed in the House but the questions how to remove this disparity between the rich and the poor, industry and agriculture and income in urban and rural areas. Entire economy would crumble if this disparity is not removed. Country would be on the brink of disaster and in the coming ten years these problems would lead to civil war like situation in the country. Entire nation would feel the heat. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, a certain class is getting richer while the farmers, the poor and people living in rural areas are suffering. This issue should be discussed specially in House. We have submitted a notice under rule 193 and the Government should take it up for discussion in the House. This is my point in zero hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Meghwal, Dr. Rajan Sushant associate themselves with Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav.

SHRI SUBASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE (Hingoli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw your attention towards a very important issue. *.....(Interruptions)*. Now a days the Government is going in a big way for water harvesting but nothing is being done to harvest water in hilly areas, forests and villages. Former Prime minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee implemented the scheme named Bharat Nirman in the country. Rural areas were provided with potable water. All the rainwater is flowing down the drains and soil erosion is taking place too. I request the Government that Mahatma Gandhi Rojgaar Yojana. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief so that other hon. Members might speak as well.

SHRI SUBASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Sir, the Government is allocating lots of funds to every state under this scheme but the output is nominal. Therefore, through you I would like to request the Government to start water harvesting in a big way under the Manatma Gandhi Rojgaar Yojana. Forest Department, Agriculture Department and Irrigation Department should be involved in this work. Checkdams should be constructed to prevent water from flowing intodrains in villages. The government should make arrangements for this. I had to say this only.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that the Government employees in Uttar Pradesh who retired before the constitution of Uttarakhand have not yet received arrears and DA as per the recommendations of sixth pay commission. There is resentment among the retired state employees.

The state employees/officers who retired before the constitution of Uttarakhand in the year 2000 have not yet received their dues due to the indifference and Uttar Pradesh. Government of Uttarakhand is not willing to pay them the arrears due to them and 8 percent DA approved by the Union Government as per the recommendations of the sixth pay commission The Government of Uttarakhand has taken the stand that it is the obligation of Uttar Pradesh Government to provide arrears and DA to the state employees who retired before the constitution of Uttarakhand. Utjar Pradesh Government is also not paying any attention to the demands of these employees.

Approximately 40 thousand employees and officers who retired before the constitution of Uttarakhand have been affected by this decision of Uttarakhand Government. Undoubtedly these employees played an important role in the constitution of Uttarakhand. These employees did not think about their livelihood and actively participated

*Not recorded.

in the large scale movement launched against the then government of undivided Uttar Pradesh in the 90's for the constitution of Uttarakhand. Despite this the Government of Uttarakhand is indifferent towards them which is causing pain to them. This is causing them huge financial loss as well as mental harassment too. No clear cut policy was laid down for division of employees and pension etc. in the state reconstitution Bill during the constitution of state the brunt of which is being borne by retired employees/officers.

I request the Union Government to intervene in this dispute between the two states for the benefit of approximately 40 thousand affected employees.

[English]

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance which requires the immediate attention of this House.

Sir, a large number of Indians are living in the Gulf countries where they have gone to make a living. But, of late, the crimes by Indians against Indians are on the increase. This is mainly due to the fact that a growing number of Indian managers recruit the Indian workers charging extortionist rates and then deny them their assured salary and other basic human rights. They further indulge in usury by diverting their pay roll, implicate those who protest in false cases and have them imprisoned or banned from leaving the Gulf countries.

Then, there is a confusion regarding Citizenship by Descent. A number of persons born to Indian parents are languishing in the Gulf countries without Indian passports.

Parents are supposed to register a child at the embassy within one year of birth and obtain a passport. Due to ignorance and a variety of other reasons, some parents take several years to approach the embassy.

I understand that the embassies are empowered to issue passports only if the birth is registered within one year. For all others, the Home Ministry, back in India, is the competent Passport Issuing Authority. Without passport, these persons are not able to study or work or get treated in a hospital, open a bank account or even get married.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: I am coming to the point.

A number of Indian blue collar workers lack the resources to get treatment. Due to extremely harsh weather conditions, very difficult conditions of work and unhygienic conditions in the camps, many Indian workers get serious ill. Many companies neglect to provide even the basic medical care.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: I am coming to the point.

The number of workers leaving the Gulf countries due to non-availability of medical care as well as the number of deaths due to heart attacks among the 30-year olds is incrfeasing.

Therefore, I would like to suggest to set up a Task Force with judicial powers under the Central Government and empower it to implement deterrent measures like impounding the passports of proven offenders and even attaching their property in India, etc., for such fraudulent activities. Apart from this, the Indian Ambassadors should also be given magisterial powers to act upon at times of necessity. I believe that a couple of exemplary actions would suffice to deter the growth of this malaise.

Secondly, since they are Indian by descent, they need to be issued Indian passports regardless of how old they are now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: I am coming to the point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not concluding. You are going on. Please wind up.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: The Indians by descent should be issued Indian passports regardless of how old they are now.

Medical treatment for the deserving cases should also be included in the Indian Community Welfare Fund that has been approved by our Government. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Adhir Chowdhury. Please be brief and do not elaborate.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House, especially to the Department

in-charge of making payments under the Ministry of Rural Development in regard to the scheme, MNREGA which is recognized as a flagship programme of the UFA Government.

In the State of West Bengal for the last few months, the labourers who have done their jobs under this scheme have been denied the payment on the pretext that the State Government of West Bengal has failed to comply with the Management Information System (MIS) as has been introduced by the concerned Ministry in ordsr to bring about transparency and integrity in this programme. But the fact is that the same legislation has prescribed that the labourers, who have done their jobs under this flagship programme, MNREGA, have to be paid their wages within the stipulated time of 14 days. But, Sir, no payment has been made to those poor labourers who have done their jobs under this scheme for the last few months.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Most of the Panchayati institutions in West Bengal are not equipped enough to comply with the prescribed norms of Management Information System (MIS).

What I am saying is that those labourers who have committed no fault by doing their jobs are being denied their wage that needs to be paid to those poor and vulnerable people of the State of West Bengal. Already monsoon has set in and Ramzan is going to be observed throughout the country. Murshidabad district in the State of West Bengal is recognised as a Muslim populated district in the country. So, I request the Ministry concerned to take immediate steps to address this problem. It is a serious matter.

Those poor people are being denied their payment under MGNREGA scheme. Only one server has been deployed by the Central Government to scrutinise MGNREGA works for all the States. The problem is that Panchayat Raj institutions load their data off line. But it will take 20-30 days to two months to come online. But, on this pretext the Central Government should not delay the payment of those poor and vulnerable people in the State of West Bengal. I do not know whether other States are also facing the same problem.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation through you in this august House. The hon. Minister for Hindu Religious Endowment of Tamil Nadu, Thiru K.R. Peria Karappan, went to the Chennai Airport with a valid wait-listed ticket to travel from Chennjd to Madurai. But, to his surprise, even with a valid wait-listed ticket, he could only see the wife of an Indian Airlines officer traveling free of cost from Chennai to Madurai.

At the same time, I have also read in one of the newspapers Mint today about the sad financial status of Air India. Today it is reported that in the past six months of the fiscal year alone Air India has accumulated a loss of about Rs.2000 crore. Over and above, the Executive Director of Air India has stated that this is not a surprise to us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name should be deleted.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He said, Rs.2000 crore loss is not a surprise to us. Our estimate as far as this fiscal year is concerned is going to be Rs.5000 crore. In thisstate of affairs, Air India is not taking care of the Minister who has to travel with a valid wait-listed ticket. But, they have entertained the wife of an Indian Airlines officer free of cost. This state of affairs should be enquired into and proper action should be taken against whoever is found guilty for this.

[Translation]

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, thanks a lot. There is a very big centre of faith in Gaya District of Bihar for the crores of Sanatan Dharama followers of the country and Hindus living abroad. I got a chance to visit that place a few days ago. There are two different types of pictures there. On one side there is Bodh Gaya, which gives visual pleasure. Besides, crores of Hindus from India and abroad come to that place to perform Find Daan and Shradha. There is a belief that this is the best holy place (dham) for the salvation of their departed near and dear ones.

But, I have seen a very terrible situation there. I request the Govt. of India, particularly leader of the House and Finance Minister Hon'ble Pranab Mukharjee to give special attention to this place which is a centre of faith for the crores of Sanatan Dharma followers and it should be declared a holy town like Amritsar. Roads, drainage System seeds to be improved, supply of drinking water

and electricity also needs to be improved. Ponds meant for bathing should also be maintained and all the arrangements should be in order so that the sentiments of crores of people, who come here for the salvation of their ancestors, are not hurt and this city attains the global status of a major centre of belief and Religion.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a sensitive matter of public importance. 64 people lost their lives and 80 people sustained serious injuries in a massive fire in Brand India Consumer Show at Victoria Park of Meerut on 10th April, 2006. Even today, whenever I think of that incident, my heart is filled with grief. Totally charred bodies were lying in the Medical college. At that time, leaders of various political parties visited Meerut. Chairperson of UFA, who is sitting here also visited the place. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want from the Govt. of India?

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: I am coming to that.

At that time Financial assistance was announced for the families of deceased. UP Govt. had constituted a commission under the Chairmanship of former judge of High Court Mr. O.P. Garg, which submitted its report on 5 June, 2007 in which the organisers of Consumer Show along with officials of district administration then were held responsible for the said accident and punishment was recommended for them. Even after elapsing of four years no assurance has been fulfilled. I would like to mention an agonizing fact here that the body of deceased Shrimati Malti Tayal was changed my mistake. District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police have confirmed this, but Malti Tayal has not been declared dead till date. Common man was not responsible for this accident. This accident had happened due to administrative negligence, but no compensation has been given to any family till date. Two persons namely, Javed and Pooja saved other people's lives by sacrificing their own lives. Announcement was made to give them Kabir Puraskar but that has also not been fulfilled. I would like to request the Government to interfere into the matter and promises made for the assistance of Victoria Park Fire should be fulfilled, stringent action should be taken gainst the culprits and sufficient compensation should be given to victims. This is my humble submission. Thank you.

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Thank you hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. It is humbly submitted that Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh-despite its rich historical, cultural, archaeological and geographical background-experiences a setback in various fields and is listed as one of the most backward districts in the country. Various flagship schemes initiated by the Central Government and the State Government are in an accelerated pace and there is a need to make the people in the area aware of the benefits of these schemes. Majority of the tribal populace live in hilly regions and many more in surrounding villages and hamlets. The coastal areas with fishermen community need timely information. The people in Vizianagaram district headquarters too need to be informed and enlightened on different dimensions of the district development. Many cultural troupes and artists deserve exposure and encouragement.

To fulfil the above noble tasks, establishment of an AIR-FM station is quite necessary. The people of Vizianagaram have been dreaming of such a facility for the past many years. The district administration is ready to allot necessary site for construction of FM station.

Sir, I request the Government, through you, to kindly initiate necessary steps to sanction one AIR-FM station at Vizianagaram immediately to fulfil the aspirations of the people of our district. Thank you very much.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I request the Government to urgently inquire into the mysterious deaths of young scientists in nuclear installations in our country. Within a year, four scientists died and 100 workers in nuclear installations were seriously affected by radiations. Both the dead and the ill-affected were working in our leading nuclear installations such as Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Mumbai and Kaiga Atomic Power Station in Karnataka.

The matter of concern is that the authorities could not unearth the causes or are not ready to disclose the findings of these unnatural deaths and other casualties. Decomposed body of Shri L. Mahalingam, a Senior Scientific Officer at Kaiga Atomic Power Station was fished out from the Kali River. Shri Umang and Partha Pratim Bag were burnt to death in a mysterious fire in the modular lab of the Radiation and Photochemistry

Department at the BARC. Both of them were young scientists at BARC. The RPD Lab is situated in the high security BARC Complex, which is one kilometer away from the nuclear reactors. What made suspicious the deaths of these two young researchers is that none of them were dealing with inflammable material.

In the similar vein, Shri Mahadevan Padmnabhan Iyer, a mechanical engineer at BARC, was found dead in his staff quarters in Mumbai. At first, it seemed that he had suffered a heart attack. The police presumed suicide, but the autopsy confirmed murder.

At the same time, 100 workers at the Kaiga Atomic Power Station fell ill after drinking tritium-laced water

Even after several months since these mishaps occurred, there were no initiatives to find the causes behind them. Family members of the deceased were harassed during the time of police questioning.

It is learnt that the Trombay's Assistant Commissioner of Police has submitted a report regarding the deaths due to fire at BARC Lab. The BARC's internal inquiry report has also been submitted to the Government. Therefore, I request the Government to kindly disclose the findings of the report and take urgent steps in this regard. It is also imperative to ensure our nuclear safety.

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. All the big and small industries in my Lok Sabha constituency. Bharatpur have been closed and due to this unemployment is prevailing there at a large scale. There was a very big railway wagon manufacturing factory Simco Birla in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan. This factory is still there. It had the capacity to manufacture 500 wagons per month. This factory was providing employment to 5000 workers directly and 50000 people indirectly Manufacturing of wagons was undertaken in the factory as per the RDS and critiria of Railways. These wagons were supplied to the Railways.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief so that other members could also get an opportunity.

SHRI RATAN SINGH: This factory is closed for the last eight years and due to this that area is facing the problem of unemployment. In order to restart the factory, it has been upgraded and orders for manufacturing wagons are under consideration of Railway Board. After getting the orders for wagons, this factory would be restarted. Simco Birla Limited has submitted tenders before Railway Board and it has been stated that the company is lowest bidder as per the criteria of Railway Board.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Minister of Railways to grant orders for the manufacturing of wagons to Simco Birla Factory, so that the people, the youth, businessmen and workers of Bharatpur district could get employment and solution to the problem of unemployment could be got. I would like to request you to direct hon'ble Minister of Railways to start the factory soon.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Finance towards the arbitrary attitude of private sector banks. The Reserve Bank of India has given directions that ATM Card holders can withdraw money from their bank and from other banks on four occasions in a month free of cost. He has to pay charge for withdrawal made for more than four times in month. But Private Sector Banks are openly violating the directions of the Reserve Bank and they are deducting the charge from the customer on every withdrawal of money. So, the Private Sector Banks are not only doing injustice to the ATM card holders by deducting charge on every withdrawal but they are also violating the policies of the Govt. of India. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to issue directions to Private Sector banks not to charge anything for withdrawing money from the ATM on for occasions and to stop the arbitrary attitude of the banks.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to mention a painful stay to the House. Melghat is a tribal area, which is a part of my constituency Amrawati. There is a Tiger project in Melghat. There is a village namely Joruda the along Tiger Project. It was 8 o'clock in the night of Wednesday which was 4th day of the month. There was no electricity in the area at that time. A bear entered the village. There is a hostel for 1200 students and there is a forest office adjacent to that. When the watchman saw the bear, he threw his blanket on it and saved his life. But, the bear entered the forest office where a young

forest officer had joined duty on the same day. The bear dragged him outside and killed him. When a tribal tried to help him, that bear killed him too. That tribal was a headmaster, and when a student came to help him, the bear killed him too and a fourth man also tried to help but he was also killed. This mayhem lasted for three hours in Joruda village. Four persons lost their lives simultaneously. Hon'ble leader of the House is sitting here, I would like to remind him that Tiger project has commenced there in the year 2007 and the rehabilitation work of 28 villages has not been completed till date. The Tiger Project is being implemented as per law. Officials harass tribal people there. They don't allow their cattle to graze. Life has become difficult for them. If they had been rehabilitated this situation would not have arisen. As per the census, there are 54 tigers and several bears and any mishap can happen there. At present, only Rs. 2 lakh as compensation is being given there an amount of Rs. 3 lakh rupees is being given to the kin of the people killed during train or plane accidents. I demand that they should also be given at least Rs. 5 lakh as compensation and Rs. 261 crore has also been earmarked for 19 villages. The Govt. has promised to provide at least Rs. 10 lakh to each family and people of these 19 villages are prepared for their rehabilitation as per the guidelines.

I demand that the amount should be released as early as possible to rehabilitate villagers and at least compensation of Rs. 5 lakh should be given to the families of the deceased.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal. Not present.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, thank you, Sir. There is severe water problem in Jalore and even the government has declared it as 'dark zone' leading to the further aggravation because no permission for drilling bore wells, hand pumps and digging wells is being given there. The farmers of that area are marginal farmers in Rajasthan. There is severe water problem there and no satisfactory initiation on the part of the government has been taken. Today this problem is becoming an acute problem there.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the government that we have Narmada River and as I made a mention about it last time in the House that the government had said the project could not be implemented in entire Jalore region due to paucity of funds. Sir, through you, I would like to request the government to give a special package to Jalore and Sirohidistricts for getting due water from the Narmada River. One of the reasons of it is that they are carrying water of Narmada into Looni River ungainfully and that is not being utilized in any way. Pipelines have been laid there but land is required to be opted for construction of the dam. The land of Tetrole village is not being opted for. The Government is creating delay in opting for that land falling under Tetrole village.

Sir, through you, once again I would like to request the Prime Minister and the Government to make a suitable arrangement by providing special package to Jalore and Sirohi districts to enable them to get water from the Narmada River.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, Tarn very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important decision. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the rail accident occurred by running into tractor uplley with train on 25th January 2009 at Unchahar Railway line causing death of 12 people. They all were residents of my parliamentary constituency, Barabanki. During this period on the occasion of laying foundation of Railway Coach factory at Lalganj on 27th January, 2009 the then Minister of Railways, Shri Lalu Prasadji while giving cheques of one lakh rupees to the family of each deceased had announced that one member from each family would be given job in group 'D' in the railways. Butdespite this open announcement no job has been provided to any of the families so far. Hon'ble Soniaji and Rahulji were also present on this occasion with the Minister of Railways. When I asked question about it in 000 the House, it was admitted in the reply that announcement had been made but denied to give job by one technical pretext or some other. In the past days, in an railway accident the Minister of Railways has announced to give rupee five lakh to the family of each diseased in West Bengal or in Uttar Pradesh must bears ramifications equally.....*(Interruptions)*. I would like to request to Minister of Railways through the House to provide job to one Member of each family on humanitarian ground.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Deputy Speaker, he has referred me and hon'ble Member is very much right. The announcement to provide rupees of one lakh and a job was made in a public meeting. This is alright

and our officers and officials all were present in that very public meeting. But how can I be held responsible for that when I am not in my incumbency.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that on the 19th of July 2010 in Lakshadweep Islands, in the northern group of Kiltan island some students were protesting in the premises of Government High School Kiltan for appointment of regular teachers. The students were opposing the apathetic attitude towards the students. They were concerned about their future. The Lakshadweep Administration was very apathetic and was not giving much attention to the students. There was firing on the students who were unarmed. The firing was ordered by the Sub-Divisional Officer. I would urge the Government to intervene in the matter and ensure that regular teachers are appointed in the Government High School. I would also request the Government to fix the responsibility against the officer who ordered firing without application of mind on the unarmed students.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (North Mumbai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The people of Mumbai city are under the reign of terror and I would like to draw the attention of the House towards it. Near about 130,00,000 lakh people lie in Mumbai and it is surrounded by the see from three sides. In such a situation two big ships collided with each other just 10 kilometers away from Mumbai port in the city. They were so big ships which have capacity to contain about 1300-1400 container, MSC Chitra and Khalijiya collided and near about 300-400 container fell into sea from one ship. It is still difficult to say as to how much container fell into the sea. It was requested in the newspapers that more that 400 tonne toxic chemicals are spilling over in the sea. Where is it spilling and what kind of these chemicals are, how much toxic they are, what kind of effect they can leave to public life are such points which are supposed to be informed through the government and certainly efforts should be made in this direction. There has been apprehensions among the people from last two days as to which ship is this and whose ship is this. I heard that this ship along with one another ship met with an accident. I would like to know whether it is a mere accident or willingly this is being done. What kind of effects it can leave from environmental pointof view? I am delighted that I am speaking and Minister of Environment, Shri Jairam Rameshji, who is well aware about environment, present here, I would like to request to Shri Jairam Rameshji to make a statement on this issue as to how centre as well as state government can neutralized these toxic contains therefrom in the days to come. What can be done for the safety of the people of Mumbai. Kindly tell some thing about it to us, House as well as to the entire country.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Sir, I would like to tell you that the oil from ship is spilling over in entire coastal areas. Fishermen are catching fishes and they don't know as to which fish contains which toxic contains. Anything can happen with them. We want the government to look into this. The pollution has already been caused but this has also lead to crisis over the food of fishermen. This is breeding season. We want government to oeder for enquiry.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Hon'ble Minister is present here. We request him to reply it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot say anything about this.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I have already given notice to make a *suo motu* statement on the environmental implications of the Bombay oil spill. Depending on the time that you allot, I am prepared to make the statement.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, I had submitted a Resolution in the House during the last session about thousands of children dying of Japanese encephalitis in different parts of the country particularly 34 districts of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Yogi Adityanath also submitted the proposal regarding this and state Minister of Health stated that as much promptly he prepared the reply of the resolution as much he realized the severity of this disease and had assured that he

would himself make a visit but due to various reasons he could not do so. Hon'ble Advaniji also stated that it was a very serious discussion. The Government of India has sent a team in the Chairmanship of Dr. V. M. Katoch. I would like to inform the House that this disease is water-borne because all infections whether they are mosquito borne or water borne. The monsoon has not started as yet. Even today, near about 575 patients are admitted to the medical college of Gorakhpur.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak in brief. Your speech is becoming narrative.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am speaking in brief. Around 137 children have died there and those children who saved become mentally retarded and disabled. They become burden on family for whole of their life due to thisJapanese encephalitis. One more important thing is that other deaths are being caused of Japanese encephalitis but one more acute encephalitis syndrome disease has emerged with these diseases and the causes of this 669 disease of AGS re still unknown. I think there is no medicine for the treatment of this disease. Whether medicine is available is only preventive. The Centre Government have sent 16 lakh vaccines in the month of April there for vaccination of children. I regret to say that the vaccination which was to be started from first May in commissioneries of Gorakhpur, Basti, Fazabad, Devipatan, Azamgarh have yet to see the light of the day and after 1st may it was stated to start next round from 13 May....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Vaccination has not been started. 16 lakh vaccines have been withdrawn. One vaccine costs 18 rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, 74 lakhs doses were demanded but the centre have not supplied the same so far. He is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Let me put my point, Darasinghji will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*. Let me speak out first and then you can reply Kushal Tiwariji. The price of the vaccine is Rs. 18 and the Central Government have sent 16 lakh vaccine free of cost which were to be administered to 76 lakh children. ...*(Interruptions)* today the State government there playing with the lives of the children. The way doctors. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. Please be seated. Dharmendra Yadavji may speak.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am not saying anything objectionable. I want the Minister of Health. ...*(Interruptions)*.. this vaccine is priced at Rs. 18 and the Central Government provided all vaccines free. But there has been not vaccination there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Jagdambika Ji, now you conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Today, in Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever you are saying is not being recorded. Be seated.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This not a new tradition. Opportunity is given to put your talks in brief not for an hour-long speech.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you. Millions of youth of the country feel proud to be Indian. Indian democracy is the largest in the world. But I want to express the travesty of this democracy. I want to attract the attention of the House to millions of youth who made many sacrifices in the freedom movement. Like Martyr Lal Padamdar many people..... .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak in brief.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Deputy Speaker Ji, it is necessary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it is necessary, please speak in brief. All Members speech is also necessary.

SHRI DARMENDRA YADAV: The youth braved the bullets in the freedom struggle. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have to listen to what I want to say that after independence a system in country came in the existence. ...*(Interruptions)*

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*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, speak in brief, don't repeat happenings of yore. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: At the time of formation of the system to replace the old one, student's unions were formed in every university and the students of the unions made countless sacrifices and contributed a lot for nation building and we feeling proud on this glorious democracy.

May youths started their public life through the students unions in order to enter later into this temple of democracy. I can confidently claim that even today in both the Houses of Parliament as also in the Houses constituted hitherto fare have witnessed the valuable contribution made to it by those members who had their origins in the students' unions and emanated from4hem to make their way to these Houses. We can not deny. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak in brief.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Deputy Speaker, Sir, as of today, it is fact that there are a lot of youth but fact is that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, speak in brief; it cannot go on for so long.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have to listen to. It is fact that youth from political background are not being able to make their way to this House. I appeal to you that people from ruling party are concerned about the youth. I would like to ask the government, if there is any forum through which the youth from poor farmers' families and exploited families can serve. So, I want to say something to the government that this is not happening in AMU...., Jamia Milia, Islamia, BHU, Allahabad etc. universities. ...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, your speech not going to the record, Chaudhary Lal Singh Ji, you speak.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir, you provided me an opportunity to speak. I express my thanks for the same. I now like to say that urgent matter never means to read out a story. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak, please, do not tell a story.

*Not recorded.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I would like to speak about the matter of Laddakh. As you know that thousands of people are missing in the tragedy that struck in Laddakh and situation is very bad there. We do not know about their whereabouts and also do not know whether they are alive or dead. We had never thought that such a heavy downpour could lash out thedead desert like Laddakh. Deserts do not have downpours, if at all there is rain, it is very less. But it the cloud burst out in such a manner. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak. What you want from the government.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you listen I will say something. I want to say to the government through you that the government has announced Rs. 1 lakh compensation to every deceased person, there have been such incidents in which the whole families have perished. Here, Rs. one lakh does not matter but what matters is, how to rehabilitate them and how to develop infrastructure "there. I want to say that if all these things are done in Laddakh, it will be reconstructed because the whole area is devastated. Whole country is in grief. I want to say that the government should help more and more to sort out the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The names of Shri Madan Lal Sharma, Dr. Raj an Sushant and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal be associated with the matter raised by Chaudhary Lal Singh.

13.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Sixteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI in the Chair]

RESCHEDULING OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE-*Contd.*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN

KUMAR BANSAL): Before we begin with any item on the List of Business I have to make one request. As per the List of Business, Discussion under Rule 193 on Bhopal Gas Tragedy was to begin at 2 p.m. In the morning there were discussions amongst various Leaders of different Parties and accordingly I wish to make this submission to you that at this time, leaving the List as such, you may kindly first take this item on the List of Business, that is the reply by the hon. Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports to the debate that took place yesterday. After that we may take up the discussion on the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill. Thereafter, we may take this up for discussion. The Short Duration Discussion on Bhopal Gas Tragedy may be taken up tomorrow morning

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, we have no objection to it, after Bhopal Gas Tragedy, reply of CWG and Industrial Dispute Act is taken, whole seriousness of the matter gets eroded. This is very painful matter. Tomorrow we would like that whatever Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said today should be accepted but tomorrow discussion on Bhopal Gas Tragedy just after question hour be started so that discussion could be completed by the evening and reply received.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, whatever I said is on behalf of all honourable Members. Only one thing you should do, I think if you say here, would be better.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes, please tell me.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Yesterday, I came to know that perhaps there is a Calling Attention at twelve o' clock, that should be taken up day after tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Tomorrow's Calling Attention motion may come day after tomorrow. Bhopal Gas Tragedy matter can be taken up just after question hour so that reply can come after discussion upto evening.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: After that we can take up legislative business. Four hours for that purpose should be fixed.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Let her reply come and after that we will take up legislative business.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Upto four o' clock it should be concluded and after that we should take up legislative business; it will be completed from 12 P.M. to 4 P.M. and it will complete its for full 4 hour. It will be better if we take up any legislative business at 4 P.M. onwards.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I accept this new arrangement because discussion will be started tomorrow at 12.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Sir, I agree to it.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is due to common consensus but not from our side.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am asking to the Chair.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. As the House has agreed, the Bhopal Gas Tragedy will be taken up tomorrow after the Question Hour.

14.18 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters under Rule 377 may be laid on the Table of the House. Those hon. Members who want to lay their matters may be permitted to lay but they should send the slips at the Table within 20 minutes, as per the past practice.

(i) Need to regularize the services of "Trading Staff working in Khadi Bhawans and extend rebate on Khadi products being sold through retail outlets of KVIC

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Khadi Bhawans at Delhi (2 nos) Calcutta, Bangalore, Goa, Cochin and other places sell Khadi products and its has earned a name for quality swadeshi products as a mark of simple life and also to encourage village industries. Besides, using Khadi products is a national symbol. The Central Government through Khadi and Village Industries

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Commission (KVIC) encouraged to buy Khadi products through their retail outlets and rebate on Khadi products had been offered for 110 days in a year during the past years. But now, it has been reported that the rebate has been stopped and the retail outlets have been negledted.

The Khadi Bhawans which are the retail sale outlets have not been renovated for years. The sale of junk Khadi products was taking place during festive seasons and rebate was an attraction for this. Now that sale through this retail outlets will come down drastically and the income will also fall down.

There are 300 employees working as "Trading staff in the Khadi Bhawans and 3000 'Regular Staff who enjoy more benefits. Altogether, it seems that the Government is discouraging the sale of Khadi products through Khadi Bhawans by not regularizing the trading staff and by not renovating the Khadi Bhawans.

The KVIC which comes under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, has to be revitalized by adopting suitable methods for the procurement and sale of quality Khadi products and the Khadi Bhawans have to be renovated to promote the sale of products. Government has to consider giving rebate for Khadi products for encouraging more people to buy Khadi. The Trading Staff have also to be encouraged by regularizing their job.

(ii) Need to take adequate security measures to check the presence of Somalian pirates near Minicoy islands in Arabian sea

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the kind attention of Government towards the presence of Somalian pirates in the Arabian Sea. Minicoy island of Lakshadweep is hardly 53 nautical miles from Maldives. It is an international boundary and strategically very crucial for our country.

On 3 May 2010, 3 Somalian nationals in a boat were caught in Minicoy Island by Lakshadweep Local Police on alarm raised by the locals and after information was passed to the Lakshadweep Police, 8 more Somalian Nationals in a mother vessel were caught by the Indian Coast Guard about 100 Nautical miles away from the coast of Kavaratti. The people in this far flung island are terrified. I Request the Government to take stern action to check any untoward incident in the form of terrorism or sea piracy.

(iii) Need to ensure release of adequate water from Left Wing Channel of Neyyar Dam to Tamil Nadu as per the agreement signed between the-Kerala and Tamil Nadu

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): The construction of Neyyar Dam and its Right and Left Wing Channels were started during the First Five Year Plan period. Under the Plan, Kerala and Tamil Nadu is to receive two-third and one-third of the water respectively from Neyyar Dam. This project is aimed at to provide adequate water to the farmers of 13 revenue villages in Vilavancode Taluk of Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu for their agricultural activities to the tune of 4,048-50 hectares of land. Besides, the project facilitates the farmers to the tail end of its catchment area in Tirunelveli district. This project is fully funded by the Union Government.

However, since 2004, Kerala Government has refused to release water from the Left Wing Channel. With the result, the farmers in the above region are facing lot of difficulties and their livelihood is in jeopardy. Besides, large areas of agricultural land have become uncultivable and infertile. The State Government of Tamil Nadu had taken up the matter several times with their counterpart in Kerala but so far Kerala Government has failed to release water to the farmers in Tamil Nadu who are splely dependent on Left Wing Channel.

Keeping in view the above, I urge upon the Union Government to direct the Kerala Government to release adequate water from Neyyar Dam's Left Wing Channel to Tamil Nadu as per the agreement entered into between the two States.

(iv) Need to take steps to check the spread of Dengue, Malaria and Swine Flu in Maharashtra and other parts of the country

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Despite making all out efforts; there have been instances of breeding of Aedes Mosquitoes at many places in the country. There has been apprehension of this mosquito-borne dengue disease as turning into epidemic. Parallel to it, Malaria has also broken out in an alarming way. Recently, a large number of malaria patients have been admitted to the hospitals at several places including Maharashtra. Though Government is taking preventive measures for them, still there is need to launch an

awareness campaign expeditiously to prevent such diseases. Newspapers, magazines and news have reported that there have been instances with regard to breeding of Aedes Mosquitoes in several sports centres in Delhi and effect of spread of Dengue could be seen in various states. I urge upon the Government to streamline the medical system and arrangements be made to provide medical services to the patients by opening separate medical centres in hospitals at important places. There has beenincrease in the number of affected persons of such diseases in villages and towns and these people need to be specifically taken care of. Similarly, effect of Swine Flu is also spreading. I request you to take necessary measures to curb the menace.

(v) Need to provide financial assistance for smooth functioning of Nehru Trophy Boat Race, a tourism event conducted annually at Alappuzha, Kerala

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Nehru Trophy Boat Race (NTBR), is a globally known unique tourism event, conducted annually at Alappuzha, Kerala. This boat race is known as the greatest water sport in the world and branded in the name of our beloved first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is known as 'Kuttanad's Olympics on Water'. This year Kerala is celebrating the 58th year of Nehru Trophy Boat Race. It is the 58th year of this marvellous event and India's most eminent dignitaries have participated in different years. This prestigious function is watched all over the world and hundreds of foreign tourists and lots of VVIP's are participating in this function every year. It will be very difficult to set up pavilions and other arrangement temporarily every year including security arrangements. Also, it is very difficult to conduct this mega event without the financial support of the Government. Kerala Government has sanctioned an amount which is insufficient to meet the requirements. In this context the Government should take it as a national event and originate an annual grant of Rs. 25 lakhs from the Tourism Ministry for the functioning of this globally known tourism event in th,e name of our former Prime Minister Panditji and also promptly make a decision to built up a permanent pavilion with world class facilities for Nehru Trophy Boat Race.

(vi) Need to protect the interest of rubber growers by maintaining the import duty of natural Rubber at 20 percent

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): The interest of rubber growers in the country needs to be protected by maintaining the import duty of natural rubber at 20 per cent. Tyre Manufacturers Associations has filed a petition in the Court, seeking Government's intervention to reduce import duty of natural rubber from 20% and to envisage import of 2.00 lakh tonnes natural rubber with zero percent import duty. This will lead to collapse in the prices of natural rubber and will affect the economy of Kerala besides leading to farmers' suicides.

Prices of natural rubber will be always high in monsoon, as this season is difficult to extract latex. But this condition will be over in few days with the increased supply of latex.

Therefore, I request the Government to sustain the present rate of import duty at 20 per cent.

(vii) Need to enhance the salary of Documentary Compilers and Stringers working in Doordarshan and other private TV channels and extend the benefits of pension and insurance cover to them

[Translation]

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO (DHULE): Madam, Doordarshan and other Private Television channels are a very effective medium. They are doing an important job to percolate down every moment incident to the people all over the country. Role of stringers and Documentary films is very important in this process. Job of stringers is full of challenges.

Madam, the job of Documentary filmmakers and stringers in Doordarshan and other Private channels is temporary. It has been reported o that their honorarium for local and outside coverage is Rs. 500/-and Rs. 1500/ -respectively. There has been a limit of Rs. two lakh per annum.

Hon'ble Madam, our young generation is engaged in this field competitively and dedicatedly. Some Journalists and my Documentary filmmaker friends met me and they told me that they have to keep abreast of historical annals, to maintain current affairs and futuristic identity to undertake this job.

Madam, through you, I would like to make the following request to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:

1. These stringers and Documentary filmmakers should be given a permanent job so that they may get stability and the level of their work could be improved. The honorarium given to them should at least be doubled and their 2 lakh limit should be increased to 5 lakhs.

2. Stringers are important components of solving society's problems. They risk their lives and cover every incident/untoward incident at the spot. Therefore, these stringers should be given permanent jobs and they should also be provided salary, pension and insurance cover. I put forth this need of hour before all of you.

(viii) Need to set up Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the district level to monitor the programmes of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and include local MPs as the Member of Committees for the welfare of STs.

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): The Government has decided to constitute a committee in order to expand voluntary works for upliftment and development of Scheduled Tribes and to implement programmes expeditiously and to make them transparent. It is a matter of great happiness but in my view if a vigilance and monitoring committee is constituted at district level on the lines of Ministry of Rural Development, it will prove to be effective because at present, only Departmental Government officials and representatives of Non-Governmental organizations have been included in the committee. Due to non-inclusion of people's representatives in the committee, common people could not get information about programmes related to the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes. As a result thereof, tribals have not been able to fully utilize such programmes.

Therefore, I request to the hon'ble Minister for Tribal Affairs that Vigilance and Monitoring committee should be constituted in every district on the lines of Ministry of Rural Development or people's representatives should be included in the state level committee.

(ix) Need to set up a premier medical institute at par with AIIMS in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Gujarat and in particular Ahmedabad had phenomenal growth in all the sectors. Since Ahmedabad is given the status of megacity, the area and population of the city has gone up.

Ahmedabad has become the medical hub in the country, a premier medical institute like AIIMS is urgently needed there.

At present this sort of institutes are existing in Delhi and Chandigarh in northern India, while the entire western Indian has not been given such premier medical institute funded by Central Government.

Hence, I make the demand to establish an AIIMS like Medical Institute with teaching affiliation in Ahmedabad.

(x) Need for installation of free of cost power line to tube wells of the small and marginal farmers in Bundelkhand region and other parts of the country through Centrally Sponsored Schemes

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): India is agriculture dominated country but the condition of farmers in the country has become very pathetic. In several states, farmers are compelled to commit suicide due to continuous draught, deficient rain, damage to their crops and lack of irrigation. In addition to this, the country is facing problem of price rise due to lack of supply of foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables etc. as per their demand. As a large part of UP, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar etc. is deprived of irrigation. Bundelkhand region of UP depends on monsoon for agriculture. Most parts of Bundelkhand are deprived of irrigation. They lack Government big tubewells. Small private irrigation tubewells are successful in this area but small marginal farmers are incapable to bear the expenses of getting their tubewells energized.

If free of cost power supply line is provided to the private tubewells of farmers, the farmers belonging to

Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahova, Hamirpur, Jhansi districts of Bundelkhand region can get rid of starvation and would not be compelled to commit suicide.

Therefore, through you, I urge upon the Government to stretch a power supply line to down tubewells of small and marginal farmers free of cost in all the un-irrigated areas of the country including Bundelkhand region of UP under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for energizing the private tubewells.

(xi) Need for gauge conversion of railway line between Sitapur and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): There is a 90 km. meter gauge line between Sitapur and Lucknow. People there have been demanding for a long time that the said railway line be converted into broad gauge line. But the said railway line has not been converted into broad gauge line till date and resentment is brewing among the people due to this there. If a broad gauge line is laid between Sitapur and Lucknow, movement of express/mail trains will start in Sitapur and passengers will be able to save time and money if the express train plying between Lucknow and Delhi via Shahjahanpur, runs through Sitapur.

Therefore, in this situation, I request to the Union Government to take necessary steps to convert expeditiously meter gauge line into broad gaugeline between Sitapur to Lucknow so as to remove the hardships of people there.

(xii) Need to construct roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Gopalganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI PURNMASI RAM (Gopalganj): There are several major roads in my parliamentary constituency Gopalganj, which need to be constructed on priority basis under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Among these major roads, there is REO road leading to UP border from Mushhari Bazar to Ahiyapur, Baritha village and a road leading to Madhya Pradesh border from Pakdi Baritha via Deurwa Pakhopal village. Construction of these roads will pave the way for all-round and accelerated development of Gopalganj.

Therefore, through you, I would like to urge upon the Minister of Rural Development to construct both the above roads on priority basis under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

(xiii) Need to set up a National Athletics Academy in Palakkad, Kerala

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): alakkad has become a nursery for Indian athletics in recent years. This area is home to plenty of talented teenagers who have made remarkable achievements in national school meet and other important national' level competitions. Some schools from this area are producing best athletes. However, the problem is that Palakkad is a comparatively backward district. Most of these budding talents belong to poor families. These families are not in a position to support their talented children and to provide them expensive coaching. Due to the economic backwardness of the area there is no sports infrastructure and facilities for proper training. Even the city is lacking a 400 metre track of good quality. If the Government of India and Sports Ministry take steps to set up an Athletics Academy of national Standards it will be helpful in nurturing good athletes. Unless scientific training is provided, these talents will be wasted. So I urge upon the Government of India to set up a National Athletics Academy in Palakkad which is having great potential in athletics.

(xiv) Need to accord approval to the proposal of Marathwada Agricultural University for setting up a Mega Food Park in Parbhani district, Maharashtra

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I would like to draw the attention of Government to provide early sanction/grant for the establishment or Mega Food Park in Marathwada region, particularly in my Constituency i.e. Parbhani district. This proposal has been submitted by Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani and pending with Ministry of Food Processing Industries since long time. There is an urgent need for the establishment of Mega Food Park in Marathwada region for the benefit of small and Marginal Farmers. Many agricultural produce i.e. fruits and vegetables are wasted due to lack of preservation, processing and infrastructure facilities. There is scope for many fruits and vegetables to be exported. The perspective potential to prevent losses and wastage of food material coupled with provision of large scale employment to the people of Marathwada region will

lead to the economic development of the Marathwada region. I request the Central Government to accord early sanction to the proposal of Mega Food project submitted by the Marathwada Agricultural University by providing all necessary assistance for tackling the prqblem of wastage of agricultural produce in the Marathwada region.

14.19 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193—*Contd.*

Re: Situation arising out of delay in preparation for Commonwealth Games, 2010-*Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House may now take up the next business that is reply by the hon. Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M. S. GILL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, yesterday we discussed about Commonwealth games for about four hours.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Thank you because you are speaking in Indian language whereas you are well versed in foreign language as well.

DR. M.S. GILL: I speak in Hindi only. I don't know English. Leave alone English, I will only speak in Hindi and there will be Punjabi in between. ...*(Interruption)* as India is a mixture of so many things and we are a part of it.....*(Interruptions)*. I know a little bit of that, and I will try to speak.

Sir, I thoroughly enjoyed the four hour-long discussions yesterday, I am quite aware of Parliamentary system and political and democratic process. There has been conflict of ideas. In my view, this is a good sign for India. If it goes beyond limit sometimes, then I .. ...this holy Mahapanchayat.

[English]

It is a place for India to talk in.

[Translation]

If you have thecourage to speak and patience to listen, then, I value it a lot. I am very happy about yesterday's discussion because everyone expressed his/her views and listened to other's views point. I have noted down everything in my mind because I am not only the Minister of Sports, I have been connected with sports all my life. I have played all the sports for six years in my Mussorie School. I also tried my hand at boxing, and I was always beaten up in that. I have not been able to register a win there. That was also necessary, because the man, who is able to stand after a beating, is capable of moving ahead. That's why I have taken some beating. Commonwealth Games are being discussed and everyone is concerned about that as this is a very big extravaganza. After 30 years of Asian" Games, 1982, sports are being hosted at a large level. Therefore, it is natural to be concerned about that. When these games were allotted in the year 2003, you were in power. It was expectedj;hat you will host the games and perhaps you would have done that. But the almighty and the people have some other ideas, and now we are sitting here. Everyone is concerned about the games because the country's pride is at stake. Sports belong to everyone but actually they belong to the country.

Sir, Mr. Ajnala is an MP from Taran Taran and he is my friend. Whatever he has said, I have also been saying that. I am telling you the meaning of what he has said in Punjabi. He has said that games are roundthe corner, and our preparations are far from over. This is our condition. Within 35 days, thousands of people will sit and arriving at Delhi Airport. Around 12-14 thousands people have to arrive including athletes, higher officials and managers and we are certainly concerned.

Sir, point is that why games have been taken. The games should be held or not. Yesterday also some hon. Members discussed this. Nobody asked for my views. I have kept to myself. Whenever the time warrants, I will speak up. Today, I don't want to say anything on that. Such questions are no more relevant for the country now.

Sir, these decisions should have taken in the year 2003, but now we should only think about the preparations, pride and dignity of the country. I was entrusted this responsibility on 6th April 2008 and I took over my charge earnestly and you can see my record in

T.V., newspapers. I said that I have accepted the ckarge and it is my responsibility as questions were raised on that too, and I said to myself that if I have accepted my responsibility, then constitutionally it is my duty to complete the preparations as early as possible and I will do everything possible to welcome the people coming from across the world and for making them happy and for successful hosting of games and I wish that we win a lot of medals. Frankly speaking, I have been trying this for the last two years. I have been following the matter since then.

Sir, the concerns expressed about hosting the games are genuine and it should be pondered over that today where we are in such a situation in which we are thinking why so many years have been wasted and what could not have been done in these years. I also think upon on these lines. Today, we have such builders in India, who can construct better stadiums in a very short time. Dubai based company GMR is engaged in the construction of sports stadium in the country. You all know that we have such builders in the country who can construct four times bigger stadium in a year if payment is made in cash and they are engaged in construction of many buildings in the country. It could be a point but now all these are things of the past. There is no use in thinking and debating about them now.

Sir, I would like to say that when I used to sit there, then once I told my brethren that I belong to Amritsar and God has given us a mind through which we can ihink about everything. Whatever happened has happened-right or wrong. One has to live here.

Sir, second point is that, whatever discussion has taken place here and whatever questions are arising here, we need to understand one thing completely. There has been discussion about 1982 Games. I did not come here to watch the games. I followed them from Punjab itself, which is far away. At that time, position was very clear. There was hon'ble Rajiv Ji's command at highest level and at that time senior, well regarded Sardar Buta Singh was also there. There were 25-30 officers selected by them.

[English]

With a single unit of command, control and authority those Games were put through. That is my reading of the situation. People still talk about that. It was a very effective construct but in case of these Games we have to go from what the Commonwealth Games Federation has put on us on 13th of November, 2003 at Montego Bay, Jamaica, signed by the Government of India, signed by the Government of Delhi, signed by then Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and signed by the Indian Olympic Association. I would like to tell you about that agreement in brief:

> "The Government of India has to create the infrastructure, pay for all the major things, pay for all the major things, get them build and to provide all the funds as required, minimize tax on materials brought in inside on import of equipment and meet all the deficit whatever be them, whatever level at the end of the Games. This is solemnly signed. There is a sovereign guarantee there. Profits, if any...."

[Translation]

If it happens, although, it has never happened in any part of the world, from Athens to Beijing because I know that and London is also going to host the games in future. We will see why there has been no profit in the sports. I know some, of the sports and I went to Mexico in 1968 Olympics.

[English]

I took the Indian team in some appointment after that.

[Translation]

I took backward step as I thought that I have to do wrong things in sports or I should properly concentrate on civil services, which I was doing. My interest has been there all the time. I keep a watch on record time of each sport. It has been written that

[English]

profit, if any, is to be shared. Indian Olympic Association or Commonwealth Games Foundation.

[Translation]

will divide, we will not get a single penny. It is a very interesting thing, but this is the provision. What has been said to Indian Olympic Association is written here in clauses.

[English]

"To establish an organizing committee. IOA will make an organizing committee to work with it and be responsible for organizing and staging the Games" What is going to happen for 15 days?

[Translation]

All the arrangements, responsibility, authority are in the hands of organizing committee. Nobody should have any doubt about this, it is all written.

Organizing committee consisting of 484 members was registered on 10 February, 2005.

[English]

As proposed by the Indian Olympic Association

[Translation]

Recently, the number has been reduced to 454 due to some reasons.

[English]

still, it is 454. There are 25 committees with about 1600 staff. This is the Fundamental structure.

[Translation]

I will elaborate upon that later on but this is the broad picture.

The Government of India will certainly build the stadiums.

[English]

I will explain all the major ones and as to what has been done. The organizing committee will conduct the actual Games.

[Translation]

We have to give them 1620 crores of rupees. We have also given some amount for off site, which I call temporarily fittings in simple English language but they call it off site so that no one could be able to understand it. The city of Delhi has to brush itself up and all this is to be done by the Delhi administration whether it is Lieutenant Governor or any other authority above there. They are doing on their parts whatever they understood or thought about it.

[English]

This is the division. In other words, there is a three-way discussion.

[Translation]

It was asked many times.

[English]

Unlike 1982, a single point of powerful total authority.

[Translation]

The design has not come up. There might have been some compulsion.

[English]

But that is where we are on 10th August, 2010. That is where I found myself when I accepted this job. Therefore, the Government of India is basically a backup to these Games.

[Translation]

I tell you the names of the stadia which have been constructed. The games are going to be held in the coming days. We have to make arrangements for boarding and travelling of 12-14 thousand odd persons. Their travelling expenses are also a part of agreement wherein it is stated that we are going to spend such and such amount of money for this purpose. Discussion has been held on this issue time and again. There is no need to mention about the figures. But all the figures given by Shri Jaipal Ji are authenticated.

[English]

These are the Government of India figures absolutely authenticated. So, I hope, we can accept them.

[Translation]

Besides that the Government has to bear the travelling expenses for the 12 thousand athletes coming from various countries including Falkland, Which has quite a

stature in the commonwealth Saint Helena, which is a four mile island whre Napoleon was kept in prison till his death and New Zealand. The Government has to make all arrangements in this regard including their travel, transportation, flights. All this arrangement has to come from this regard.

[English]

This is totally different from the past.

[Translation]

We have 13 major stadia. The entire work is to be done by CPWD through sports Authority of India and the funds are to be provided by the Ministry of Sports. CPWD has to construct 3 major stadia. What are the names of these stadia?

[English]

Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium is the biggest of all. In that Stadium, there are three stadiums.

[Translation]

It has facilities for conducting various sports including weight-lifting. Commission shooting range and Lal Malls is also there in Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. Gymnastics, complex wrestling and cycling velodrome are there in Indira Gandhi Stadium. Swimming pool is in Talkatora Stadium. Athletics and weight lifting are also there in Jawahawrlal Nehru Stadium. These nine stadia are to be the venue of mega events. Out of total 13, there are more 4 remaining stadia. Kagarpur in Gurgaon along with CRPF at is known for Bigbore shooting range and R. K. Khanna Stadium for Lawn Tennis. The Chairman of Lawn Tennis Association is present in the House . We have given him money for the construction of infrastructure. University of Delhi has constructed infrastructure for rugby ground. We have given approximately Rs. 300 crore to the University of Delhi for this purpose. Last of them, Jamia Milia Islamia has made arrangements for imparting the training of table tennis and rugby. These are our 13 stadia.

I would like to say with responsibility that delay has been caused to the construction of infrastructure. But, I have table in this regard and will provide it to you. I would like to share maximum information with the House. If the question hour has not taken place in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha during the last two weeks. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): The Members of all parties in the House have raised one question: why such a huge money has been spent on repairing of Nehru Stadium and other stadia. All the hon. Member have raised this question. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sharad Yadav, let the hon. Minister speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. M. S. GILL: Sir, through you, I would like to request my hon. friend and leader that I will reply to all your questions. Do not disturb me otherwise I will not be in a position to give details in this regard. You can ask questions when I take my seat. I will try to tell more things in this regard. It is my request to you. I will reply to your question. ...*(Interruptions)* We have a long time.

Sir, I have got the dates with me on which the construction work was started. There are three famous stadia. I took the charge on 6 April, 2008. So far as shooting, swimming and cycling velodrome are concerned, discussion was going on between athletes and the Managers. They were saying among themselves about doing this and that. International Committee says something else and the other says something different. Approximately all stadia were built during 2008 and 2009. I have got the details with me regarding the time taken in the construction of the infrastructures. Cycling velodrome has been constructed in 17 months and other infrastructure has been constructed in 18 months. Construction of these infrastructure was started during 2007. Actually, these infrastructures have been constructed in two years or two years and three months.

[English]

I invite everybody to go to the ministry's website. I keep on loading on it every letter we write or whatever we do.

[Translation]

Please go through it and think over it. These stadia have been constructed. Earlier, there was a torrential rain. Discussion was held in this regard in the House. My friends from Media are present in the House. There are

hundred channels of television. There is so much competetion among them, that I can understand their compulsions. Perhaps, they will understand my compulsion also. They do it with TRP in mind. It is right that there are flaws in the construction. When you construct your house, your wife keeps on finding fault with the construction and keeps on for six months scholding her husband too as to what he had supervised what he had got built. This switch is out of order, that switch is not functioning. I am saying openly. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* When you speak, I do not interrupt anybody.

[English]

I also know this tactic-put off a man. Why do it? But if you wish to, you are sovereign.

[Translation]

All these stadia are magnificent by built. You will see in the coming days when you go to view the games. I have to take the Members of Parliament to those stadiums within a week ten days so. Because, we don't want to concel anything in this regard. I am neither an engineer nor an architect. All the designs were prepared six years back, they all are modern designs. International Architects are engaged in this work. Foreigners are also engaged in the construction and the roofing work. When you see the roof of the Nehru Stadium and other stadiums meant for swimming, you will admit that I am saying the right thing. CPWD has learned some technical work in this regard. Such work has not been done earlier. Commonwealth games is not a mega event. Games are organized in Melbourne. They people save money by making temporary arrangements. Here in India we have constructed lavishly in terms of size, design and everything. We have constructed magnificent infrastructure. All these structures are complete. An executive engineer of CPWD will sit in each structure from today itself to the next two months to check where the water leaks seeps through and thereafter necessary repairing work would be undertaken. I am telling you that there is nothing serious in it. Debris and soil is lying at these infrastructures. But, the workers are engaged in carrying the debris and it would be carried witty a week. Lawns are being prepared. Saplings are being planted. There would no such anxiety on this score.

Mr. friend Kirti Ji is a player. He is a great cricketer. I am also a cricketer. But, now I am not paying attention to it because I have to pay attention to other games. Shri Sidhu is not present in the House. I would have taken him along with me to the stadium and told him that 17 test matches, 5-7 test competitions had been played there. We have to see three whether the track is in good condition, whether race can be conducted on it. Whether there is any technical mistake in it or not. The athletes know about it. Entire work has been done.

[English]

Every national newspaper carried the results of those.

[Translation]

I have visited the site and found that swimming pool has not been tiled. I am not a champion but I can swim. There is a drain inside of the pool to discharge the water from it. There is a cover of nine inches or one foot on the drain. The cover has titled a little bit. If it is tilted sky has not fallen. There must be balance in writing something. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Please just let me do my own. Please just let me do my own. Please do not do that. ...*(Interruptions)* I am getting the courtesy of greater listeners. ...*(Interruptions)* Swimming competition has been held there. Our boys, who are champions participated in it there. Other events have also been held, I assure that everything would be ok after one month.

A question has been raised as to what would have our athletes done had the practiced there right from today. Pardon me, those who had come for athletes here, told us that they had, to go to Shalaser, Himachal Pradesh as early as possible. My friends are sitting there. We have succeeded in setting up a high altitude Centre there, we will extent that. That is now at the altitude of 9000 feet. I go there to visit it. They have gone there as the climate of Delhi is not suitable. Athletes want to practice there. They will be there by the end of August and practice there for a month. It was not such a serious matter. I have told you about stadiums. There are 15

training avenues which have been completed by the ministry of sports and remaining 13 avenues are to be completed by DDA. They have promised to complete them in the month of August. I am being very straight forward. It will take 10 to 15 days more but they have promised to complete this by the month of August. Delhi Government has completed 3 training avenues but Shivaji hockey stadium is yet to be completed. They are promising to complete it and are putting all out efforts for its completion. These are the facts about stadia.

I would like to put the real issue before you and that is that stadia have been completed. The games villages is to be completed by DDA and Delhi Government. They have also erected all the 34 towers and furnishing is going on. As you know that all there are to be allotted to business man. All everybody is keen to complete them as they will also get a chance to live in them and after wards there flats will be allotted to business men so they are waiting for them eagerly.

One more ifem is related to Barapulla about which I would like to make a mention and I feel I should do so. Like I said earlier too that I have heard the names of Heer-Ranjha is the romantic stories of Punjab and there were Sashi-Punnu too who used to line on banks of Chinab river. They used to line on the opposite banks of the river. The girl used to came to meet the boy by crossing the river with the help of a pitcher as she was brave. Boys are all like us. ...*(Interruptions)* The boy used to as the girl to cross the river to meet him. This is true story of Punjab. One day some one gave her a pitcher which was not well formed. Even today there has been a storm in Chinab river and Pakistan has been hit by it. I am pained as there has been a lot of loss..... She drowned there and both died then and there. I have never seen athletes there. I am also a sport person I am not a favour of holding the games so close to the Yamuna but it is going to happen. Their decisions were taken in the past and I don't know anything about them. Nehru stadium is 15 Km away from there and they are to be taken there. When I joined the Ministry on 6th April, there was no idea as to how to take then there. Numerous ideas were floating about-as to what should be done. Whether they should be taken via the road under the Nizamuddin bridge or not. You must have read about it all. I need these reports too. I was an MP at that time. I sent some letter to them and gave them my opinion. I called entire sports administration of Delhi Government on 7th including all officers and engineers and asked them to give me complete briefing with available options. They suggested three option and I asked them about the least impossible and least damaging option available with them.

[English]

I put in that way.

[Translation]

We have to do something otherwise 12 thousand people would be there in the stadium and we could be here. The meeting of group of ministers was held on 9th under the Chairmanship of Sh. Arjun Singh. I and the other people who were present there know whatever 9 died there. Shri Jaipal Ji who was member at that time was also present there. On that day I paved way for the decision and internationally told Sh. Tejender Khanna to start putting the bricks from tomorrow in Punjabi.

[English]

start putting the bricks; there is no time left. All that has happened, you are aware of and the Delhi Government has also said that it would take us into September to complete it. I am clear that the Delhi Government, and every engineer, every contractor, even international, will do everything because we have got to have that ready.

[Translation]

There was only this much of construction.I have already told you about the responsibilities duties and powers organizing committee. A lot of discussion has been held about corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Heer-Ranjha is not the main point here, it is corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M.S. GILL: I am coming to that point only. Heer-Ranjha may not be everything for you but it means a lot for me. ...*(Interruptions)* Just after a month of my assuming office in 2008, I came across to a question, there was a case in Delhi High Court. RTI has proved very effective in this country and we allacknowledge it. Its impact is being felt is polity public life and every things else is India. IT will go from strength to strength in whole country.

[English]

I am not talking of party or anyone. A case comes before Delhi High Court. Some people sought information through RTI about organizing committee and Indian Olympic Associates and organizing committee objected that they are a registered society hence it is not applicable on them. The matter comes to as about filing an affidavit. I called a meeting of officers and asked them to write in details that RTI must be admitted. People of under have got this power from Parliament to ask about anything and they have a right to do so. The High Court gave a my good judgment. We imposed it on Indian Olympic Association, on the organizing committee and logically I sought to impose it on all Indian federations. I exhort everybody to sue it and clear their doubts. People should use RTI you must. They are entitled to a reply. After that the final decision has to be taken by the court. My view is very clear full public scrutiny ensures public confidence.

[Translation]

I am of this opinion. I was in Punjab 35 years ago in another level and was working with the Chief Minister. A matter came up there and all the employees of the Secretariat took a stand. The Government was in a fix. I gave a slogan and a formula that let the people know: let the people judge. This is my formula of 40 years as an officer.

[English]

let the people know, let the people judge.

[Translation]

and all the truth came out. The very next day they came and said that we are harassing them. I asked them to present their side and after the strike was called off.

[English]

So I am for it. RTI is there and we have supported it.

[Translation]

I have prepared a list about the complaints received during the last one land half year and have clearly instructed my officers to sent them and persue them and ensure that these are disposed off suitably by the concerned authorities. It should be done or else I will look into the matter. It is happening this way only. You must have read that some people have been removed and some have been suspended in the last couple of days got this done because we believe in it. This is my view and it is not going to change. I do not know any other method. We submitted papers along back is the year 2008 for concurrent audit by CAG simultaneously. I would like to say that we will pursue every and we will accept the responsibility.

[English]

There is no question of trying to hide it.

[Translation]

I as well as my ministry will not hide anything. We will take up every matter and pursue it properly. I invite the Hon. Members to raise any matter they want to.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The hon. Minister has spoken at length about RTI being a useful weapon but the biggest is Parliament itself. I would like to put only on question to him being a minister of Government of India. He must be aware that the media of the country is abuzz with the reports of function held in Britain and the letter produced by some of the members of organisation committee. Britain our High Commissioner in as well as our Minister of External Affairs leave called it inappropriate is a clear cut care. What kind of action the hon. Minster propose to take in this regard? I would like to ask only this.

DR. M. S. GILL: Please have patience and listens to me with patience. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister finish his speech! You can ask you queries later.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let him reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised the point. Certainly, he will reply to that. Have Patience.

DR. M. S. GILL: I would like to say something about the point that was raised here when we received a letter from the Deputy High Commissioner that such a matter has come up my ministry wrote to the Enforcement Directorate. All these things like recent dismissal of an employee of the Organisation Committee began from there only. I also took up the matter which came up in Trivandrum. I always through the sports section of News papers at 6 am every morning. I made calls to all officer form the under secretary to the highest level and we all got busy in pressing this matter. We have removed call those people who their involved in this matter.

I am ready to furnish the complete details about it. Sharad Ji, we are as much concerned about it as you are and further I want to say that the issue is not yet over.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You are right but what kind of action is being taken? It is in your hand. This is the matter of your own Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

DR. M.S. GILL: If you sit only than I will reply of all the issue raised ...(*Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Allow him to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, the hon. Member has raised some queries, the hon. Minister should reply to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M.S. GILL: I will reply to them if they have the courage to sit and listen.

[Translation]

Sharad Ji has said, Sayed Shahnawaj Ji has also said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, first of all let the Minister Conclude his reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I am not yielding. He may not be allowed to speak like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

You need not stand, I am replying. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his speech. You can have the questions later.

...*(Interruptions)*

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why have all you stood up?

DR. M.S. GILL: Sharad Ji, you must have patience to listen to you please pay attention to me, I pay a lot of attention to you. Shahanwaj Ji. You both have been senior ministers. You both will have to admit that we are fully engaged in this work vigorously from the day we came to know about it from Enforcement Directorate. But I am not going to deliver the judgement. I am saying to make a hurry in the matter and to sift of just from unjust. I am saying the same thing that you are saying. But it two ex-cabinet Ministers say to me to decide here then it is not a proper way for me. You have also associated with this work and I am also firm about it.

[English]

You cannot start a dialogue. I am on my feet. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is not yielding. Sharad Ji, please sit down.

....*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. S. GILL: I think, you have to also listen to me also now. It cannot become a dialogue, through, mind you, I can carry it on, but I would not. That is not right.

[Translation]

So, what I am saying. The Government is Committed to it and the Prime Minister is also committed to it. See,

you all have made a mention about games. I have listen to the speeches delivered by all of you and you all have rightly said because ultimately you are also concerned about the country, be it a little bit. ...*(Interruptions)* just listen, I further correct this. ...*(Interruptions)* You just listen.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Let him complete.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. M.S. GILL: Whatever I have just said here I stand corrected that. I say that he is a great patriot and me too though not that level. All right, all are happy now. I do something to uplift games. You all have said that thousands of people are coming here within 35 days. You all have said that games will have to be held. Who tempered with the date whatever date was fixed? You into we all are saying that stringent action will have to be taken against the errant. I would like to montion. One more thing here that I listen to me the players. Every channel has live telecast of the debates at night for one hour. People from all quarters attend that and debate on that have listened to Amritraj who is a tennis player, I salute him. He is unparallel. Prior to him, Krishnan father and son duo and used to be in this field. He just said that they were pained to know that the sport persons are being disheartened when they have been for the last four years making efforts sheading their sweat. Whatever action is to be taken to be taken later on. Will you let this event make a grad success ro not? You all have said this and no one should forget this point. A girl named Nehwal is also of the same opinion. Nobody knows as to what she will achieve. Tejaswari Samat came here to meet us. Gagan Narang also came.

They all are hopeful. I would like to tell one more woeful thing that if games are being held here and a period of 8 years have elapsed. Then you are going to set relations aside. When that much amount is being spent on them would the country not like to feel proud of them? I would like to tell my friends why you don't put search light on them to see who will lead, trail and do well and how many Medles will be there in their ketty ...*(Interruptions)* would like to mention one more thing that the Government has been doing a good work for the last part two and half years by making a provision of 676 crores rupees forcoaching. Before this a meager amount of meager amount of rupees 38 crores was provided for the purpose. An amount of 20 crores rupees, we have been spending on our 42 foreign coaches from the last two and half years. All athletes have been imparted international training and have been sent to attend competition. We are quite hopeful about their performance. You just have a glimpse to this sade too. We have got a lot of occasions to fight with other and we will be able to fight again and whenever will have spare time to fight.

I have prepared a complete list of questions. Cost of escalation of stadia, completes work in time. You all know the factor that matter in constructions. But I again repeat that when you see the level and grandeur of the stadiums, you will come to know about the cost incurring to them. ...*(Interruptions)* You can say anything, my friend. You please say something only after my points is over. ...*(Interruptions)* You please don't say. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, the hon. Minister is not yielding. What can I do? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Sir, we had demanded for constitution of JPC in this matter. ...*(Interruptions)* to look into the corruptions in this point, but nothing has been said in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I am answering them. ...*(Interruptions)* I am answering them. ...*(Interruptions)* I have a figure

[Translation]

I am not talking about all of the stadiums of Government of Delhi. There was a round figure cost of rupees 13000 crores and now that has escalated upto 2903 crores of rupees. This is a major figure. ...*(Interruptions)* Please understand the reasons also. I would like to tell to Mundej that the Birdnest was built in 2000 crore rupees The Water Cube Swimming Pool is in Beijing. ...*(Interruptions)* You please listen to me. I will also talk about it. ...*(Interruptions)* I feel you have a little patience of listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please look at the Chair and speak.

[Translation]

DR. M.S. GILL: You please listen to me.

[English]

You are not the only expert. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anurag Thakur, let the Minister reply. Please take you seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. M. S. GILL: The Cost of Olympic Stadium in London is 4296 crores of rupees. ...*(Interruptions)* Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium is not only a stadium but it is equipped with weight lifting, lawn banks, Nada facilities also. There is administrative and other 10 things are there. You compare that with their facilities. Sir, finally I would like to tell them one more mode and that is RTI which has been enacted by Parliament. Through that you can ask about the details of any stadium we will furnish complete details about that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Minister is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): I would like to say something.

DR. M. S. GILL: Will you be pleased to give me an opportunity?

[English]

Sushmaji, I would hear you but you must also give me a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, I am listing to the reply of Gill Sahib very peacefully. But in the last sentence of his reply he questioned the utility of Parliament. He has said that in case you want reply. You will have to go in for RTI. It means that RTI is above this house? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M. S. GILL: No...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he has clearly mentioned that if you want our response then ask your question through RTI, then we will respond to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M. S. GILL: What I said. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House represents the whole nation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. M.S. GILL: What I said was. ...*(Interruptions)*

15.13 hrs.

[Dr. M. Thambidurai *In the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Member of every political party have raised question about the matter, but the Minister of Sports has refused to answer them and instead asked the members to raise their queries through RTI if they want answers. There could not be a bigger contempt of the House than this. ...*(Interruptions)* We are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*

15.13½ hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal and some other hon. Members left the House.

[English]

DR. M. S. GILL: Sir, I am winding up. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please carry on.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. M. S. GILL: Whatever hon'ble Sushmaji has said, was not complete and true. What I have said I will repeat that and will repeat that ten times that write to us, write to me that you want complete record of the stadium from the Central Public Works Department, we will consider that. If you find anything they let us know. Everyone knows that cost of construction escalates with time and its requirements. I give example of Nehru Stadium suddenly we were asked to construct a tunnel there at the eleventh hour. The tunnel is so big that one can take two horses in the tunnel. They said that they wanted the tunnel for the opening ceremony and that was constructed. This expenditure was added. If you want to ask about any expenditure. You can ask that in writing and we will certainly answer your question and then you can show that to any expert. All these things are baseless and if you want to walk out in anger I have one request to make.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): They have left the House. Write to them and ask for reply. If they have queries then give them figures. But we are sitting hefe, at least apprise us, so that we could ask one or two questions.

DR. M. S. GILL: I am available for you.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would like to ask questions after you conclude your speech. But you have been speaking for more than a hour.

DR. M. S. GILL: I have finished my speech now so that Mulayam Singhji could ask me questions.

SHRI SANDEEP DIXIT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to put on record here that they have walked out because they don't have the courage to hear our answer. They have walked out as they were not willing to listen the answer. Bhartiya Janta Party doesn't have the courage to hear the answer and truth, this is the reason that they have walked out.

DR. M. S. GILL: Sir, I just wanted to say that and I have put it in front of you that on 5th May, 2003. ...*(Interruptions)* I am just concluding by saying that in May, 2003 the then Prime Minister had won the bid to host the games and in this regard an agreement was signed on 13 November. I have told you about its blueprint. I have completed the duty on behalf of the Union Government by providing entire amount in May, June, 2009. All the requirements have been funded. The stadiums which were to be constructed were completed within one and a half or two years time. Anyhow they have been completed. When you will see them only then you will believe us. If there is any corruption, if and but, then you can write to us, we will provide you the answer and if you want any enquiry. Then the Government will consider that. The Government will remain in office even after 15th October and we are going to answer you queries. We are not running away.

Lastly, I request to Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav that search light of our country men, ladies and gentlemen now needs to be focused on sport persons and we want to make proper arrangements for the games so that our country does not earn a bad name. Thank you.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask two questions. Why this concern has arisen that there has been extravagance and corruption involved in it. What are the reasons? Reasons is that when games were to be organized in China, they did not have even one stadium. They built 14 new stadiums. We have not built 14 structure, whether because of Asian Games or any other games. It is existed since Indira Ji has conducted the games. Roads have been constructed. But China had to construct everything. They constructed Roads and 14 stadiums and they had to do everything related to Games. But they have not spent even Rs. 30 thousand on that. Here entire opposition and people have apprehensions that we are engaged in extravagance and corruption. You can tell that you don't had to build so many stadiums and what was the need to do so much in the name of constructing stadiums? We already have stadiums, they just needed to be cleaned only. Trees are being planted now. What is the need of doing it now. Delhi itself is very beautiful and you are busy in its beautification. But when it comes to villages, rural areas and farmers then one can find villages and farmers deserted and marginalized.

Delhi already is in better condition, good roads are already constructed then what was the need to beautify

it, we want to show China that we are not poor. At one point of time England had said that India is a country of poor people because it had assisted us in the publicity and propagation of education and you have spent money on purchasing ACs, whether it is true? If you make the things clear, then it will be alright. I know the nature and intentions of Hon'ble Minister but all of us are apprehensive about the people around you. There have been instances of extravagance and corruption. You have been a big player like me. I was a wrestling champion in my student life from Uttar Pradesh. I would like to say that when Olympic Games were organized in China, they did not spend so much money on that. Why are you doing it? Stadiums have to be constructed and other construction works are to be undertaken, but China has succeeded in hosting the games despite spending less funds, then why are you spending so much money? Ours was not a passing comment that Rs. One lakh 23 thousand crores are being spent. Hon'ble Minister may kindly clarify this because stadiums have not been constructed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not yet completed.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are aware that we are talking about the honour of the country, we also honour our country. Every state of the country has equal right on the nation. We have been demanding for constitution of JPC to probe corruption in Commonwealth Games, then why are you running away from constituting JPC? The Government will be in majority in JPC, that's ok but at least probe the matter because such probe will prove to be futile in the future. Everything will became clear after the probe.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would like to know as to why so much money is being spent? Why we have been spending more than China. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you may please sit down. I will call you.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask only a question. Do not go to elaborate things. Whatever clarification you want, you can ask only that. Only one question is allowed. I do not want any speech.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): I am not going to give a speech.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Let him reply to our question first, then ask your question. Let him reply one by one. I am Chairman of Committee on Energy and I have to attend its meeting so let him answer our question first. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Sir, you please reply to him first and then reply to me.

DR. M. S. GILL: Sir, Hon'ble Mr. Mulayam Singh has asked questions about the stadiums that so much money is being spent on them and they are so big. He has said this and other people also have same apprehension about the matter. In my view, such apprehension is uncalled for. They only needed some repair and finishing. Stadium were already existed. Small stadiums were constructed in 1982. Our house becomes dilapidated after only 10 years. This is first point. Secondly, Mr. Mulayam Singh, I will take you to these stadiums and we will have a chat there. You will be surprised to see Jawahar Lal Nehru stadium now. Its grand architecture film and roof have International standard design. Its cables are made of special steel and they have been brought from Mexico.

Film on that has come from Australia and I don't know from which other places. The Architects were from Switzerland, Europe and England. If you go to the swimming stadium, you will be surprised and constrained to utter that it's built with difference. It is not repaired.

[English]

They are frankly new stadiums. They were knocked down and built. I give you the velodrome.

[Translation]

I went to Beijing. These sports federations, both national and international also indulge in politics. It was in their minds that they have now an upper hand in the Government of India and should asked it to build this or that and get it air conditioned, get all these thing done. Such things were going on there. I tried to save money but these people had got hold of the country. I have also held a meeting with international cycling in Beijing towards the end of which I said that I had a meeting and there is no way out, so start the process. What we have built,

[English]

covered with special wooden floor, the finest in the world and air-conditioned.

[Translation]

President of International Cycling came over there and he has given a certificate, which is with my officials that

[English]

"This is as good, if not better, than Beijing." But they spent 135 million dollars.

[Translation]

35 million dollars were spent thereon. I am just talking about the stadium. ...*(Interruptions)* You people should have patience to listen. Nobody behaves in such a way in the Punjab Assembly. Listen to patiently. When you are asking the questions, you should also have the nerve to listen to.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: be it Punjab or UP, the soil of our nation is the same. ...*(Interruptions)* Punjab also belongs to us.

DR. M.S. GILL: True the soil is the same, but it should not happen....*(Interruptions)* I am saying that you could ask question about any stadium. You will be given the answer in terms of engineering, viz, how much money was spent and why, was it right or wrong. We are ready for this. ...*(Interruptions)* you have been in Parliament and Assemblies for a long time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have one query, will you construct the stadiums in the countryside, will you construct the stadiums only in Delhi?. ...*(Interruptions)* Are you going to build one in Tamil Nadu? Is there any provision to build stadiums in villages and rural areas?

DR. M.S. GILL: I am responding to your query. What you feel about the villages, do you know I also feel that way...*(Interruptions)* I have recently taken Rs. 150 crore by pressing hard because I have to deliver theinfrastructure. A scheme of Rs. 1500 crore is being implemented for rural areas and villages. We are providing Rs. 300 crores annually for the same. I will keep our fighting for the villages like them till I hold this post. Whole nation is aware of this fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Shri Mulayam Singhji, you have already raised your point and the hon. Minister has answered.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, I am boycotting the House.

15.30 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, whole opposition is talking about financial scam. All the people have said one thing unanimously that Joint Parliamentary Committee should probe this matter. My party is agreed that a JPC needs to be constituted for the purpose. I will talk about constitutional crisis besides financial scam because funds from special component were also transferred for the CommonwealthGames...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Just a minute. I have taken permission from the Chair and not you. This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell what you want to say.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Sir, funds from special component was also transferred for the purpose. The Government has admitted that International Standard

stadiums are being constructed and developmental works are being undertaken so that the country takes pride before the foreign players and tourists. I wish a grand success of the games. 40-50 thousand crore rupees were spent on infrastructure and stadiums in Delhi. The Parliament has passed the

[English]

Building and Other Construction Labour Welfare Act in the year 1996. When you have spent 40-50 thousand crore rupees, I would like to know whither any funds have been earmarked for labour welfare. It was mentioned in the bill that at least one percent amount would be kept for the labour welfare. Labour is working on such a huge infrastructure. So, I would like to know whether said act is being implemented or not. The way the hon'ble Minister has said that you could ask through RTI and we will reply. It shows that hon'ble Minister is not taking the House seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, Mr. Jaipal Reddy said in the House yesterday that necessary probe will be conducted and I also fully endorse his view. I am aware of Parliamentary system. I too have gone through its history. That is a different concept. That has to be done though it is a different question, but certainly every aspect will be probed. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, let me finish because he has asked me two things.

[Translation]

They are saying that some funds in the Delhi budget, which has been readjusted. They are aware about the procedure that about which Ministry they could ask here and about which Ministry they could ask in the Assembly. It is not related to Ministry of Sports. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nama Nageswara Rao will ask the last question.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A Member from your party has already raised it. That is all. I cannot allow.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Sir, I would just like to ask just one question and it is that when an agreement had been signed with International Council on 13 May, 2003.

[English]

Why were things started in 2008? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, we have had a very elaborate discussion. So, we cannot have a question-answer session this way now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO (Khammam) Sir, we have been discussing this since yesterday and these games are facing the charges of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon'ble Minister has stated about cost escalation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The members are repeating the same thing. Is there any new point in that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, you have vast experience in the Chair of the House. This is not the system. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO: Sir, cost has increased from Rs. 1300 crores to Rs. 2930 crores. In addition to this, each project has to be completed in 15 to 18 months. The escalation of the game has increased by 150 percent. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, you have vast experience of presiding over the House here. This is not the way to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESHWAR RAO: The hon. Minister in this August House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If you have any questions, you ask them in debate to the held on Industrial Dispute Act.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, they are going on repeating the same points. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

15.36 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 12, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR (Dibrugarh): Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Labour Minister that he has brought the amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That matter is over, and the discussion on the next Bill has already started.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: The Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 is a very important legislation, which specifies the framework for investigation and settlement of various industrial disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act. They provide for consolidation and adjudication in the industrial disputes, and regulate strike and lockout so that a healthy industrial climate prevails in the country.

This is a very old Act. I think that with the Independence in 1947 this very important Act was passed for the industrial growth of our country, and at the same time to protect the interest of the workers who are toiling in this industry of our country for building the nation.

The Act was last amended in 1985. The Industrial Disputes Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 2009, and after the introduction of this Bill it was referred to the Standing Committee on Labour. The Standing Committee on Labour has givtn its recommendations, and the Industrial Disputes Bill was discussed thoroughly in the Upper House. They have passed this Bill and its amendments unanimously. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR, CHAIRMAN: Let there be order in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, I simply want to deal with the amendments that are proposed in this Bill. There are some important amendments. An amendment in the Industrial Disputes Act seeks to amend the term 'appropriate Government' under section 2 (a) of the Act to simplify the existing definition. Earlier, there was a lot of difficulties to identify the appropriate Government, especially, in the case of the Contract Labour Act, their Abolition and Regulation Act. As you know, a lot many crores of temporary workers are working in the industrial establishments of our country. This Act was a very welfare Act, but because of the mention 'appropriate Government' there were problems. Now, the Government has tried to specify and specifically say that these are

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*Not recorded.

the 'appropriate Government'. I must say that the Contract Labour Act deals with the contractor, the principal employer, and then the workmen.

When there is a dispute, the employers say that they are not ready to settle the dispute of the workmen. In the case of the Central Government establishment in our country, the Central Government will be the appropriate Government. I think, now the workers need not run from door to door for the redressal of their grievances.

Another problem is coming in the sector of port. There are public sector ports and there are private sector ports. In the public sector, the Government of India is the appropriate Government. But in the private sector, there are many ports that are coming in our country where thousands of our workers are working in these private ports. I think, that has to be specified so that those workers who are working in the private ports, they must not face any difficulty.

There is another amendment specifying the supervisors. There is a proposal of increase of thftir wages from Rs.1600 to Rs. 10,000. Those who will be drawing Rs. 10,000 and below, they will be covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. It is a very welcome step. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this, otherwise this was a very old rate. In no industry in our country today, an industrial worker draws less than Rs.1600. But in many cases, the workers in the petroleum sector and many other sectors and even the workmen are drawing more than Rs.l0,000 as salary. What will be their position? Where will they go? When the employer will dismiss them or suspend them, then the Industrial Disputes Act is not going to cover them. I think, the hon. Minister will look into this problem. If you see the history of labour legislation of our country, it is only the Congress Government which has brought all the labour legislations for the benefit of the working class ofour country. You see any legislation for that matter whether it is the provident fund legislation or the industrial disputes legislation or any other legislation. This shows the commitment of the Congress Party towards the working class of our country. I hope, the hon. Minister will definitely look into this problem.

There is another proposal in the amendment. Earlier in the matter of any industrial dispute, a worker had to go for conciliation. After the conciliation process, it was to be referred to the respective appropriate Governments and then the respective Government had to refer to the labour court or the tribunal. It has been the experience of the labour movement in this country that in many of the cases, the Government of the day sit on the matter and there is indiscriminate delay in referring these things to the labour court or industrial court. Now, after expiry of three months-the amendment would give the right to the worker—he can directly go to the industrial tribunal and the labour court. It is a very welcome step. At the same time, the experience of the labour-movement of this country is that many of the labour courts and the industrial tribunals are without a judge. The experience has been that the workers have been waiting for ten, fifteen or twenty years for redressal or final settlement of their grievances.

An employer can afford to wait, but a worker who is the sole bread earner of the family cannot afford to wait. What will happen to his family and the school-going children if he has to wait that long? I, therefore, would request the hon. Minister to consider the next step and ensure that some time limit is fixed by which the grievance has to be settled.

Another problem is that the employer does not implement the judgment of the court. The poor worker has to run again and approach the court to get the judgment implemented. But the legal system is so expensive nowadays that it will be beyond the reach of a worker. So, implementation of judgement must be ensured. Because the employer has the money and power he moves the High Court and then the Supreme Court to avoid implementation of the judgment. I would request the hon. Minister to make a provision under which the employer would first implement the judgment and then approach the higher courts.

There is another good proposal in the legislation and that is the grievance redressal procedure. The hon. Minister has brought this with the good intention that there will be Work Committee and grievance redressal machinery in the establishment comprising the representatives of the employees and the employer. Think this is a good system but this is already there. About 90 per cent of the industrial establishments have not formed the Grievance Redressal Committees in their establishments. What is the corrective measure that the Government is going to take?

In this regard also I would request the hon. Minister to look into this problem so that the good intention of the

law is implemented and the worker gets the benefit of the good intention of the Government that is to improve the working conditions of the worker. Hon. Labour Minister is an, experienced person. I know that in the Labour Department he has to deal with the poorest of the poor of our country who are working in the unorganised as well as the organised sectors. In the Department he is heading, I think many offices are required to be established in our country so that millions of our toiling workers get justice as rightly intended by the UPA-II Government.

I say with full confidence that it has always been the intention of the Congress Government to give necessary protection to the workers and work for the welfare of the working class in the country. At the same time, the Government has to look into the whole system. The first National Labour Commission was chaired by Justice Gajendra Gadkar. The second Labour Commission was headed by one of the Central Labour Ministers. They had given a very good report. There was a tripartite Committee and they had discussed many things. I definitely request the hon. Labour Minister to constitute a small Departmental Committee to go into the recommendations of the first and the second National Labour Commissions and try to see how far a new legislation can be brought to the House for the betterment of workers.

Without a vibrant working class, you cannot build the nation. You have to first give them the confidence, their bare minimum requirements, you cannot think of progress of the country because they are the builders, the real builders of our country.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the Amendment brought forward by the hon. Labour Minister. I look forward to the Minister that he would ponder over the points raised by me and try to address those problems.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing.Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Biil. it was enacted in 1947. There have been many changes in the industrial sector since then. Several issues have come up in the country since the onset of liberalization. Such kinds of activities are going on as are intended to protect every right of the employer at the cost of the labourers' interests. Such activities have not succeeded. But fortunately laws are there to protect the interests of the workers and have been continuously protecting them. If we talk about the workers, there are 75 thousand cases of industrial disputes in the Supreme Court. Only the worker and his/her family know what they go through once the worker is suspended or dismissed from his/her job. We have introduced this Bill to protect the workers. Earlier it was referred to the standing committee which had considered its merits and demerits at length. The Members of the standing committee do a lot of homework and hard work before making their recommendations. Standing committee on Labour have also given some important recommendations on this Bill which have been totally ignored. As per the law recommendations of the standing committees are purely of advisory nature but even their advise has not been accepted at all and their report has been treated as a mere formality. The Government is not paying attention to the worthy suggestions of the committee. I regret to state that this Bill would have been better and more effective had the recommendations of the committee been included in it.

As far as the definition of appropriate government is concerned, amendments were made from time to time to bring various state controlled bodies under it. Now an amendment has been brought under which every such state controlled corporation would automatically be a part of the appropriate government. It is a good step. Small members who should have been covered in the definition earlier are being covered now. A consensus had emerged that workers should be protected by the contractor. Standing Committee also gave a recommendation in this regard that contract labour should also be, brought under the ambit of appropriate government. It was a good suggestion. It should have been included in the Bill but it was not done. I would like to speak about casual labour too. We see today that privatization is being promoted even in government organizations. We see works being done by bonded labourers everywhere be it airports, petroleum sector or BHEL. This Bill should cover them too. They have not beenincluded in it. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to seriously consider including contract labour too in this Bill.

Regarding industrial workers, in 1947, people, who were earning Rs. 1600 were treated as workers. It is not a big thing that we are increasing this ceiling upto Rs. 10,000. Nowadays a IVth class employee is getting Rs.

10,000. Standing Committee suggested to increase this ceiling from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 25000 but it has been fixed at Rs. 10,000 only. People engaged in ordinary jobs can earn Rs. 10,000. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to fix it at Rs. 25,000 as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee. Hon. Minister has said that supervisors get more than Rs. 10,000 and it is the workman who gets less than Rs. 10,000. It is "the suggestion of Central Trade Union to fix it at Rs. 25,000. It has been fixed at Rs. 15000 in ESI Corporation too and efforts are being made to fix it at Rs. 15000 in private sector too so the ceiling of Rs. 10,000 is not appropriate in the present scenario. In view of this, the government should consider increasing it to Rs. 25000. The Government did not accept the suggestion that employees working as supervisors and drawing more than Rs. 25000 should not be covered under the Act and fixed the ceiling at Rs. 10,000 only. Standing Committee's suggestion was very good. I would request the Government to consider it seriously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister has brought in a good amendment 753 and I thank him for it. This should have been done much earlier. Earlier, there was a big loophole in the law as earlier any employee could not approach the court if he was suspended or faced any other situation. Now the Government is brining this amendment in the Act. The workers had to resort to compromise or contact for setting the matters somehow. Workers who lost their jobs had to face lots of problems. A provision has been made in this regard now that after initiating the process of conciliation a worker can approach the labour court after 45 days. It is a welcome step. I thank the hon. Minister for this but the time period of 45 days should be reduced to 30 days. The worker should be able to approach the court after 30 days.

I would like to say one more thing that prior to these amendments, this act was amended in 1982 too wherein provision for grievance redressal mechanism was made. This provision has not been implemented during the last 20 years. It seems that it would be done now. Any organization with more than 20 workers would have to have this mechanism in place to sort out their grievances. This mechanism should be there even if the number of employees is ten only because this way it would be easy to sort out their grievances. Hence, this number of 20 should be reduced to 10. There is no need for grievance redressal committees in big industries which have workers associations. It has been stated in 9(c) regarding grievance redressal mechanism that the Committee would initiate action within 30 days of receiving the application. It has been stated in para 6 of 9 (c) that the grievance redressal committee would take action within thirty days after receiving the application from the party or on its behalf. The members of the committeehave full information so this time of 30 days should be reduced to 15 days because we should think about the workers family. Similarly, para seven of 9(c) says that the employer would settle the matter within a month after receiving the appeal. It is the time of e-mails and the employer should settle the matter within 15 days instead of a month because we should think about the situation of the worker who has lost his job and who would be on the brink of starvation. There is a big loophole in the provision regarding tribunal issuing orders. Tribunal would be given the powers to pass judgements that too in the form of decree. I would like to say that a proper effective system with powers is necessary for passing judgements or decrees and labour courts do not have adequate staff. Thus, we are undermining them in this Bill. It is the national labour court which is a national agency which would issue decrees and the civil court would see to their implementation. It is useless to set up a mechanism without any powers. Such incomplete provisions are useless for the employees. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important subject. If you allow me, I can continue it later on.

15.59 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA-Contd. AND BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2010 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2010."

*Laid on the Table.

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2010, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 9th August, 2010.

16.00 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re: Environmental implications of the oil spill off Mumbai coast on 7th August, 2010

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to make a suo motu statement on the environmental implications of the recent incident of the oil spill off Mumbai coast.

At around 09:15 a.m., August 7, 2010, there was a collision in the Mumbai harbour between a container vessel MSC Chitra, which was proceeding from the Jawarharlal Nehru Port to the sea and another vessel Khalijia 3, which was proceeding towards the Mumbai Port. The collision appears to have been due to the fact that the two Vessels were communicating on different VHP channels.

Khalijia 3 collided with the port side of MSC Chitra damaging one of its hatches leading to ingress of water and consequent listing of MSC Chitra. Due to the impact of collision, three containers on its deck dropped into the sea. It was reported that about 200 litres of hydraulic oil had leaked out.

Immediately, two tugs were requisitioned by the Mumbai Port Trust and were rushed to provide assistance. 24 crew members were evacuated by the crew of the tugs. The master of the vessel and 5 crew members remained on board and were brought on shore at Mumbai. There were no casualties.

The bow of Khalijia 3 was damaged. This vessel proceeded further and is safely docked at the Mumbai Port Trust.

The agents of MSC Chitra were immediately contacted and told to take steps for securing and salvaging the vessel. The vessel agents have appointed M/s Smit Salvage, Singapore for assessment and salvaging of the vessel. The representatives of this firm boarded the vessel, secured the compartments and dropped the port and starboard anchors to prevent it from drifting. They have reported that fuel oil appears to be leaking from one of the wing tanks.

Attempts have been made to tow the containers that have fallen off from the vessel.

The Navy carried out a survey of the main channel in the early morning of 9th August, 2010. The channel was reported to be clear at the time and limited shipping movements were carried out.

MSC Chitra had in all 1219 containers, 707 in the hold and 512 on the deck. The lashings of the containers can not hold long on account of high pressure due to the listing of the vessel. This has resulted in about 150 containers having broken off and falling into the sea. Consequently, shipping movements have been suspended pending fresh survey of the channel.

Regarding oil spill, the vessel had 2662 tonnes of heavy oil in its various tanks and 245 tonnes of diesel oil. There is oil spill around the vessel. The coast guard vessel and three JNPT tugs are spraying dispersant under the directions of the Coast Guard. No oil spill has been observed in the harbour.

At the last survey, the vessel was listing about 35 degrees. The Coast Guard vessel CG 22 and the two tugs of JNPT are standing by for assistance.

The following action plan has been drawn up:

- collect the floating containers and take them to JNPT; this will be by anchoring a baf^e at a suitable anchorage with floating cranes. Tugs will tow the floating containers to come for the placement on the barge;
- thus the Harbour is likely to be cleared of the floating containers by 10-8 2010, that is today;
- once the list of the vessel stabilises and is certified safe to board, the salvagers would board the vessel and remove the fuel from the various tanks into barges to eliminate threat of pollution;

- the containers on deck would have to be removed with the help of tugs and crane and barge arrangement and taken to JNPT;
- the removal of the remaining containers in the holds and salvage of the vessel would then be attended to.

The entire salvage is expected to take 45 days,

An enquiry by the DG (Shipping), which is in the Ministry of Shipping, into the causes of the accident has been ordered and is underway.

I would like to mention here that the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) is the Central coordinating agency for marine pollution in the country. The Coast Guard have prepared a National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan and are engaged in building up the pollution response capabilities to deal with oil spills in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India. The National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan stipulates the organization and operational details to effectively combat any oil spill contingency.

As per the information provided by the State Government, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is monitoring samples at the coast to determine the oil content. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has instituted an FIR under sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me assure the House that all agencies of the Government are making all efforts to tackle the situation.

Sir, since the statement was prepared and distributed, there is some latest information that I would like to share with the hon. Members. The oil spill has stopped. The Qjast Guard has been successful. No more oil is spilling off the coast now. So, the oil spill has stopped. I have contacted the Coast Guard this morning and they have assured me that by Sunday, the 15th of August, 2010, the harbours will be cleared. Today, 17 ships are berthed to leave JNPT and Mumbai Port Trust and 15 ships are waiting to berth in JNPT and the Mumbai Port Trust. So, about 32 ships are waiting either to leave or to come. By the 15th of August, we have been assured by the Coast Guard which is the central coordinating agency for such contingencies that the harbour would be cleared. There are about 200 such containers which are floating around in the water. I have been assured that by Sunday, this would be cleared so that the Port would re-open for normal traffic.

In addition, an advisory has been issued and all fishermen have been advised not to continue with their normal fishing activities till the 15th of August, 2010. I say this because many Members would be concerned about the livelihood, security and safety of the fishermen. The fishermen have been advised day before yesterday not to venture out into the waters for their normal fishing activities till 15th of August, 2010.

Sir, there are many other issues relating to the damage that the oil spill could cause to the mangroves in and around the area. I have requested the Bombay Natural History Society to carry out a comprehensive assessment of what the damage is likely to be. Meanwhile, the Maharashtra Environment Department has contacted the District Collectors and arrangements are being made to place straw bags in order to ensure that there is no further damage to the sensitive mangrove areas. We are awaiting a report from the Bombay Natural History Society and we will then take suitable remedial action in order to protect and safeguard the mangroves.

I would also like to say that strictly speaking, this subject does not concern the Ministry of Environment and Forests. As I have mentioned, it is the Coast Guard that is the central agency since 1986 for dealing with marine pollution. The Ports are the gesponsibility of the Ministry of Shipping but since two hon. Members raised this question, I volunteered to make a suo motu statement. I have made the statement and as and when I get fresh information, I will share it with the hon. Members.

16.09 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010—*contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I come to grievance redressal and you may see that in sub-section 9 it is provided that every award made, order issued or settlement arrived at by or before Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal shall be executed in accordance with the procedure laid

down for execution of orders and decree of a Civil Court under order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that Labour Courts should also be given the powers of executing the orders just like the powers conferred on the Consumer Courts under Consumer Protection Act so that orders could be executed from Labour Court itself and workers do not have to face problems unnecessarily for the execution of decrees.

In subsection (1) it is stated that the Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, shall transmit any award, order or settlement to a Civil Court having jurisdiction and such Civil Court shallexecute the award, order or settlement as if it were a decree passed by it. It means that one court would pass the judgement and another would see to its implementation. We can imagine the problems, which the workers must be facing. Therefore, I emphasise that some time limit should be fixed in this regard so that the decision might not affect the life of the worker and he might get justice within a fixed period.

The Standing Committee made another recommendation too which had not been included in this Bill. They had recommended that it should be mandatory to grant recognition to trade unions. The committee was deeply concerned that employers begin transferring or harassing the workers as soon as they find out that they are trying to get their Union registered. The committee felt that special provision should be made in the Act to make it mandatory for industrial organizations covered under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to grant recognition to the registered trade union. It was an important recommendation, which has not been included in the Bill. For the registration of a Union, seven workers have to go to the District Labour officer with the application for registration. The employers' contacts within the office of the District Labour officer inform the employer about this and he begins harassing the workers trying for registration. They are transferred and given difficult duties so that they back off from the task of registration. I would like to say that it would be a positive step if the hon. Minister makes it mandatory for industrial organization to grant recognition to unions in factories and industries. I believe the hon. Minister would pay attention in this regard and take appropriate steps.

Similarly, the social security bill was passed in 2008 for workers in the unorganized sector, the standing committee had also questioned the necessity of fund for that. Something like National Social Security Fund should be there. After repeated requests for the last 2-3 years one thousand crore rupees have been provided for the workers of unorganized sector in the previous budget. 11 lakh 6 thousand crore rupees were provided in the previous budget in which Rs. 1 thousand crore were provided for extending social security to workers in the unorganized sector.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we need to think not only about workers in unorganized sector but all the workers whether they are working in construction sector, agriculture, tea plantations or pushing carts or making beedis. We have to think about all of them and take steps to make this bill more effective and prove more beneficial for them.

We have a tradition that bills are introduced, its shortcomings are removed and a strong law is enacted to empower the employees and redress their grievances. We can make the bill better by considering all the aspects concerned seriously. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to work on this bill, bring a government amendment to remove all the loopholes and make it 763 a better bill from the point of view of industrial relations. I would like to request him to think over it and make this bill more effective for the benefit of the workers. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2010. I would like to give some suggestions in this regard. My friend, Shri Virendra Ji has given some good suggestions in this regard. Unions intervene in disputes between workers and company owners. It is often noticed that powerful unions of some companies get their legitimate conditions and demands accepted when the company violates the act but the problems of weaker unions are left unnoticed. We have to ensure that this bill has provisions to protect the interests of the workers. Workers who form the unions are the backbone of the company. It is their skill which is reflected in the production and profits of the company. These workers only lead the company on the path of progress but when their interests are not protected and their problems are not resolved they are forced to put down their tools and raise their voice in protest. We have to pay special attention towards

this, it has often been seen that dispute may bein labour court, the Supreme Court or lower courts, delivery of justice is delayed. You must be knowing and as my colleague has also stated, I also believe that 764 lakhs of cases of disputes are pending in lower courts, labour courts and high courts. They are still awaiting judgement. At times judgements come at a time when the company is on the verge of closure, production is stopped and even ownership is under question the judgements may be in favour of the companies and even when it is not so the cases drag on for years as the companies are not in a position to pay anything to the workers. They get it sometimes but often they get nothing. The process drags on. Sometimes the workers spend their entire lives in fighting their case in various courts. We need to pay attention towards this aspect in this bill. Workers who are removed illegally are to be reinstated and dues are to be paid to them with retrospective effect but it seldom happens. Mostly, they are given a lump-sum amount ancfr their services are terminated or they are reinstated after giving nominal amount. I am trying to say that this bill should be made beneficial for more and more workers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at times the Government intervenes in a dispute between a company and its workers. The Government should intervene to a certain extent and protect the interests of the workers.

The government should also see as to how much interest of the company is and some middle path should be taken out keeping in view the loss of workers and interest of the company so that nobody suffers any loss. o It has been noticed that there are so many government and private sector companies which are lying closed. Our lion. Minister Shri Shri Prakash Jaiswal is present in the House. His constituency Kanpur is a big industrial area. There were a large number of mills, factories and companies there. But so many companies and mills are lying closed. The workers of these companies and mills have been rendered jobless. They have not been given any employment anywhere. There are so many companies where the Government's capital has been invested. Such companies should be revived and those who ljave been rendered jobless due to closure of companies should be reemployed there. If it is not possible, they should be absorbed in another departments or establishments.

I remember that there used to be an auto tractor factory in our Pratapgarh. When it was closed down, agro was also closed down. When such companies or corporations are closed down, able and experienced workers of such units are reemployed in other departments. The government also get benefit by utilizing the experience of such employees. By doing so loss making companies get revived.

With these words I conclude and hope that the hon. Minister will keep in mind the interests of the companies and workers in the Industrial Dispute (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion which is very much concerned with the backbone of this great country, the workforce. I am glad that the UFA Government is taking all possible steps to safeguard the interests of the lot of the workforce and the debate which is going on in this august House is towards this desire.

By making this Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 through this Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2010, the UFA Government is trying to bring more workforce under the purview of this Act, so that everyone gets justice. I also welcome the step initiated by the Government through this Amendment forcing industrial establishments with more than twenty workmen to set up a mechanism to address individual grievances. It is true that if such mechanism is existed, then everyone will prefer to settle his dispute within this ambit only, rather than going through the Labour Court or the Tribunal. So, it is a welcome step.

However, I have a suggestion to make here. Looking into the growing use of computers, etc, the strength of manpower has come down in almost all establishments. Moreover, there is a tendency among the entrepreneurs to get many companies incorporated under one roof and keep the number of employees at lower side in a particular company name to escape from many laws and rules relating to workmen or manpower. Therefore, it would be prudent to keep the requirement of workmen at ten instead of twenty as suggested in the Bill.

Another thing which I would like to mention here is about the enhancement of wage ceiling of a workman from Rs. 1,600 per month to Rs. 10,000 under Clause 2(s) of the Act. The amount fixed at Rs. 10,000 is very

low keeping in view the prevailing wage structure existing in almost all establishments. Therefore, it should be fixed or enhanced at a minimum of Rs. 25,000. The Standing Committee was also of the same view and has recommended accordingly to increase the ceiling to Rs. 25,000.

The Government had appointed the Second National Commission on Labour to suggest a reform of labour laws and legislation to provide a minimum level of protection to workers in the unorganised sector and the present Bill addresses many of its recommendations.

However, we are required to do much more to ensure that our workforce lead a peaceful life. For example, the conciliation proceedings between the management and labour which are mediated by government officers are to be completed within two weeks. Whereas in 25 per cent cases, the proceedings had been pending for more than two years and in the case of adjudication, a good percentage of cases taken up by the labour courts and tribunals in many places, were still pending although these cases were taken up many years ago. So, there is a need to introduce a mechanism to sort out these problems including implementation of awards.

The Second National Commission on Labour had recommended for the creation of a single comprehensive law covering labour relations and the standardization of terms and definition across different laws and also to set up labour relations commissions at national, central and state level to function as appellate tribunals for labour courts. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into it.

Sir, clause 5 of the Bill allows for personnel of the state labour departments or officers of the Indian Legal Service with specified qualification and experience to be appointed as presiding officers in labour courts or tribunals. The hon. Supreme Court in its landmark judgment in S.P. Sampath Kumar Vs. Union of India had recommended that advocates with the requisite number of years of practice at the bar, in the relevant legal field, eligible for appointment as presiding officer of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals and the Law Commission has also opined the same view, but this recommendation of the hon. Supreme Court or the recommendation of the Law Commission has not been incorporated in the present Bill. Therefore, I would like to make a request to the Government to look into this recommendation made by the Law Commission and the hon. Supreme Court.

Sir, when we debate in an issue concerning labour, we cannot neglect this issue as it is very much related with his employment. Today, in almost all the provident fund offices spread across the country, the cases of withdrawal of provident fund have piled up and taking a lot of time for settlement which resulted into stress amongst the workforce. Similarly, the provident fund offices are also not showing any sympathy towards legal heirs of the account holders for grant of pension and the disbursement of pension is taking a lot of time putting the families of account holders into great economic difficulties leading to starvation. Therefore, I would request the Government to direct the Provident Fund Organization to settle the dues without causing any inordinate delay as well as to grant pension immediately upon receipt of application in this regard.

Sir, I feel it is very relevant to mention here .about the ESI Hospitals working in the country. When we talk about workmen, we cannot conclude without mentioning about their health needs as health is wealth and the labour force is the wealth of this nation. I have come to know in many hospitals working under ESI there are no specialized doctors and also lack of life saving drugs. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to pay special attention to this segment as well.

I once again appreciate the initiative taken by the Government for the welfare and betterment of the workforce in the country and I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through this bill, I would like to draw the attention of the government to the amendments wherein suitable provisions for the welfare and protection of the interest of the workers working in various industrial units are needed. When the corporations under the Government of India and state governments are closed down, the workers of these corporations are rendered jobless and they find it difficult to manage two square meals to their families. Therefore, I request the government that there should be a provision in this Bill for the absorption of such employees in other departments.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been mentioned in this Bill that any establishment wherein more than 20 workers are working will be eligible to register their complaints. But, in Bhadoi and Mau of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, there

are so many small factories including carpet industry engaged in the work of textiling of saris and lungis are being run there almost in every household wherein five to six or eight to ten workers are working. I request that the number of workers be reduced from 20 to 5-6 so as to enable them to register their complaints. Bidi workers wrap up bidies in the households at a very small scale/ level. Now a days, the workers are retrenched from industrial units arl of a sudden. The situation even in the big industrial houses has also changed. Qualified staff including MBA degree holders are retrenched in the name of recession. When they are shown the door, then, how the workers will protect their interests. The ray of hope of the whole workers is the government and they look towards the government as to what it is doing for safeguarding their interests. Common man and poor people look towards the government. I request the government that a penal provision should be made in this Bill for protection of their interests. There is need to make a binding provision in this regard.

Sir, my suggestion towards the Bill is that the government should fix the wages of the workers working in the small units. The employers are paying them R£. 100 or 150 per day as wages in lieu of the work done by them. Their wages should be fixed at least at Rs. 200 per day. Provision should be made for their welfare also. The workers working in such units come to suffer from various serious diseases including cancer. The government should seriously make efforts for the welfare of such people including the coalmine workers.

[English]

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given by you to me to speak on this Bill.

At the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Labour Minister as well as the Ministry to have accepted the recommendations given by the Standing Committee on Labour. After seven years, after the Tripartite Labour Conference, these recommendations slowly come in the form of amendments to this august House. We once again thank our Labour Minister, the Ministry for the efforts taken by the Ministry officials in this regard.

Secondly, my suggestion is to remove the wage ceiling. From Rs. 1600, it has been suggested to increase it by Rs. 10,000. We must remember that this is happening almost after 25 years. So, what I suggest is that we have to give the bargaining capacity to the labour and the trade union. So, let us try to remove the wage ceiling.

Thirdly, I come to the grievance redressal machinery. In the amendment, they have decided to fix the number of workers. They have decided to set it up where more than 20 workers are there whereas for the purpose of Provident Fund, the number of workers fixed by them is 10. So, my suggestion is for the efficient functioning of the grievance redressal machinery also, you should try to reduce the number to 10 aftd above.

Fourthly, in this amendment, the Award given by the Tribunal is mentioned. Actually, the Award given by the Tribunal or the Award given by the court is very difficult to be implemented. I repeat that it is very difficult for the labour to get it implemented. They have to go to the Collector and all that. They have to wait for more than 10-20 years.

Now the Ministry has decided to give some power for implementation. My suggestion is that the Government should try to fix some time frame for implementation.

My next point is, it seems there is no labour law in the Special Economic Zone whether it is in NOIDA or in Chennai. It seems that the Labour Ministry is not at all allowed to enter into the Special Economic Zones. Now the District Collector or the District Magistrate is acting as the labour authority in those areas. My suggestion is that all the labour laws should be implemented in the Special Economic Zones.

These are my suggestions. With these few words, I conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amendment brought after 63 years by the hon. Minister to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is very practical and it is very much essential for the workmen. This amendment provides a settlement mechanism for disputes between the workers and the management which was not there in the previous Bill. The most important thing is, in the earlier Bill, the worker was

*Not recorded.

defined as a person who draws a salary of Rs. 1,600 per month. Now, practically a worker or a supervisor who is drawing a salary of Rs. 10,000 per month, he comes under the definition of workmen. Now I would like to know whether it is the total salary or the basic salary. This is the question in my mind because in Bombay Industrial Relations Act which is applicable for some industries, it is mentioned specifically as a person drawing a basic salary of Rs. 1,000 per month whether he is a supervisor with administrative and managerial powers or otherwise. Last year, an amendment was made to that Act whereby the salary was raised to Rs. 6,500 per month. But here the salary is mentioned as Rs. 10,000. So I would like to know from the Government as to whether this amount of Rs. 10,000 is the total salary or the basic salary.

Earlier, a worker or an employee dismissed was not allowed to go to a court of law directly. He had to approach the Government machinery, that is, conciliation proceedings or any other Government machinery. But this amendment provides that he can directly go to a court of law. It was very necessary.

Then this Bill provides a redressal committee appointed by the management where the workers can resolve their disputes. This Bill also provides the eligibility criteria for all Presiding Officers of the Court and Tribunals established under the Act. All awards made by such Courts or Tribunals are to be executed by the relevant civil court under the Civil Procedure Code. This is also a new arrangement and I wholeheartedly welcome it.

So also is the amplification of the definition of Appropriate Government. Working in the labour field, definitely this problem was very much there and somewhere I got the order in my favour in this regard. Fortunately, this has been brought in to this amendment. That is why these amendments will help a lot to the workers working under the Industrial Disputes Act. I sincerely thank the hon. Minister for this once again.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman Sir, on behalf of my Party, Biju Janata Dal, I certainly welcome this amendment moved by the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment. Certainly, this is an effort to minimize the difficulties of the workers.

After 63 years of our Independence, this law is being amended and certainly it has provided avenues for settlement of disputes and to help the workers who are in difficulty. The dismissed workers can also apply for redressal of their grievances by this particular amendment which has been brought into this amending Bill. They have also incorporated amendment of section 2.

Similarly, as has been mentioned in the Bill itself, a new Chapter has been added. As I have stated earlier, about the grievance redressal machinery, in the new Chapter they have provided grievance redressal machinery. This machinery will certainly go a long way to help the workers, especially, the retrenched or dismissed workers. They have also provided for a grievance redressal committee. This will be represented by both the employers and the employees and they can settle the disputes mutually. As has been mentioned by my predecessors, this will no doubt help the workers and the employers will be compelled to hear the grievances of the employees.

But there aje some misgivings also. Especially, I would like to quote, Shri G. Sanjeeva Reddy, the President of INTUC, which is the trade union wing of Congress Party. He says:

> "Industrial Dispute Tribunals already follow civil court procedures and the delays are extraordinary. The country should think of establishing fast track courts, so that awards and fines can be enforced immediately."

This is his statement which I have just cited.

So, I think, still there is enough scope to make this particular Amending Bill pro-worker. There should not be delay in deciding upon the differences or whatever problem the workers have.

Another aspect which I would like to mention is that this particular piece of legislation should have been brought much earlier. However, it is better that it is being brought. The hon. Minister who is piloting the Bill is also very learned. He has enough experience in his political career not only here as a Minister but, I know him, he was there in the Karnataka Government. Practically, he was not only the senior-most politician but also a Cabinet Minister in Karnataka. Unfortunately, he could not make to number one position. He must be lamenting for that. But, I hope, when he has taken over the reins of this Ministry, he has certainly brought many improvements,

specially relating to the fate of the labourers, workers as well as how to help these people who are not only facing many difficulties, but also there is nobody to hear their grievances.

However, I would not like to say anything more. I once again support this Bill and I hope the hon. Minister should continue his effort so that whatever loopholes are there, they should be plugged, and also to help the workers.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for this opportunity given to me to speak on the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2010. This has got several welcome features and I welcome them on behalf of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK). On my own behalf and on behalf of my party, I would like to record certain views in this august House.

The enhancement of the basic salary from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 10,000 could have been enhanced further. We are of the firm opinion that enhancement needs to be done. This Bill provides for the creation of a dispute redressal committee within every factory unit to go into the issues brought before it both by the management of the industrial establishment and the workers and their representatives. It has been provided for that this committee can take 30 days to dispose of a case brought before it. Thereafter, the parties concerned can go to labour court for redressal, if need be. So, the period to be taken by redressal committee of a factory unit must be reduced to 20 days so that problems get resolved without delay.

Section 2(a) provides for seeking redressal by an individual industrial worker. This is a welcome move. This part of amendment is really a welcome feature. Labour courts and labour tribunals used to come out with pronouncements which cannot be implemented by them directly. Earlier on, their verdicts were ignored leading to vexingly pending cases. Now, through this amendment, these labour courts and tribunals get empowered to implement their orders.

It is not enough to bring about this kind of amendments for labour welfare. In 1947, this Act came into force. Ever after that, so many amendments have been made suggesting that full justice is not meted out to the labour class. This only proves a point that mere legislations cannot give adequate protection to the labour. Industrial units must run; only then workers will get continued job opportunity. We must be careful about this. The Governmental actions must be conducive to help run the industrial units continuously and successfully so that the interests of workers also get protected. For instance, power cuts and wrong export policies like free export of cotton are all resulting in closure of many small industrial units in various parts of the country, especially in Tamil Nadu and more particularly in Tiruppur, the knitting industrial town in my constituency. Cotton exports have led to yarn price increase thereby leading to industrial sickness and many small units are facing closure. So I would like to emphasize the point here that we must not export raw material like cotton. Instead, raw materials must be processed giving rise to a chain of further industrial activities like cotton being made yarn and cloth and garments leading to increased job opportunities in every unit of its value addition. Only then we can get industrial growth, higher production and increased foreign.exchange earning leading to creation of more jobs.

In my Tiruppur constituency which has the knitting industrial town, several knitting units are operating providing jobs to hundreds-and thousands of workers contributing to export of knitted goods and garments worth thousands of crores of rupees. But the workers from there have to go to Coimbatore city in the neighbourhood for medical treatment. So, I would like to impress upon the Union Labour Ministry to go in for setting up a ESI Hospital in Tiruppur to benefit the workers of several knitting, weaving and dyeing units.

In the past few weeks, the TASMAC employees in Tamil Nadu have been agitating to get better service conditions and enhanced salary which is not being attended to by the Government there. Our leader and the General Secretary of the party Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has also lent her voice of support to these hapless workers. Just because these employees were recruited and placed in service during the tenure of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, these employees are left to fend for themselves. The Government of the day there is ignoring their demands on this count. Impressing upon the Centre to intervene on behalf of these workers, let me welcome this Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and conclude my speech.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support this Bill.

While I am going to support this Bill, I would like to express some of my reservations and I would also like to seek some clarifications.

Sir, the Act currently does not apply to persons who are employed in Supervisor capacity and who earn more Rs. 1,600 per month. Now, this Bill allows the Supervisors who earn up to Rs. 10,000 per month to be covered. Now-a-days, earning a sum of Rs. 10,000 per month is nothing. After 25 years, you are going to amend this Bill and now you are mentioning it as Rs. 10,0007-. So, this type of imposing a ceiling will not lead to justice. Not only that, 'Supervisors' should be defined. Who are the Supervisors? On the one hand you are giving the post of Supervisor and on the other hand you are taking out the rights of the workers. So, the post of Supervisor should be defined.

Secondly, the Bill requires the industrial establishments with more than 20 workmen to set up a grievance redressal mechanism to address individual grievances. There are many industrial establishments which are having less than 20 workmen. So, the number of workmen should be reduced from 20 to 10.

The Bill expands the eligibility criteria for the appointment of Presiding Officer of Labour Courts and Tribunals removing the requirements of judicial experiences.

It is all right. I do agree with them

The point is that the Second Labour Commission has already recommended that the labour laws be simplified. The hon. Minister should address in this regard as to how he is going to simplify the labour laws. This has not been implemented so far.

Now, the question comes about the contractual labours. This Bill is not enough to deal with them. It requires another legislation to address the problems relating to contractual labours etc. Now, contract system has become an order of the day. Everywhere, there are contractors and the contractual labours. Earlier, wehad been thinking that the industry means the owner or management and the workers. But now a days, as it is being developed, it seems that there is no contract with the labours; they are contractual labours; they are tasked with the contractors. So, it is management and the contractors. So, a huge number of contractual labours are there in our country. Day by day, this number is increasing like anything.

So, how would their problems be addressed? How would they be brought under this purview? All this is to be answered. If it is not in this Amendment Bill, then another legislation may be brought in. So, the Minister should think in this regard.

Another point is about the social security. What is the guarantee of social security for the workers in this Act? It is to be addressed.

Another very important point is with regard to the layoffs and retrenchments. It should not depend at the whims of the owners or the management. So, with regard to layoff and retrenchments, certain norms should be framed so that the workers are benefited.

While I am supporting this Bill, I hope, the hon. Minister would clarify all these points, which I have made. Otherwise, it would be insufficient and inadequate to address the genuine problems of the workers.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this important Bill. I would also like to thank the hon. Minister for brining in the awaited amendments to the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 after so many years. You have brought in some important amendments to it. But, you have ignored the suggestions given by the Standing Committee. I hope the government would again consider about the recommendations made by the Standing Committee to increase the wages from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 25000. Rs. 10000 is a small amount. The Standing Committee has given suggestions in regard to trade unions which are registered according to which they will be recognized compulsorily. If they are compulsorily recognised under this Act, the workers will not get any relief supposed to be provided to him with the amendment wherein it is proposed to Constitute a committee for redressal of grievance of the workers by way of suggestion and settlement and manipulate them to their advantage and not that of the workers. If recognition is not given, the

employer will give recognition to the union they like and they hear the views of that union only and do not pay attention to the interest of the workers.

17.00 hrs.

I hope that you will take initiative in granting recognition to all unions and bring in amendment in this regard.

17.0½ hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

According to section 11 (5) there used to be a conciliation officer to hear the views of both the parties. You have not considered this point the concerned officer, after hearing the views of both the parties send his/her report to the state government or the union government. Delay is inevitable in this procedure. Thereafter, both parties are asked to approach the court for settlement of the entire dispute. For adjudication, parties are asked to approach the court and the case lingers on for years together in the court. Conciliation officer should be vested with more powers so that he may take decision. If it happens, the workers will get some benefit of the Bill.

My colleague Shri Panda ji has just now talked about the contractual workers. Yesterday, I also expressed my views on contractual workers in the House. It is often seen that the trend of engaging contractual workers in place of permanent workers is increasing. Not only in the private sector but the situation is not different in government undertakings either. These contractual labourers are exploited. They are given wages of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 only. In the organized sector, a worker gets wages of Rs. 20,000 or 25,000 from which the contractual labourers are bereft. The Supreme Court has directed the Ministry of Labour to amend the Contract 785 Labour Act, 1970. It will be a welcome step if efforts are made to provide minimum wages to the contractual labourers through this Bill.

Section 2 (RR) provides for the wages wherein it is stated that bonus is not included in the wages. Various names of bonus are: production bonus, extra production bonus and super bonus. Due to non-inclusion of bonus in the wages, if a worker goes to the court regarding wages related dispute and the said dispute is disposed after years, he may get the previous wages which does not include bonus. Therefore, section 2 (RR) should be amended for inclusion of Bonus in the salary.

I would like to mention that under contractual system exploitation of labourers is taking place not only in the private sector only. Fortunately, the Minister of Cpal is present in the House. In Coal India and SAIL, contractual labourers are engaged at large scale. Poor labourers are being exploited for the work being done in the name of outsourcing. It is a welcome step, if you will bring amendments in Contract Labour Act, 1970. I would like to say only this much on this Bill. I support the Industrial Dispute (Amendment) Bill. But, the suggestions given by me should be taken into consideration.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Industrial Disputes Amendment Bill which is being considered in the House.

I am happy to note that more or less all the members, who have spoken here, from all parties have supported this Bill and have given some suggestions. At least congress and UPA Government deserves compliments for making efforts to provide through this amendment bill those benefits, security and facilities to workers engaged in our organized and unorganized sector that could not be extended to them form the last 25 years. A number of my friends have mentioned that this bill was referred to standing committee after its introduction in Rajya Sabha. Obviously, when any bill is referred to such committee, many due amendments are made therein after due consideration and inclusive spirit of the entire house are placed in it and this reflected in this amendment Bill too. There are 5 to 6 main amendments which have been made in Industrial Dispute Amendment Bill, 2010 and all these are related to protection worker's interests. They do not provide safeguards to any company or contractor. This is for the first time that their participation has been ensured and jurisdiction of tribunals has been extended and the limit of their salary has been enhanced. The appropriate government has been defined under Sec. 2(a) of the Act. Till now, the appropriate Government.

[English]

"For the words major port, the Central Government and the words major port, any company is which not less than 51 percent."

[Translation]

Till now, the Central Government was appropriate Govt. but now, wherever the Central Government have 51

percent share, whether it is port or any other company, all will come within it. Evidently, all unorganized workers or labourersworking through contractor will automatically be covered in it. Their disputes will also be taken into account and justice would be dispensed to them. This is a welcome step because all those facilities which was available to workers till now either come under Labour Act or in Company Act. But workers engaged in our Govt. concerns through contractors were deprived of any kind of protection on benefits and there was no redressal of dispute arising between labourers and contractors leading to denial of justice to them. The Government of India have realized that laborers of unorganized sector are devoid of any kind of safeguards. There was no legal provision to protect their rights. This legal provision has been extended them through this amendment Bill which ultimately protect their right.

It has been mentioned therein that the ceiling of Rupees 1600 against wages should be enhanced up to Rs. 10000 under Sec 2(d) of the Act. It was welcomed by all and sundry. Admittedly, the Standing Committee recommended to enhance it upto 25000. But since the last 25 years labourers drawing 1600 rupees were included in the category of worker. Now, through this amendment, laborers drawing Rs. 1600 to 10000 under this category. This is a welcome step. But in future if wages of organized or unorganized workers increase, then you will have to make amendment in Act again and again. Keeping in view the recommendations made by Second National Commission on Labour in the year 2002 or recommendations made by Parliamentary Standing Committee, I think that a kind of mechanism can be set up and for that purpose if you want to get authority from this House, you can do so and in the event of increment in salary, in future you can provide protection to them through Government Notification which will be sufficient and there will be no need to bring an amendment Bill.

Several hon'ble members made a mention about the amendment in Section 2(A). Prior to it, our worker had no direct access to Labour Court or Tribunal because authority was uninterested to recommend and refer them to. Now he would have direct approvals as his own case for justice. Thus, this amendment isfor their protection. Now this Bill has the provision about the extension of eligibility norms for presiding officers of Labour Courts or Labour Tribunals under sec 7 and sec 7a of the Act because till now the provision was related to working judges or retired judges and due to this provision it is often seen that there was no presiding officer in such tribunals which leads to depriving them of justice. This amendment has been brought to remove their difficulties. If you can not get retired judge and there is no working judge how can we give justice to their workers. For that matter, our government has amended Industrial Dispute Act to include people from other Indian Legal Services in addition to people from Central Legal Services. This will ensure that any dispute can be heard and decided in labour courts and ultimately the interest of the workers would be protected that's why it is a welcome step which should be welcomed by all members of the House.

Today, we have to firmly implement the orders and decisions of the Labour courts or Tribunals. Till now, there was no authority to implement the decision of courts with the Central Government. Industrial Tribunals or National Tribunal. Now this amendment makes provision to strengthen there' more strictly. They will also be empowered like Civil Courts as their decision or degrees are implemented compulsorily. So for the first time those courts have been empowered as Civil Courts and their decisions will be implemented are just like Civil Courts' decisions.

Today it was discussed here that this act was applicable only to those concerns where more than 100 people are employed.

But, now, after amendments, it will be applicable to concerns where 20 workers are engaged. This is a welcome step, be it enhancing the number of workers or implementing the decision taken for the interest of workers whether they are working under Contractor or be it deciding the matter in event of any dispute. Without doubt it is a welcome step. Our Standing Committee or Second National Commission on labour set up by the Govt. of India have recommended to include in the category of workman, those supervisions who are drawing salary up to ten thousand rupees.

[English]

MR. CHARIMAN: Mr. Pal, please wind up.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Yes, I will try.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other Members to speak; the Minister has to reply to the debate; and we have to pass the Bill.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I will try to conclude within two minutes. Sir, Please, see all members are with me.

[Translation]

See, a whole lot of Members are supporting.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Pal, please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I would like to say that supervisors should be excluded from that category. The days for proceeding has been reduced from 45 to 30 for grievances redressal machinery. The point which was raised by our hon'ble Members about mutual consent and advance notice about lay-off, retrenchment or closure should be served upon including compensation package. It should be ensured that retrenched worker should also get compensation package and other benefits. It is often seen that suspended workers are got retrenched and are kept devoid of benefits. Allowances under suspensions period should be given to them and for this, there should be modern standing orders. Today we have constituted lok Adalats and we can constitute labour courts is that very manner. A number of points have been raised for the protection of the interest of Industrial workers. I think this step has been taken to protect the interests of millions of workers engaged in organized and unorganized sector right from Kanyakumari to Kashmir through this amendment Bill. This is a revolutionary step and the House should pass it unanimously. Thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. The next speaker is Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): This Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill 2010 is the fruit of a tripartite agreement initiated by the Indian Labour Conference, that means this Bill is the brainchild of this Labour Conference. But it is very unfortunate that we took such a long time to introduce this Bill in this august House and are trying to pass it today. Whenever any Bill is presented in the Parliament with the intention to serve the interests of the poor labourers, both and Government of India and the entrepreneur lobby oppose it. This is the reason why this Bill could not be brought to this House earlier. Hon. Minister of Labour has expressed the urge to pass this today has brought certain amendments and therefore, on behalf of UTUC, I congratulate him and support the Bill. In the amendment to sec 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, it has been mentioned that the wage of Rs.1600 would now become Rs.I 0,000 i.e. wage ceiling has been fixed. But I think that there is no need of such wage ceiling because if that happens, then the bargaining capacity of the labourers will reduce dras tically. So this particular clause should be omitted.

Moreover, there is the provision of a supervisor which means that the factory owners or the management will continue to have an upper hand over the employees. Therefore supervising authority is not required. In the Contract Labour Act 1977 it has been mentioned that there is triangular relationship among the employers, contractors and contract workers. So if there is any dispute among them, they can mitigate the dispute thought mutual dialogue and discussion. Thus there is no role of any supervisor and as I said earlier, wage ceiling is also unnecessary.

Thirdly, sir, in this Bill, it has been said that when the workers are dismissed, retrenched or laid off, the Civil Courts take a long time to deliver justice if these cases are referred to the courts. That is why, the Government has taken a very good initiative. Instead of moving courts, the retrenched labourers can now approach the tribunals or the labour courts which are being particularly empowered to deal with such cases and give verticts speedily. This provision of the Bill will be extremely helpful to the workers as their interests will be taken care of. So I am in favour of the Bill.

Another point is that, the Bill provides for a Grievance Redressal Machinery. A team of 20 members will be in charge of it. However I propose that instead of 20, we should have only 10 persons as its members. In that Redressal committee representatives of both the management and the workers will be present. In course of time they will be able to solve all their disputes amicably as both the parties will have equal say and equal representation in the committee. The poor, helpless labourers will have enough power to bargain with the omnipotent management. This will prove to be an effective tool in the hands of the deprived class of people.

In the second labour commission, it has said that this Bill needs to be simplified. But it has not been elaborated here.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Earlier, we used to find labourers in the factories but now the scenario has changed. It means that the labourers have mostly become unorganized. A class of contractors have emerged who pick poor workers and put them to work in different factories and receive a commission from the management in return. So the Government should refrain from patronizing these contractors and safeguard the interests of the poverty-stricken oppressed labourers.

This Bill aims at uplifting the socio economic condition of the unorganized workers of the country and is trying to help them in all possible manners. It is also said that this Bill is expanding the scope of qualification of Labour Courts, of tribunals under Section 7 (A). So the provisions enshrined in the Bill are praiseworthy and therefore once again congratulate Hon. Minister for introducing it here today. You have allowed me to speak on this topic for which I am thankful to you sir and conclude my speech here.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHU KODA (Singhbhum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I rise to express my views on Industrial Dispute (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in terms of manpower. We stand only second to China in the world. So, it is necessary to be concerned about the welfare, interests and future of the workers. In my view, the bill brought by the Govt. in the current situation is going to prove to be a milestone. Industrial sector comes only second to agriculture sector, which requires maximum manpower. In fact, I have no words to praise this bill, which is brought keeping in view the interests of workers. I represent the Industrial area having mines, where workers are engaged. I have watched them and their problems very closely. We should have more and more concern to provide maximum benefits to our workers, irrespective of whether they belong to organized sector or unorganized sector.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, condition of mine workers is not satisfactory. They need to be given more attention. Nobody pays attention to the problems of workers in every sector, be it organized sector or unorganized sector, Govt. or nongovernmental organization. They only have one aim i.e. to earn profit, whether that is Govt. or non-governmental sector, subsidiary unit or any other sector. They are not concerned about providing facilities to them.

Sir, if reduction in expenses is to be made in the name of cost control, then reduction is made in the facilities meant for workers. I have seen myself that our Public Enterprises ruin the whole life of workers by making them work for 25-25, 30-30 years as contractual labour on minimum wages. But it comes to provide jobs, they are not given jobs. They are told that institute is running into loss and the number of workers is reduced. I would like the Govt. to be concerned about the people working inorganized or unorganized sectors. In addition to this, the industries, which have not been notified under Industrial Act, need to be identified and notified.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also met several journalist friends. I have listened .to their problems. Media , Press have also become a large industry. It is also an industry but there is no system for the people working in the press. There is nobody to look after if anyone falls ill or faces some problem. They roam around here and there helplessly. I would like to say that such clauses need to be added in the bill, which provide for the welfare of workers in organized or unorganized sector.

Sir, I conclude and thank you for providing me the opportunity to express my views in the House.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me the opportunity to speak on this important bill. This bill is certainly important for the workers. I would like to give some suggestions while 796 supporting the bill.

This bill is being amended for the first time since 1947. The Committee on Labour has suggested that salary of a worker should be at least Rs. 25 thousand but it has been restricted to Rs. 1000. This amount is insufficient. Families of the workers are finding it tough to purchase medicines, getting education and to run the household. Therefore, I request to increase the salary to Rs. 25,000. If you want it to be lesser than that, then fix it at Rs. 20,000 i.e. lower by Rs. 5000.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, workers are hired on contract in Govt. Sector, Private Sector or Government departments. The number of permanent workers is decreasing regularly. Industrialists find other ways to hire workers. Big industrialists engage workers on contract basis. They resort to such measures in order to bond the worker. He will engage the workers where their number is less. I would like to suggest that if any worker works for five

days, then he should be declared a workman. The Government has fixed the number of workers at 20 but there are several other workers, who are engaged in weaving and Beedi industry where only 4-5 or 7-8 workers work in such units. Similarly, there is textile industry in the country, where the number of workers is not more than five. This community serves the people from birth to death, they cover our bodies by weaving clothes for us. Hence, there maximum number should five. When a CL person dies, he takes nothing with himself, but cloth goes with him in the form/shroud. My suggestion is that the number given in bill is 20 and it should be reduced to five. Now I will talk about accident insurance contractual workers face accidents in the factories. There are no medical facilities for them. I have been Head of the District Panchayat. I have seen some accidents in my district, in which 50-100 people lost their lives and 200 people got seriously injured and there was no body to take care of them. Some provisions should be made in the bill to help them also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister and request him to be more magnanimous and give attention to such poor people and workers. Today, a handful of industrialists have made it to the 7 9 o list of billionaires. The worker, who is toiling hard, is struggling to make both ends meet. You have seen that industrialists in the country has got first position in the list, but the financial condition of workers and labourers has remained the same because they have been deprived of their dues. Stringent provisions should be made in the bill for such people and there should be a provision to severely punish such people. It has been said about the system of the court that thirty days ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have done very well. You spoke well. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Sir, I am also a son of a labourer. Therefore, I request you to let me express my grief.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please sit down. The Minister has to reply and pass the Bill, which will help the labourers.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Sir, please give two minutes. Today, situation is very grim in the country. We read everyday in newspapers about the top industrialists in the country. Their names got published in newspaper, but nobody has asked them about the poor financial condition of the labourers till date. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Arjun Meghwal will speak-please conclude within two minutes.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I will conclude within two minutes. There is no problem.

[Translation]

Thank you very much for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Industrial Dispute (Amendment) Bill, 2010. 1 am coming directly to the bill.

[English]

Chapter 2(b)-Setting up of Grievances Redressal Machinery; it is a very good step.

[Translation]

I would like to add one point in 9C that you have set up a six member redressal machinery. Though you, I would like to say that I welcome the inclusion of a woman in Six Member Committee. It is a very good thing. Most of workers in Organized or Unorganized sector belong to the SC/ST category. If you include a SC/ST member in the Six Member Committee, then in my view, the mechanism will become very effective. It is my first suggestion. Secondly, I would like to say that you must have conducted a study in ESI which is facing acute shortage of staff. There is yet another major lacunae in the ESI System that it does not cover the workers working in the industries or factories set up in rural areas or workers engaged in Handloom or Handicraft sector under ESI. You have fixed the limit in terms of Kilometer. You should remove the said limit in order to enable the workers to avail Athe benefits of ESI. I would like to tell you about

*Not recorded.

the Insurance policy under your welfare scheme for the workers of Unorganized Sector. You have fixed the contribution at Rs. 1000 through growth poll or any other scheme for each worker, serving in the Unorganized Sector. Second contribution is given by the State Govt. I would like to say that Unorganized worker doesn't have money to participate in the scheme. You may please remove this condition regarding contribution of Rs. 1000 by worker to avail the Govt.'s contribution so that workers would get the full benefit of Insurance Policy.

Sir, secondly, I would like to take up the issue of safety. For example, if worker is killed in a boiler blast then worker is accused of mishandling. You should also cover the safety issue in the bill and you should address the issue in given time of 30 days. Now, I would like to draw your attention on my last point that every government is willing to ban the use of plastic bags.

[English]

It is a very good suggestion and it/also a very good step.

[Translation]

It's true that plastic bags add to the pollution but where will the workers engaged in this work go? Such issues crop up suddenly and there should be a mechanism in the machinery to address them. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much for providing me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I rise to support the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill. In the same vein, I must appreciate the Minister concerned who has taken this novel initiative in order to bring about a conducive environment in our industrial scenario.

Sir, the UFA Government has already enacted another historic legislation, under the rubric Unorganised Workers (Social Security) Bill where less than 10 workmen of an establishment have been taken care of. In India, 93 per cent of workers belong to unorganized sector and this particular Bill is concerned with the benefits of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the organized sector.

The Economic Survey Report reflects that in India industrial disputes in terms of strikes, loss of man-days have been declining over the years. So, it is a healthy trend that has been prevailing in the industrial scenario over the years. In 2004, 236 strikes took place and man-days lost were 4.83 million. There were 241 lock outs and man-days lost 19.04 million. But in the year 2009 the number of strike has declined to 91 only and man-days lost were 2.05 million. The number of lock outs was brought down to 31 and man-days lost were only 0.84 million. So, it clearly reflects the conducive scenario that has been generated in our industrial sector.

This Bill is simply providing a framework to speedy redressal of the individual grievances and the industrial disputes which are quite common in our industrial sector. The salient features of the Bill as I perceive, six amendments have been brought about:

- Amendment of the term'appropriate Government'.

There was some sort of ambiguity in the term 'appropriate Government' and that has been obviated through this legislative document.

- Enhancement of wage ceiling of a workman from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 10,000.
- Direct access for the workman to the Labour Court.
- Expanding the scope of qualification of Presiding Officers of Labour Courts and Tribunals under Section 7 and 7(a) of the Act. 10.08.2010
- Establishment of Grievance Redressal Machinery in every industrial establishment employing 20 or more workmen for the resolution of disputes arising out of industrial grievances.
- Empowering the Labour Court or Tribunal to execute the awards, orders or settlements arrived in the Labour Court or Tribunal.

Sir, this Bill has already been dissected and vivisected by various Committees, even by our Standing Committee and they have made very valuable observations. I would just confine myself to the Grievance Redressal Machinery. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that insofar as the redressal machinery is concerned, the Standing Committee had recommended that the number of persons from 10 to 20 are being left out from the ambit of this legislation.

So, the Minister should ponder over it because now we are living in an environment of technological upgradation. The technological upgradation means more and more technological innovations which may render more labour to be surpluses. Secondly, in the environment of competitiveness more and more labour are being considered as surpluses which are followed by retrenchment. That is why, 10 to 20 persons that are being left out from the ambit of the Industrial Disputes Act that needs to be addressed.

I must appreciate the hon. Minister that he has already accepted the suggestion in respect of dispute between employers and contractors. A number of Members have already raised this issue of contractual labour. It has already been resolved by the Minister.

I would request the Minister that more and more conducive measures should be injected in our industrial environment. With these words, I am overwhelmingly supporting this legislation.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Respected, Mr. Chairman, Sir, already 17 Members have spoken on this Bill. They are Paban Singh Ghatowar, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri R. Thamraiselvan, Shri Dhananjay Singh and Shri P. R. Natarajan, Shri Anand Adsul and Shri Arjun Charan Sethi and others.

[Translation]

Several Hon'ble Members have expressed their views. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is there. Shri Adhir Ranjan Choudhary was just speaking. Several Members have taken part in the discussion on the Bill and given me a good piece of advice. I would like to thank all of them. They have suggested about extending more benefits to the workers while appreciating the amendments. I would like to tell the House that hon'ble Members are in favour of implementing most of the suggestions given by the Standing Committee with regard to the Bill. But my compulsion was that Industrial Dispute Bill, 2010 was presented in the Rajya Sabha and then it was referred to the Standing Committee. We have seen the amendments made therein and we have discussed the matter with all the stakeholders. I woujd like to say that all of the decisions in my constituency or Department are taken mostly with consent in Tripartite meetings just like decisions taken in the Panchayat. I have tried to make maximum consensus. We have brought in here the decisions taken with consensus of officials and all the concerned Parties. All of these amendments have been accepted by the Rajya Sabha. It has received tremendous support there. I am also glad to see the support of all the Members today. Some common suggestions have been given in the matter like increasing the wages of supervisor to Rs. 25,000 which has been increased to Rs. 10,000 from Rs. 1600. Several Members have demanded this but as of now we have kept it to Rs. 10000 after facing some opposition from our stakeholders. We will try to move ahead in this direction in the future with the co-operation of all because it is very difficult to implement such things without o n o support of other concerned people. We will try our best whenever we get an opportunity, we will give special attention to the issue. The Government's and my views are the same as yours but we faced some difficulties in the matter as we have moved with almost all of the stakeholders and consensus was reached at Rs. 10000 only. That's why we have fixed the limit to Rs. 10000. All of the Supervisors earning salary below Rs. 10000 come under the purview of Industrial Dispute Act as workers. Those who earn above Rs. 10000 are not covered under the Industrial Dispute Act. No ceiling has been fixed for the people, whether they are earning Rs. 50000 or 75000 or whatever. We have fixed the ceiling for only Supervisors.

Second point is about appropriate government. Leaders of several trade unions and many hon'ble Members have appreciated the fact that we clarified the confusion and ambiguity with regard to the. meaning of appropriate government and the manner in which it is to be implemented in the State and Union Government. In cases where more than 51 percent share capital is with Union Government, appropriate government will be Union Government. In addition to this, Union Government will be the appropriate Government for a corporation set up* under the act of Parliament, subsidiary companies formed through Principal Undertaking and autonomous bodies under the Union Government. Because of this clarification, we have accepted the suggestion of the Standing Committee and we are hopeful that it will help in solving the problem of contractual labourers.

I have also constituted a Task Force Committee in order to solve the problems of contractual labourers as several people are working on contractual basis not only

in private sector, but also in Public Undertakings, the Government, State Governments. I feel that they are not getting the wages they deserve to, that's why we have constituted a Task Force Committee. I will come to you again afterreceiving the recommendations of the said Task Force Committee. If we get the support of all of the stake holders, employers, employees and the Government we will try our best.

We are also concerned about sweepers. We have constituted a Task Force Committee for them also. Similarly, we are gradually taking steps for all of the Unorganized Workers also but we need support of all to make them effective. Union Government can not move ahead in this direction all alone because labour is a subject of concurrent list. Several Acts have assigned powers to the States because of the subject being in the concurrent lists. States have powers, but several States are implementing them. If they are not implementing the same, we do not have any provision or enforcing authority to implement the same, because the subject comes under the purview of both. State and the Centre, despite that we are trying we arrange conferences. Our Secretaries visit each State for review. We are doing our best to persuade the states to implement the. same as per our laws and acts by holding the meetings of the Minister of Labour and Labour Secretaries. With regard to 2A, I would like to say that earlier, such cases were referred to the Tribunal and people used to delay such matters in the conciliation process before referring them to the Tribunal by one, two or four months. Some cases were delayed for the yeart together. Keeping this in view, we felt the need of a provision in this regard and Standing Committee has also given a suggestion in this regard. We have accepted the said suggestion. We refer such cases to the appropriate government. We have fixed a time frame of 45 days for solution of the case. If they fail to solve the issue, the labour or trade unions directly approach the courts. It has given a great relief to the labour class. It will be a great help because several people used to sit idle at home after retrenchment, discharge, dismissal or termination. No suggestion was given forthwith in the reconciliation. A time limit has been fixed in this regard. I think conciliation officer will take a quick decision due to this time limit. If he fails to take a quick decision, it will result in workersdirectly approaching labour courts for redressal of their problems. We have brought an amendment in 2(a) and all of the Members have whole heartedly supported the same.

Several Members have also appreciated the substitution redressal on machinery given in the chapter 2(b), but some Members say that the works Committee is not working properly, then what's the need to constitute a redressal Committee. Redressal Committee deals with only individual grievances. We have set up the Grievances Redressal Machinery for the things like promotion or problems related to leave of the individual.

[Translation]

Through that there can be a turning between management and labour and both of them can talk to each other and can solve their problems by consulting each other thus this must be done within thirty days. Earlier, this limit was restrict to 45 days. But the Standing committee had suggested to reduce it to thirty days.

18.00 hrs.

A period of thirty days has been accepted for this and the decision should be give within thirty days by the Redressel Committee. If there is any launa in it, management can be approached or appealed for. It is does not hear court can be approached directly as a matter right and that cannot be snatched by anybody. All these things are made to keep industrial atmosphere on track, to maintain good relation between management and labour reduce exploitation, and 10 ventilate all grievances. 2(B) has been substituted in the Industrial Dispute Act Works Committee also be there with it. It will deal with common issues. ..*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the senses of the House of extend it till the Bill is passed?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is extended till Bill is passed.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: As most of the leaders has said that earlier high court judges, retired judges or district judges used to be nominates or appointed to the Tribunal and hence amendments have been brought in Section 7 and 7(a). Most of the aggrieved parties did not come to Industrial Tribunal or they were unwilling to come to it and the Industrial Tribunal claim Labour Courts were ring vacant at many plaices thereby

depriving the labourers of timely justice. Officers from Central Labour Services having rank of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners, Joint Labour Commissionors of rank officers from Deputy of State Labour and three grade officers from India Legal Service will be designates as presiding officers in the Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court the said Bill to adjudicate. So, we will get a lot of officers from legal department and joint commissioner ranks from state we need not to wait for judges of high courts and district courts. Where there is shortage there recruitment can be made. They can bemade presiding officers to preside Industrial Tribunal and Labors will be benefited. By it so, we have done very important amendment.

We have brought in amendments in Section 11, in the present provisions Industrial tribunal and labour court have no power to implement their award because there are some impediments in implementation of award of Industrial Tribunal. Due to lack of enforcing machinery there is problem to implement it. Amendment has been made in this Bill that the award orders given by Labour court should be implemented as a decree of Civil Court. In addition to, in order to implement these award orders there is provision to consign civil court. The provision to implement a decree in civil court is good if a decree is passed and amount or payment is due, it goes through court as a land revenue arrears and that can be recovered. There is a major achievement in it, so we have brought in this amendment in this Bill. Alongwith this is has been stated in Section 38 that there were no rules and regulations about salary of Presiding Officer of Labour Courts. We shall frame rules about appointments of presiding officer, his pension allowance and retirement, we have brought in its amendment under this section 38. I think labour class will be benefited by it.

On conclusion, I want to say that there should be SC/ST women in our redressal Committee. But we have not done so because labour is a class and there should be no further division on class basis, considering upon it we kept it in. It is not necessary. Women are necessary in it because women are not being thought about due to male dominated factories and places there. A women of any caste must be appointed, we have provided in it. Thus women will get benefited. We have mooted important amendments. All members have supported this amendment bill till date. I appeal again that they should support these amendments and get them passed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the tfill be passed."

Shri Virendra Kumar do you want to say anything?

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, this Bill be passed unanimously. There is no doubt in it. All persons a have adopted it. I would like to submit again that our industrial labour. Work men have been fixed the ceiling of rupees ten thousand and a sweeper of Mumbai gets rupees 20 thousand and a pilot gets rupees 40-50 thousand. But a pilot has no supervision under him and a sweeper is also not a supervisor. Considering on all there discrepancies ceiling of rupees ten thousand should be considered. There are talks about constituting task forcofor contractual labour. But today whole country is being run on contractual and labour. Contractual labour is rampant. ..*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I have already told about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: When we go to school and see that teachers are taken on contractual basis. Doctors in hospitals are also taken on contractual basis. There should be permanent solution for it, then condition will be better. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister do you want to say anything?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I have already told that we are also very much concerned about the contract labourers. As far as increasing the sum from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 10,000 is concerned, at present the consensus has come only for that much. I have already told, if time comes, definitely I will take all the stakeholders into confidence. Then, if everybody agrees, I have no objection to it. I am for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 11 August, 2010 at 11 a.m.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 11, 2010/ Sravana 20, 1932 (Saka).

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